REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.

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REPORT

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SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Result of Regular Suits and Appeals.

1. THE following statement exhibits the general result of regular suits and appeals instituted, decided, and pending at the close of the past year:—

COURTS.	INSTITUTED.		DECIDED.				PENDING.			
			1859.		1860.		Above one year.		Total pending 1st of January.	
	1859.	1860.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	1859.	1860.	1860.	1861.
Saharunpore	4,181	3,858	3,423	4,807	2,686	3,887	6	0	577	459
Meerut	3,866	3,306	3,066	4,895	2,561	3,191	0	3	414	543
Allygurh	5,243	4,013	4,541	5,704	3,853	4,585	0	0	1,095	544
Moradabad	7,381	6,328	5,635	7,998	5,081	6,591	0	0	818	591
Bareilly	5,097	4,642	4,015	5,856	4,160	5,257	0	0	1,309	784
Shahjehanpore...	5,073	4,781	4,112	5,437	4,220	4,905	3	1	1,651	837
Agra	5,975	4,699	4,530	6,278	3,825	4,988	81	75	1,418	1,148
Furruckabad	5,679	5,751	5,170	6,651	4,128	5,111	6	4	791	1,099
Mynpoory	5,342	2,887	2,956	3,651	281	3,092	0	0	517	333
Cawnpore	1,851	2,277	1,486	1,951	1,797	2,252	1	0	253	286
Futtehpore	761	610	696	881	531	653	0	1	91	86
Bundlekund	1,570	1,459	1,022	1,555	1,151	1,487	2	0	217	192
Allahabad	2,995	3,107	2,340	3,025	2,545	3,156	1	0	757	732
Goruckpore	5,165	4,595	4,141	5,031	3,923	4,529	0	1	819	953
Azimgurh	2,937	2,572	2,184	2,955	2,269	2,710	0	1	530	418
Joumpore	2,121	2,074	1,994	2,213	1,791	1,963	2	4	738	882
Mirzapore	1,710	1,537	1,507	1,878	1,177	1,528	1	7	277	303
Benares...	1,790	1,773	1,764	2,031	1,697	1,911	0	0	295	175
Ghazeepore	3,980	2,739	3,016	3,655	2,799	3,315	4	52	1,803	1,308
Total	71,220	63,038	57,901	75,952	50,778	65,414	107	149	14,403	14,673
Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0
Decrease	0	8,182	0	0	7,123	10,538	0	0	0	2,633

There has been a decrease of 8,182 in the number of regular suits instituted in 1860, as compared with 1859; the result is attributed by the Court to the prevailing famine, and to the introduction of Act X. of 1859, under which cases connected with rent have been transferred to the Revenue Courts; and there seem to be no other causes to which this falling off can be reasonably attributed. The decrease in the number of cases finally disposed of is a natural consequence of the diminution of suits. It will be seen, however, that the decrease in decided cases is confined solely to the Courts of the Moonsiffs, and the decrease of instituted suits is limited to the Courts of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs. In the higher Courts there is an increase in regard both to suits instituted and disposed of, and especially in those of the Judges.

Suits instituted, decided and pending.

2. The decrease in the number of pending suits effected in the Moonsiffs' Courts, as shown in the following statement (No. 2), amounting to 3,321 on 1st January 1861, as compared with the 1st January 1860, is creditable to the exertions of this class of Officers. But the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to perceive the large amount of work which is still pending in the Courts of the Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens, which would, as represented by the Court, in itself occupy an average of 11 months and 4 days to clear. The worst averages are in Meerut, Agra, Furruckabad, Jounpore, and Ghazeepore, which, the Court remark, are in each case referrible to exceptional causes.

COURTS.	Instituted.		Decided.				Pending.				Time necessary to clear the file of cases pending at the close of 1860.	
			1859.		1860.		Above one year.		Total pending 1st of January.			
	1859.	1860.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	1859.	1860.	1860.	1861.	Months.	Days.
Judges'	5,839	6,802	2,586	2,588	3,101	3,386	49	30	1,890	2,633	9	0
Increase	0	963	0	0	515	798	0	0	0	743		
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0		
Principal Sudder Ameens'	3,734	3,754	5,252	6,292	5,719	6,379	45	111	1,787	1,873	3	15
Increase	0	20	0	0	467	87	0	66	0	86		
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sudder Ameens' ...	1,910	1,763	1,791	2,157	1,924	2,242	1	2	786	628	3	0
Increase	0	0	0	0	133	85	0	1	0	0		
Decrease	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158		
Moonsiffs'	59,462	50,514	49,312	64,859	42,384	51,339	12	6	9,934	6,613	1	15
Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Decrease	0	8,948	0	0	6,928	13,520	0	6	0	3,321		
Total	71,220	63,038	57,901	75,952	50,778	65,414	0	0	0	0		

The Lieutenant-Governor has requested the Court to impress upon all the Judicial Officers, whose files are above the average, that it will be incumbent on them that they should show palpably better results at the close of 1861. It seems that the files of the Judges, in several Districts, have been needlessly swelled by the retention of a large number of Moonsiffs' appeals, which might have been transferred to the Principal Sudder Ameens; and it has been suggested that the Court might issue a general Circular, enjoining greater caution in this regard. The statement of cases pending for more than one year has been disfigured by the returns submitted by the two Principal Sudder Ameens of Ghazeepore, whose work, the Lieutenant-Governor perceives, on a reference to the Court's resolution on the administration of that District, is regarded by them as unsatisfactory.

Appeals under Section 160, Act X. of 1859.

Districts.	Number of Appeals preferred under Section 160, Act X. of 1859, from Orders of Revenue Authorities to Judges.
Bareilly	21
Shahjehanpore	13
Goruckpore	25
Allygurh	44
Meerut	41
Saharunpore	11
Allahabad	112
Moradabad	12
Mirzapore	34
Cawnpore	25
Ghazeepore	78
Banda	4
Agra	5
Azimgurh	60
Furruckabad	56
Futtehpore	23
Jounpore	244
Benares	36
Mynpoory	27

3. An addition to the Judge's work has been caused in several Districts by the institution of appeals from the Revenue Courts under the provisions of Section 160 of Act X. of 1859, as shown in the tabular statement entered in the margin. The singularly large number of these appeals instituted before the Judge of Jounpore has not been unnoticed. It is owing to the unsatisfactory state of the records relating to subordinate tenures in that District, which will undergo a thorough revision in the course of the ensuing cold season.

4. The

Amount of Civil work performed by each Judge.

4. The following statement shows the comparative amount of Civil work performed in 1860 by each Judge in the North-Western Provinces.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Original Suits.	Civil business disposed of. Appeals. From Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens.	Appeals. From Collector under Act X. of 1859.	Appeals. From Moonsiffs.	Miscellaneous Cases included in columns 1 to 11, commencing at Civil Courts, No. 2.	Total valuing cases in column 3 as one unit, column 4 as 2 = 1 unit, columns 5 and 6 as 4 = 1 unit, column 7 as 7 = 1 unit.	Number of each Judgeship classified in order of amount of Civil work disposed of in 1860.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1	Azimgurh	0	53	35	297	72	120	I.
	Allygurh	2	95	39	108	184	113	II.
	Benares	4	71	35	172	111	108	III.
	Joumpore	5	59	108	113	95	104	IV.
5	Bareilly	14	37	11	206	96	101	V.
	Saharumpore	3	69	5	198	67	99	VI.
	Allahabad	0	65	77	68	200	98	VII.
	Agra	12	58	0	95	200	94	VIII.
	Ghazeepore	11	73	23	51	76	78	IX.
10	Goruckpore	0	59	6	119	115	77	X.
	Cawnpore	6	61	15	102	80	77	X.
	Banda	0	69	4	84	42	63	XI.
	Shahjehanpore	1	29	11	59	126	52	XII.
	Furruckabad	4	23	8	102	33	49	XIII.
15	Futtehpore	3	51	23	27	41	48	XIV.
	Mirzapore	1	22	8	69	64	40	XV.
	Mynpoory	4	32	10	13	60	35	XVI.
	Meerut	1	23	14	12	44	26	XVII.
19	Moradabad	0	15	0	24	41	20	XVIII.
	Total	71	964	432	1,919	1,747		

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to perceive from the Resolutions recorded by the Court on the Reports of the respective Judges, that they have urged upon them the expediency of taking up a larger number of original suits. Only 71 in all have been disposed of during the year under review by the Judges themselves. The Judges will be free this year from the extraordinary labor of Special Commissions, and, therefore, the result of the present year will probably show some difference in the classification in the last column.

It appears that out of 54,451 original suits and appeals decided in trial during the year, 8,855 were decided *ex-parté*, and 16,910 on confession. The Judges and the Court are unanimously of opinion, that the confessions are, almost without exception, made without any fraudulent intent; and the question may therefore be regarded as having been disposed of, especially as a Bill is before the Legislative Council for legalizing cognovits without suit.

Result of Appeals.

5. It will be perceived that the result of the appeal statement, as shown below, is most creditable for the Moonsiffs as a body. Only 9 per cent. of their decisions have been appealed from; and of these only 37 per cent. have been reversed, modified, or remanded. One half of the 71 original suits decided by the Judges themselves were carried in appeal to the Sudder Court, and of these, in 32 per cent. the decisions were reversed, modified, or remanded.

COURTS.	Number of Suits decided.	Appeals admitted.	Appeals reversed or modified.	Appeals confirmed.	Proportion of Appeals admitted to Suits decided.	Proportion of reversals, including orders modified, and remands to Appeals tried.
Moonsiffs'	53,327	4,674	1,613	2,744	9	37
Sudder Ameens'	1,890	328	124	198	17	39
Principal Sudder Ameens'	5,341	1,014	271	500	19	35
Judges'	71	36	12	25	50	32

Duration of Suits.

6. The improvement observable in the duration of suits in every class of Court, as shown in the following statement, is very gratifying, and is especially creditable to the Moonsiffs.

COURTS.	1859.		1860.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Moonsiffs'	3	3	1	24
Sudder Ameens'	4	6	3	8
Principal Sudder Ameens'	4	7	3	29
Judges'	6	7	5	8

Execution of Decrees.

7. It is satisfactory to observe from the following return a slight improvement (*viz.*, 3 per cent.) in the number of decrees completely executed as compared with last year's return. But the Court have been informed that a more favorable result might have been expected, and should still be looked for.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Applications for execution of Decree.				Proportion of column 2 to column 5.
	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Struck off.	Total disposed in every way.	
Saharunpore	1,313	1,190	2,619	5,122	26
Meerut	714	823	1,740	3,277	21
Allygurh	933	1,022	2,175	4,130	23
Moradabad	1,652	1,462	2,566	5,680	29
Bareilly	1,227	876	1,601	3,704	33
Shahjehanpore	1,405	952	1,762	4,092	34
Agra	1,127	950	2,388	4,465	25
Mynpoory	666	595	825	2,086	32
Furruckabad	1,496	1,520	2,457	5,473	27
Cawnpore	744	367	468	1,579	41
Futtehpore	210	95	178	483	43
Bundlekund	507	0	614	1,121	45
Allahabad	959	647	1,401	3,007	31
Goruckpore	2,004	490	1,881	4,375	46
Azimgurh	1,039	217	1,199	2,455	42
Jounpore	773	206	524	1,503	51
Mirzapore	449	297	662	1,408	32
Benares	484	445	719	1,648	29
Ghazeepore	1,019	444	1,251	2,714	38
Kumaon	415	153	231	799	52
Total	19,136	12,724	27,261	59,121	32

8. The proportion of suits for real property and for bond debt, compared with other descriptions of original suits, is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Description of Original Suits.

1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED FOR					Proportion of Suits for real property to total Suits.	Proportion of Suits for bond debt to total Suits.
		Land Rent.	Real Property.	Debts on Bond.	Other Suits.	Total.		
MEERUT ...	Saharunpore	23	145	2,928	515	3,571	3	82
	Meerut	18	141	2,305	580	3,064	5	75
	Allygurh	0	87	2,837	703	3,627	2	78
ROHILCUND ...	Moradabad	72	311	4,557	1,108	6,048	5	75
	Bareilly	44	119	3,426	663	4,252	3	81
	Shahjehanpore	46	112	3,564	696	4,418	3	81
AGRA	Agra	41	99	3,732	523	4,395	2	85
	Mynpoory	0	109	2,010	534	2,653	4	76
	Furruckabad	15	162	3,941	1,200	5,318	3	74
ALLAHABAD ..	Cawnpore	16	88	1,350	598	2,052	4	66
	Futtehpore	1	59	211	275	546	11	31
	Bundlekund	1	72	857	419	1,349	5	64
	Allahabad	0	78	1,977	578	2,633	3	75
BENARES ...	Goruckpore	0	785	1,570	1,588	3,943	20	40
	Azimgurh	23	388	768	880	2,059	19	32
	Jounpore	16	28	674	687	1,405	2	48
	Mirzapore	0	20	839	529	1,388	1	60
	Benares	3	50	1,076	412	1,541	3	70
	Ghazeepore	2	80	1,045	853	1,980	4	51
	Total ...	321	2,913	39,667	13,341	56,242	6	71

It seems that, as hitherto, the great proportion of the litigation, no less than 71 per cent. is connected with claims for bond-debts.

Value of Stamps sold.

Aggregate value of Stamps filed.	Refunded on Razeenamah.	Net value.
5,75,412	52,623	5,22,789

9. The marginal memo. shows the value of judicial stamps sold in the subordinate Civil Courts in these Provinces during the past year.

It appears that the sum refunded on razeenamah during the year amounts to Rupees 52,623, and a question has arisen whether the system of refund should not be abolished. On this point the Judges of the Court are divided in opinion. The majority, Messrs. Morgan, Lean, and Wylly, holding that the institution stamp is a heavy tax on justice, the most objectionable of all taxes, which can be defended on no principle, but that of financial necessity; and it is but just, therefore, that, when the assistance of the Courts is not required to enforce a right, as is the case in razeenamahs, the refund should be made. Messrs Gubbins and Ross, on the other hand, apart from the financial question, are of opinion, that the system encourages needless litigation by permitting parties to recover by compromise the greater part of their law charges. They also think that it has a tendency to foster the practice of instituting groundless suits for the sole purpose of extracting money from some wealthy man, who is content to pay something rather than risk the annoyance and chances of litigation. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the view taken of this question by Messrs. Gubbins and Ross, and the Court have been informed that he will be prepared, on a fitting occasion, to advocate an amendment of the law on this head, fully assured that the result will show, in the diminished number of suits settled by razeenamah, that the means at present allowed of recovering the institution stamp have been abused. It is true, as observed by the majority of the Judges, that the time of the Court is not so much taken up when a razeenamah is filed as it would be if the case were contested throughout; but some of its time has nevertheless been taken up in the proceedings connected with the institution of the suit; and in all *bonâ fide* cases of razeenamahs, it is the fact of the existence of the Civil Court, with all its costly apparatus, which has enabled the plaintiff to obtain his dues from the defendant, in consequence of which he has filed a razeenamah; and it seems but reasonable, therefore, that he should pay something towards the support of the Court to which he is indebted for the recovery of his rights. The financial aspect of the case, too, must not be lost sight of at the present time. The gain to Government in these Provinces alone will apparently not fall short of half a lakh of Rupees per annum; and, moreover, refund is no longer allowed in cases of appeal. For all these reasons the Lieutenant-Governor is in favor of the proposal to abolish the practice of refunding the cost of the stamp of the original suit on the filing of a razeenamah.

Percentage of costs to Suit.

10. It is satisfactory to perceive the considerable reduction exhibited in the subjoined return, in the percentage of costs to value of suits in all the Courts, but those of the Sudder Ameens, in which the costs exceed Rupees 17 per cent. The average in the Judges' Courts is only 6·75 per cent., which is very moderate. The Court have not yet concluded the enquiries which they have instituted into the causes which determine the varying percentage

of the amount of costs to the value of suits; and this subject will not be lost sight of in the next Annual Report.

COURTS.	Total number of Suits disposed of, Original and Appeal.	Total value of ditto.	Total cost of ditto.	Average value of each Suit.	Average costs of each Suit.	PERCENTAGE OF COSTS TO VALUE.	
						1860.	1859.
Judges'	3,532	28,25,577	1,91,943	780	54	6·75	11·65
Principal Sudder Ameens' ...	6,858	59,78,511	6,75,887	871	98	11·14	12·25
Sudder Ameens'	1,890	7,42,366	1,32,367	392	70	17·83	1·50
Moonsiffs'	53,327	40,65,120	6,25,065	76	11	15·37	19·25

11. From the marginal memorandum it appears that, at the same rate at which the work has been conducted during the year, it would take fourteen months to clear the regular file of the Sudder Court. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to note that, by abandoning the practice of writing formal English decisions, and the substitution of a simple English order of a few lines for the rejection of all unadmitted special appeals, the Court have been able materially to lighten their labors in that department; and he trusts that, with the aid of the second Extra Judge, whose appointment was sanctioned in the month of September by the Government of India, they will be able to report the clearance of all arrears on their files at the expiration of the current year.

Statement of the Court's Regular File and Special Appeal File.

APPEALS.	Pending on 1st January.		Admitted in		Disposed of in		Pending on 1st January.	
	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1860.	1861.
Regular ...	177	150	75	82	102	105	150	127
Special ...	291	724	578	732	145	509	724	947

Incarceration of Debtors.

12. It is gratifying to find that the Court and the Judges are unanimously of opinion, that the power conferred on the subordinate Civil Courts of imprisoning debtors in execution of decree, have not been abused by them. The number of debtors incarcerated during the year is 703, or 136 more than during 1859.

Operation of Section 24, Act VIII. of 1859.

13. Subjoined is the result of the judicious Circular issued by the Court calling for the returns of the number of cases in which either of the parties to a suit was prosecuted criminally for false verification of plaints or written statements, under Section 24, Act VIII. of 1859. The Court state that they are convinced, and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with them in thinking,

that there is no ground for any apprehension that the honest plaintiff or defendant need hesitate about instituting "a fair though doubtful claim, or maintaining a dubious though legitimate defence. The Court have, however, been requested to notice this subject again in their report for the year 1861. At present, on the whole, they are inclined to think that the powers conferred by the Section have hardly been had recourse to sufficiently, with a view to check the abuses which formerly existed in so glaring a form, and which the provisions of the Section are intended and calculated to meet.

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases prosecuted for false verification under Section 24.	REMARKS.
Saharunpore...	0	
Meerut	2	Convicted.
Allygurh	3	1 Convicted.
Moradabad	1	Convicted.
Bareilly	*	*
Shahjehanpore	1	Convicted.
Agra	0	
Furruckabad	4	1 Convicted.
Mynpoory	1	Acquitted.
Cawnpore	1	Convicted.
Futtehpore	0	
Bundlekund	0	
Allahabad	0	
Goruckpore	0	
Azimgurh	0	
Jounpore	0	
Mirzapore	0	
Ghazeepore	0	
Benares	4	3 Convicted.
Total	17	{ 10 Convicted. 7 Acquitted.

14. The following statement shows the working of Section 244 of Act VIII. of 1859, which has for its object the substitution, at the instance of the Collector, of temporary alienation of an estate, in lieu of sale in execution of a decree. Only 175 such representations were made throughout these Provinces, but the number will, probably, increase during the currency of the present year. The Court have been requested to impress upon the Zillah Judges the importance of keeping in view the means which are placed in their hands by Sections

Working of Section 244, Act VIII. of 1859.

190 and 243, of mitigating the effects of a decree to the debtor, without any material detriment to the interests of the Creditor.

DISTRICTS.	Number of recommendations made by the Revenue Authorities under Section 244, Act VIII.	REMARKS.
Saharunpore	8	4 Rejected.
Meerut	22	Sale stayed.
Allygurh	4	Pending.
Moradabad	0	
Bareilly	45	
Shajehanpore	8	
Agra	26	
Furruckabad	0	
Mynpoory	20	
Cawnpore	0	
Futtehpore	0	
Bundlekund	0	
Allahabad	6	
Goruckpore	*	
Azimgurh	33	
Jounpore	1	
Mirzapore	0	
Ghazeepore	0	
Benares	0	
Total	175	

15. The successful results which, as will be seen from the subjoined statement, has attended the introduction of the system of entertaining muzkooree peons on regular fixed salaries of Rupees 5 and Rupees 4 a month, is a subject for sincere congratulation. It seems that a body of men, only 13 short of 3,000, have been maintained on regular pay, at an outlay of Rupees 1,17,740 for the nine months, beginning from 1st April 1860: and that there is a net surplus available from the Tulubanah Fund, amounting to Rupees 7,002-0-5, at the disposal of the Government. It further appears that the sum of Rupees 41,577, or one-fourth of the total tulubanah collections has been paid during the past year, under the authority of Section 14, Regulation XXVI. of 1814, as Nazirs' meeran. The Court rightly regard this as a needless and wasteful expenditure; and propose that, on the abolition of the Regulation in question, this sum shall be devoted to the maintenance of a respectably paid establishment for every Moonsiffee. They have further proposed that the present amount in deposit, *viz.*, Rupees 7,002, be spent in increasing the pay of the Amlah of the Moonsiff's Court during the current year. The Lieutenant-Governor is reluctantly compelled to record his opinion that, in the present financial exigency, neither of these proposals can be prudently allowed. It is shown that, on the abolition of Regulation XXVI. of 1814, a saving of upwards of half a lakh of Rupees will be effected annually in these tulubanah collections; and the sum is sufficiently large to render it inexpedient, at present, to expend it in the manner suggested. His Honor, however, gladly acknowledges the truth and the justice of the

Introduction of the system of Muzkooree Peons on fixed salaries.

principle enunciated by the Court, that these savings may, both judiciously and legitimately, be devoted to the improvement of the judicial administration, and he has informed the Court that, at a period of less monetary pressure, he will be glad if they will bring their proposals forward, in the full assurance that they will meet with favorable consideration.

Since the above was written, Act XXVI. of 1814 has been repealed, with the exception of Section 14, which provides for Nazirs' meeran. As it appears objectionable, in every way, that the system should be preserved, the subject will be specially referred for the consideration of the Legislative Council through the Member for these Provinces.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Peons.	Amount of Tulubanah realized after deducting the one-fourth paid to Nazirs.	Amount of Salaries of Peons.	Surplus at the close of the year.	Deficit at the close of the year.	Net surplus.
Saharunpore ...	161	6,640 7 10	7,004 0 0	.....	363 8 2	.....
Meerut ...	170	6,962 9 3	6,843 0 0	119 9 3	.....	119 9 3
Allygurh ...	220	8,295 2 6	8,068 0 0	227 2 6	.....	227 2 6
Moradabad ...	274	12,270 2 7	11,067 0 0	1,203 2 7	.....	1,203 2 7
Bareilly ...	180	7,634 15 3	7,262 0 0	372 15 3	.....	372 15 3
Shahjehanpore ...	237	9,972 14 6	9,955 0 0	17 14 6	.....	17 14 6
Agra ...	210	8,578 1 1	8,967 0 0	.....	388 14 11	.....
Furruckabad ...	174	9,634 14 9	7,032 0 0	2,602 14 9	.....	2,602 14 9
Mynpoory ...	96	4,649 3 3	4,243 0 0	406 3 3	.....	406 3 3
Cawnpore ...	197	3,819 10 3	3,061 0 0	758 10 3	.....	758 10 3
Futtehpore ...	32	Not received.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bundlekund ...	71	3,051 6 0	2,870 0 0	181 6 0	.....	181 6 0
Allahabad ...	170	6,964 12 3	6,882 0 0	82 12 3	.....	82 12 3
Goruckpore ...	281	15,160 9 3	14,027 0 0	1,133 9 3	.....	1,133 9 3
Azimghur ...	116	4,231 13 6	4,144 0 0	87 13 6	.....	87 13 6
Joumpore ...	96	2,960 4 6	2,917 0 0	43 4 6	.....	43 4 6
Mirzapore ...	83	4,474 3 4	4,289 0 0	185 3 4	.....	185 3 4
Benares ...	65	4,398 15 3	4,322 0 0	76 15 3	.....	76 15 3
Ghazeepore ...	154	5,032 15 1	4,778 0 0	254 15 1	.....	254 15 1
Kumaon ...	.....	Exceptional.	.....	.....	.....	.....
					752 7 1	7,754 7 6
					Deduct	752 7 1
Total ...	2,987	1,24,733 0 5	1,17,731 0 0	7,754 7 6	.....	7,002 0 5

Result of the Civil Administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

16. The report of the Civil Administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories shows an increase of efficiency in every branch.

There was an increase in original suits—

In 1859	..	..	.. 8,387
In 1860	..	..	.. 9,413

In 1859, in execution of decrees, the balance unexecuted, amounted to 736.
In 1860 „ „ „ „ to 562.

The value of Stamps sold in 1859 was Rs. 36,598
Ditto ditto in 1860 was „ 42,534

The number of common appeals in 1859 was 427
Ditto ditto in 1860 was 426

Of these, there were pending at the close of 1859, 26
Ditto ditto of 1860, 59

But of these 59, 42 were on the file of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Saugor, who had long been in failing health, and ultimately died on the 7th December.

There is marked improvement in the average duration of trials, *viz.* :—
In 1849 .. .. .. 42 days,
In 1860 .. .. .. 29 days,
and this result would have been much better, had it not been for the discreditable returns from three Moonsiffees. The Lieutenant-Governor will take care that the statements for next year shall exhibit a still further improvement in this respect.

The above satisfactory results may be attributed partly to increased confidence on the part of the people in our Courts and in the stability of our Government, and partly to the zealous administration of the Judicial Officers, one of whom was the lamented Mr. Craigie.

Result of the Administration of Ajmere.

17. The Returns for Ajmere present nothing which calls for notice in the pages of an Annual Administration Report.

Publication of the opinions of the Law Officers of the Court.

18. During the past year arrangements have been made for the publication of such by-gone opinions of the Law Officers of the Court as escaped the general destruction of records during the Mutinies, and future opinions will hereafter be prepared for publication, both question and answers in English. References for opinions to the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers can only now be made through the Zillah Judge to the Registrar of the Court. The advantages of this system over the old one, under which any Civil Court could put a question to these Officers, on any subject, and in any language, is obvious.

Revised Rules for the examination of Moonsiffs and Pleaders.

19. During the year a revised set of Rules has been established for the examination of candidates for the office of Moonsiff and Pleader, which will be found in Appendix No. 1.

Abolition of the Banda Judgeship, and introduction of Courts of Small Causes.

20. The proposals made during the year to abolish the Banda Judgeship and add the District of Banda to the jurisdiction of the Judge at Futtehpore, as well as to establish three Small Cause Courts at Allahabad, at Agra, and at Benares, have been sanctioned. But as these arrangements have been carried into effect in the course

of the present year, they may be more appropriately commented on in the next Annual Administration Report.

Reduction of Holidays, Hindoo and Mahomedan, under Act L. of 1860.

21. Under the provisions of Act L. of 1860 the Hindoo and Mahomedan holidays have been reduced, as a tentative measure, to 18 and 9 respectively, as shown below. Besides those contained in the list of Hindoo holidays all days on which a Solar or Lunar Eclipse may occur, may be counted as holidays.

MAHOMEDAN...	1.	Shub-i-Burat	1
	2.	Eed-ool-fitr	2
	3.	Eed-ooz-zoha	2
	4.	Mohurrum	3
	5.	Barah Wafat	1
			9
HINDOO	1.	Sree Punchumee	1
	2.	Sheo Ratree	1
	3.	Holee	2
	4.	Ramnowmee	1
	5.	Nirjulla Ekadushee	1
	6.	Ruksha Bundun	1
	7.	Junum Ushtumee	1
	8.	Unnunt Chowdus	1
	9.	Duhsera	5
	10.	Dewalee	2
	11.	Junun Dooj	1
	12.	Deo Uthan	1
			18

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

General Statement of business performed during the year.

22. The following statement shows that the number of persons under trial during the year has fluctuated but little as compared with 1859, being 72,904 in the past, and 71,449 in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of in 1860 shows a gradual improvement. The comparative paucity of cases which have been pending above three months is satisfactory, and the results would have been still more so, were it not for the large number of such cases which were pending in Humeerpoor and Agra, *viz.*, 21 and 35, respectivly. The Court have been requested to inform the Magistrates of those Districts, that the Government will expect to find a marked improvement in this respect in the course of the ensuing year:—

DISTRICTS.	Total number of persons under trial during the year.			Total number of persons whose cases were finally disposed of by the magisterial authorities.		
	H.	M.	Total.	H.	M.	Total.
Saharunpore	584	1,273	1,857	559	1,238	1,797
1859	474	972	1,446	460	943	1,403
Mozuffernuggur	394	1,118	1,512	383	1,111	1,494
1859	581	1,454	2,035	531	1,397	1,928
Dehra Dhoon	151	544	695	138	529	667
1859	183	760	943	174	750	924
Meerut	986	2,593	3,579	948	2,549	3,497
1859	702	2,265	2,967	662	2,213	2,875
Boolundshuhur	532	1,493	2,025	487	1,451	1,938
1859	432	2,042	2,474	412	1,993	2,405
Allygurh	608	1,358	1,966	581	1,300	1,881
1859	601	1,458	2,059	575	1,411	1,986
Moradabad	934	1,073	2,007	906	1,024	1,930
1859	995	1,266	2,261	961	1,229	2,190
Bijnour	470	831	1,301	448	803	1,251
1859	332	695	1,027	309	659	968
Bareilly	1,379	1,637	3,016	1,339	1,585	2,924
1859	1,530	1,718	3,248	1,490	1,615	3,105
Shahjehanpore	739	2,190	2,929	709	2,134	2,843
1859	772	964	1,736	745	936	1,681
Budaon	1,182	1,385	2,567	1,173	1,371	2,544
1859	861	1,253	2,114	818	1,157	1,975
Agra	1,395	2,664	4,059	1,312	2,543	3,855
1859	1,122	2,745	3,867	1,065	2,727	3,792
Muttra	678	1,310	1,988	637	1,227	1,864
1859	629	1,150	1,779	591	1,115	1,706
Furruckabad	704	2,001	2,705	673	1,967	2,640
1859	761	2,235	2,996	711	2,155	2,860
Mynpoory	481	1,252	1,670	405	1,225	1,630
1859	382	1,350	1,738	360	1,339	1,699
Etawah	271	1,765	2,036	265	1,715	1,980
1859	422	1,291	1,713	397	1,160	1,557
Etah	607	1,327	1,934	597	1,318	1,915
1859	486	1,950	2,436	468	1,921	2,389
Cawnpore	700	1,259	1,959	684	1,203	1,887
1859	830	1,223	2,053	777	1,163	1,940
Futtehpore	334	1,093	1,427	326	1,070	1,396
1859	339	866	1,205	291	841	1,132
Banda	289	1,217	1,506	276	1,191	1,467
1859	621	1,464	2,085	616	1,899	2,015
Allahabad	601	2,033	2,634	542	2,020	2,562
1859	503	1,522	2,025	484	1,507	1,991
Goruckpore	759	1,261	2,020	739	1,252	1,991
1859	687	1,096	1,783	684	1,052	1,736
Azimgurh	775	950	1,725	751	931	1,682
1859	1,162	807	1,969	1,112	781	1,893
Jounpore	654	1,508	2,162	603	1,482	2,085
1859	700	1,556	2,256	668	1,522	2,190
Mirzapore	583	1,647	2,230	543	1,589	2,132
1859	623	1,360	1,983	611	1,332	1,943
Benares	1,132	1,962	3,094	1,074	1,879	2,953
1859	1,362	2,421	3,783	1,283	2,330	3,613
Ghazeepore	620	1,405	2,025	611	1,385	1,996
1859	791	1,287	2,078	758	1,269	2,027
Total	18,479	40,149	58,628	17,709	39,092	56,801
Total	18,883	39,176	58,059	18,013	37,916	55,929

Number of persons under trial at the close of the year, columns 18 and 19, Statement No. 1.			Number of persons whose cases have been pending above three months.	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of by the Magisterial Authorities.					
				Convicted, including committed.			Acquitted.		
H.	M.	Total.		H.	M.	Total.	H.	M.	Total.
16	30	46	.....	330	1,092	1,422	229	146	375
10	23	33	.....	230	567	797	230	376	606
3	0	3	.....	158	859	1,017	225	252	477
19	13	32	.....	202	911	1,113	329	486	815
8	11	19	4	82	334	416	56	195	251
2	4	6	.....	75	469	544	99	281	380
24	24	48	.....	614	2,008	2,622	334	541	875
27	20	47	47	409	1,527	1,936	253	686	939
35	37	72	.....	337	909	1,246	150	542	692
17	44	61	.....	211	1,270	1,481	201	723	924
24	34	58	.....	383	699	1,082	198	601	799
14	17	31	.....	332	813	1,145	243	595	841
16	30	46	.....	508	647	1,155	398	377	775
19	21	40	.....	366	598	964	595	631	1,226
15	19	34	.....	251	426	677	197	377	574
20	5	25	.....	121	355	476	188	304	492
35	42	77	.....	641	786	1,427	698	799	1,497
16	60	76	4	528	882	1,410	962	733	1,695
22	41	63	1	458	1,285	1,743	251	849	1,100
21	22	43	.....	418	537	955	327	399	726
4	6	10	.....	765	780	1,545	408	591	999
40	86	126	.....	385	594	979	433	563	996
64	111	175	35	687	1,244	1,931	625	1,299	1,924
40	13	53	.....	640	1,416	2,050	425	1,311	1,736
34	72	106	.....	444	761	1,205	193	466	659
20	20	40	....	353	620	973	238	495	733
19	15	34	.....	440	1,692	2,132	233	275	508
39	56	95	10	390	1,579	1,969	321	576	897
11	16	27	.....	242	675	917	173	550	723
15	7	22	.....	206	750	956	154	589	743
3	20	23	.....	168	1,133	1,301	97	582	679
17	23	40	.....	241	582	823	156	578	734
10	1	11	.....	389	715	1,104	208	603	811
17	23	40	.....	238	920	1,158	230	1,001	1,231
6	45	51	.....	386	650	1,036	298	553	851
18	41	59	1	393	532	925	384	631	1,015
...	5	5	.....	187	688	875	138	383	521
34	23	57	.....	149	536	685	142	305	447
4	12	16	.....	171	659	830	105	532	637
3	23	26	.....	217	633	850	399	766	1,165
56	10	66	.....	354	1,453	1,807	188	567	755
13	12	25	4	251	868	1,119	233	639	872
19	7	26	.....	367	897	1,264	372	355	727
2	37	39	23	361	633	994	323	419	742
11	19	30	....	389	687	1,076	362	244	606
38	29	67	9	427	388	815	685	393	1,078
42	12	54	.....	280	893	1,173	323	589	912
32	24	56	5	317	845	1,162	351	677	1,028
29	48	77	8	325	921	1,246	218	668	886
10	20	30	6	451	886	1,337	160	446	606
45	70	115	7	529	1,054	1,583	545	825	1,370
54	45	99	1	602	1,125	1,727	681	1,205	1,886
6	16	22	.....	381	997	1,378	230	388	618
16	16	32	.....	436	829	1,265	322	440	762
561	753	1,314	55	10,266	24,934	35,200	7,452	13,149	21,601
553	727	1,280	110	8,949	21,665	30,614	9,064	10,251	25,315

DISTRICTS.	Total number of persons under trial during the year.			Total number of persons whose cases were finally disposed of by the magisterial authorities.		
	H.	M.	Total.	H.	M.	Total.
Saugor	472	1,500	1,972	457	1,489	1,946
1859	385	1,352	1,737	362	1,331	1,693
Dumoh	185	397	582	176	384	560
1859	196	386	582	174	386	560
Jubbulpore	586	921	1,507	567	921	1,488
1859	404	865	1,269	377	862	1,239
Mundlah	252	378	630	221	378	599
1859	200	436	636	193	425	618
Seonee	288	576	864	232	557	789
1859	231	359	590	204	359	563
Hoshungabad	269	828	1,097	256	812	1,068
1859	307	827	1,134	274	760	1,034
Baitool	147	545	692	123	533	656
1859	200	381	581	198	381	579
Nursingpore	373	820	1,193	330	794	1,124
1859	519	897	1,416	511	884	1,395
Kumaon	169	558	727	148	545	693
1859	121	617	738	116	549	665
Gurhwal	45	201	246	43	185	228
1859	30	216	246	28	203	231
Bhabur Terai	163	101	264	153	101	254
1859	92	83	175	87	83	170
Jaloun	145	843	988	142	822	964
1859	156	733	889	146	729	875
Jhansie	341	1,600	1,941	315	1,536	1,851
1859	397	1,377	1,774	368	1,327	1,695
Chundeyree	103	542	645	97	537	634
1859	84	296	380	80	292	372
Humeeerpoor	282	646	928	269	559	828
1859	565	678	1,243	530	638	1,168
Total	3,820	10,456	14,276	3,529	10,153	13,682
Total	3,887	9,503	13,390	3,648	9,209	12,857

Number of persons under trial at the close of the year, columns 18 and 19, Statement No. 1.			Number of persons whose cases have been pending above three months.	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of by the Magisterial Authorities.					
				Convicted, including committed.			Acquitted.		
H.	M.	Total.		H.	M.	Total.	H.	M.	Total.
4	7	11	.....	323	1,247	1,570	134	242	376
19	18	37	4	241	966	1,207	121	365	486
7	11	18	4	137	295	432	39	89	128
19	...	19	3	132	304	436	42	82	124
8	4	12	.....	323	591	914	244	330	574
11	3	14	3	245	527	772	132	335	467
8	...	8	.....	160	259	419	61	119	180
4	7	11	.....	132	316	448	61	109	170
4	14	18	.....	137	358	495	95	199	294
9	1	10	3	158	291	449	46	68	114
7	13	20	4	129	481	610	127	331	458
29	62	91	9	156	409	565	118	351	469
21	15	36	.....	91	388	479	32	145	177
2	...	2	.....	121	326	447	77	55	132
27	23	50	.....	178	492	670	152	302	454
5	5	10	2	213	499	712	298	385	683
18	13	31	.....	85	363	448	63	182	245
5	68	73	4	68	396	464	48	153	201
2	16	18	.....	27	106	133	16	79	95
...	13	13	.....	23	129	152	5	74	79
2	...	2	.....	88	76	164	65	25	90
5	...	5	.....	48	55	103	39	28	67
3	17	20	.....	84	671	755	58	155	209
4	4	8	.....	82	524	606	64	205	269
15	55	70	.....	219	1,171	1,390	96	365	461
15	25	40	1	245	923	1,168	123	404	527
6	4	10	.....	72	461	533	25	76	101
...	4	4	.....	54	238	292	26	54	80
8	37	45	21	132	243	375	137	316	453
27	30	57	5	161	353	514	369	285	654
140	229	369	29	2,185	7,202	9,387	1344	2,951	4,295
154	240	394	34	2,079	6,256	8,335	1569	2,953	4,522

The proportion of convictions and committals to acquittals, *viz.*, 63 per cent. of the former, contrasts very favorably with the results attained in 1859, in which year 43 per cent. were acquitted.

Result of Appeals.

23. The subjoined statement of the result of appeals preferred to the Sessions Judges, from the orders of the magisterial authorities, shows that 71 per cent. have been either rejected or confirmed. This cannot but be regarded as very satisfactory:—

DISTRICTS.	Appeals from Criminal Trials.			Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.	Appeals from Miscellaneous Cases.			Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.	Appeals Act IV. of 1840.			Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.	General percentage of reversals to appeals tried.
	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.		Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.		Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.		
Saharunpore	9	45	12	18·	14	28	1	23·25	...	3	...	.....	11·60
Mozuffernuggur ...	7	17	23	48·93	16	20	6	14·33	1	2	1	25·	32·25
Dehra Dhoon	...	11	9	45·	1	4	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	36·
Meerut	4	92	34	26·15	1	7	3	27·	...	28	14	33·	27·86
Boolundshuhur	4	30	35	50·72	4	8	2	14·28	2	10	...	.....	38·94
Allyghur	8	48	22	28·20	12	29	1	2·38	4	20	2	7·29	17·12
Moradabad	...	18	8	30·76	...	8	1	11·	...	13	2	13·	22·
Bijnour	1	12	3	18·75	...	3	1	25·	...	...	1	.....	23·80
Bareilly	3	33	26	41·93	...	.....	...	.....	2	7	4	30·76	40·
Budaon	7	38	18	33·96	3	1	1	20·	3	12	13	46·42	33·33
Shahjehanpore	16	48	33	34·02	5	2	..	.....	1	1	9	81·	36·53
Agra...	8	45	29	35·36	2	8	5	33·	...	1	1	50·	35·35
Muttra..	7	18	23	47·91	3	6	...	.....	...	3	...	.....	36·33
Furruckabad	5	55	38	38·77	2	11	49	79·03	3	29	7	17·94	47·23
Mynpoory	1	22	22	48·88	4	5	...	.....	2	14	3	15·78	34·24
Etawah	...	27	16	37·20	1	3	...	.....	3	4	1	12·5	30·90
Etah	1	21	16	42·10	1	5	2	25·	...	9	3	25·	36·20
Cawnpore...	6	29	41	55·39	22	39	19	23·75	3	24	14	34·14	37·56
Futtehpore	7	44	29	41·42	11	10	12	36·	...	7	4	36·	36·29
Banda	13	13	5	16·12	4	3	...	.....	...	4	2	33·	15·90
Allahabad	...	29	9	23·68	1	34	14	28·57	...	...	...	.....	26·43
Goruckpore	25	43	17	20·	2	3	...	.....	...	30	9	23·09	20·15
Azimgurh	...	17	6	26·08	...	47	16	25·39	...	39	7	15·21	21·21
Jounpore	17	35	42	44·68	12	63	28	27·18	5	43	10	17·24	31·37
Mirzapore	10	35	7	13·45	10	13	13	36·11	...	24	6	20·	21·86
Benares	6	70	28	26·92	9	42	13	20·31	5	40	5	10·	21·11
Ghazeepore	6	40	14	23·33	11	4	3	20·	6	48	14	20·58	21·67
Saugor	16	31	22	31·88	5	2	5	41·66	4	2	...	.....	31·03
Dumoh...	5	6	..	.....	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Jubbulpore	12	26	19	33·	9	1	...	.....	...	1	1	50·	28·98
Mundlah	1	25	23	49·01	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	48·07
Seonee	7	6	1	7·14	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	66·66
Hoshungabad	9	21	8	21·05	1	.....	...	.....	3	2	...	.....	18·18
Baitool	1	4	2	28·57	1	.. ...	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	33·33
Nursingpore...	24	13	11	22·91	...	.....	2	.....	1	...	...	.....	25·49
Kumaon	27	30	16	21·91	7	2	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	19·51
Gurhwal	3	8	4	26·	1	2	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	22·22
Bhabur Terai	...	11	2	15·38	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	15·38
Jaloun	2	5	6	46·15	3	14	1	62·25	...	1	...	.....	21·87
Jhansie	...	7	4	36·	3	8	...	.....	...	4	...	.....	15·38
Chundeyree	...	3	9	75·	3	1	1	25·	...	...	...	.....	58·82
Humeerpoor	1	11	5	29·41	1	4	5	55·	...	1	...	.....	31·71
Total	279	1,142	699	32·34	189	437	204	24·49	48	426	134	19·38	29·14
Average	6	27	16	32·5	4	10	4	22·	1	10	3	15·38	28·39

Result of Committals.

24. The result of the committals, as compared with the same in the previous year, is shown in the following statement in detail, and in abstract, and is satisfactory:—

DISTRICTS.	Convicted.		Referred.		Acquitted.		Cancelled.		Died.		Escaped.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Saharunpore ...	17	30	6	6	2	14	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Mozuffernuggur ...	8	19	3	3	7	14	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Dehra Dhoon ...	2	2	1	1	.....	2	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Meerut ...	28	54	12	19	14	36	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Boolundshuhur ...	15	31	2	3	6	25	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Allygurh ...	25	42	7	8	9	18	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Moradabad ...	18	40	9	10	4	10	2	2	...	.....	...	.....
Bijnour ...	15	36	1	1	2	16	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Barcilly ...	24	39	16	23	15	49	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....
Budaon ...	22	53	11	18	11	39	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Shahjehanpore ...	58	98	13	25	3	9	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Agra ...	29	45	8	11	19	68	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....
Muttra ...	23	40	6	11	8	30	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....
Furruckabad ...	31	52	29	51	15	56	1	1	...	2	1	1
Mynpoory ...	7	13	4	7	4	22	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Etawah ...	13	16	16	21	5	5	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Etah ...	27	85	7	8	3	34	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Cawnpore ...	20	35	15	18	25	51	14	17	...	.....	...	.....
Futtehpore ...	12	26	5	6	8	21	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Banda ...	18	30	9	14	5	14	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Allahabad ...	41	72	9	11	19	30	7	9	...	.....	...	.....
Goruckpore ...	18	23	10	11	9	12	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Azimgurh ...	34	69	2	7	1	11	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Jounpore ...	20	30	6	6	6	21	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Mirzapore ...	25	77	2	3	3	13	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Benares ...	44	90	9	16	14	50	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Ghazeepore ...	31	50	3	3	8	17	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total ...	625	1,197	221	321	225	687	41	62	...	2	1	1
Saugor ...	41	82	7	16	15	31	5	10	...	4	...	.....
Dumoh ...	12	22	2	2	.....	6	3	9	...	1	...	.....
Jubbulpore ...	29	78	7	12	11	29	5	16	...	.....	...	.....
Mundlah ...	2	3	2	3	3	6	3	6	...	.....	...	.....
Seonee ...	17	28	2	3	4	18	2	3	...	.....	...	.....
Hoshungabad ...	17	23	.....	.....	10	14	2	2	...	2	...	.....
Baitool ..	7	10	.....	.....	11	21	1	5	...	.....	...	.....
Nursingpore ...	9	13	3	7	4	8	2	2	...	1	...	.....
Kumaon ... / Gurhwal ... / Bhabur Terai ...	10	16	5	10	4	8	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Jaloun ...	5	7	1	1	1	4	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Jhansie ...	19	43	3	4	6	9	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Chundeyree ...	16	16	1	2	6	6	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Humeerpore ...	6	10	9	10	5	22	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total ...	190	351	42	70	80	182	23	53	...	8	...	.....
Grand Total ...	815	1,548	263	391	305	869	64	115	...	10	1	1
Average ...	19	39	6	9	7	20	1	2	...	.....	...	.....

ABSTRACT of the foregoing Statement.

Year.	Convicted.	Referred.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped, &c.	Commitment cancelled.	Proportion of acquittals to persons tried.
1859	1,364	723	1,333	151	172	39
1860	1,548	391	869	11	115	31

Statement of Criminal business, and of Suits under Act IV. of 1840 disposed of and pending during the year.

25. The following statements show in detail and in abstract the amount of criminal business, and of suits under Act IV. of 1840 disposed of and pending during the year. The comparatively small number of heinous cases disposed of in the Non-Regulation Districts, as well as the comparative absence of suits under Act IV. of 1840, will not escape notice, and the Judge of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories and of Jhansie have been asked to afford some explanation of the circumstances in their next Annual Report.

DISTRICTS.	Criminal business disposed of.				Cases under Act IV. of 1840.		
	Cases of heinous and petty offences and Appeals, columns 1 to 6.		Miscellaneous Cases, columns 7 to 10.			Pending.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Above three months.	Total pending.
Saharunpore	888	21	5,025	56	57	0	3
Mozuffernuggur	729	2	5,181	65	48	0	1
Dehra Dhoon	393	12	799	0	4	0	0
Meerut	1,775	33	11,985	215	355	0	11
Boolundshuhur	935	47	1,539	71	65	4	4
Allygurh	1,042	26	7,413	370	174	0	2
Moradabad	1,090	28	9,237	210	78	0	2
Bijnour	628	20	2,401	69	56	0	1
Bareilly	1,687	46	4,508	36	155	0	10
Budaon	1,243	4	3,052	43	188	0	2
Shahjehanpore	1,354	41	6,960	41	50	0	3
Agra	2,128	78	4,212	46	80	0	4
Muttra	963	28	2,517	72	149	0	7
Furruckabad	1,458	21	1,250	430	195	0	9
Mynpoory	698	22	7,737	168	164	0	4
Etawah	1,051	18	8,100	150	46	0	3
Etah	972	6	8,677	34	193	3	11
Cawnpore	1,001	13	4,877	222	114	0	2
Futtehpore	829	4	7,291	46	124	0	0
Banda	849	11	8,652	117	76	0	2
Allahabad	1,195	19	1,492	76	94	0	8
Goruckpore	959	16	10,570	0	224	0	34
Azimgurh	953	24	1,246	19	353	0	9
Jounpore	1,018	20	3,225	88	265	0	7
Mirzapore	1,262	43	31,467	0	161	0	25
Benares	1,572	57	7,610	98	190	0	15
Ghazeepore	1,199	15	5,667	73	212	0	29
Total	27,861	640	1,61,685	2,694	3,771	7	204
Saugor	1,190	6	36,559	0	29	0	1
Dumoh	371	12	5,879	37	13	0	0
Jubbulpore	831	7	23,492	22	38	0	1
Mundlah	378	5	1,519	0	10	0	0
Seonee	416	7	13,839	0	3	0	0
Hoshungabad	613	16	14,669	0	39	0	3
Baitool	397	20	2,441	0	7	0	3
Nursingpore	681	21	5,645	40	23	0	2
Kumaon	755	29	1,096	117	0	0	0
Gurhwal							
Bhabur Terai							
Jaloun	529	12	19,065	56	13	0	3
Jhansie	1,201	37	6,039	321	65	0	16
Chundeyree	372	5	3,337	79	1	0	0
Humeerpoor	446	17	3,736	224	29	0	0
Total	8,180	194	1,37,316	896	270	0	29
Grand Total ...	36,041	834	2,99,001	3,590	4,041	7	233
Average	858	20	7,119	85	96	0	5

ABSTRACT.

	Criminal business disposed of as detailed in the foregoing statement.				Cases under Act IV. of 1840.		
	Cases of heinous and petty offence and Appeals, columns 1 to 6.		Miscellaneous Cases, columns 7 to 10.			Pending.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Above three months.	Total pending.
North-Western Provinces, Regulation and Non-Regulation ...	38,051	869	310,187	3,626	4,140	7	233
General average of each District ...	906	23	7,385	86	98	...	5

The very large number of cases under Act IV. of 1840, which have been disposed of during the year, *viz.* 4,041, leads the Lieutenant-Governor to suppose that some, at least, of the Magistrates have not borne in mind that the sole question to be decided in these cases is, whether or not the complainant was forcibly dispossessed within one month from the date of his complaint.

Statement of witnesses examined during the year.

26. The subjoined return shows that 248,597 witnesses were examined during the year, of whom no less than 89 per cent. were dismissed on the first day, and only 1 per cent. were detained beyond four days. These results the Lieutenant-Governor considers to be exceedingly creditable.

Years.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Number of witnesses who gave attendance for				Percentage of witnesses who gave attendance in Court for			
		1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	More than 3 days.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	More than 3 days.
1860...	2,48,597	221,510	18,042	5,968	3,077	89	7	2	1
1859...	2,33,028	192,635	22,284	10,106	9,003	83	9	4	4

Average duration of Suits during the year.

27. The following table shows for each District in these Provinces the average duration of cases during the year under review, with or without Police agency. It is satisfactory to find that the result, as compared with 1859, is so very favorable. It is singular that the average duration of trials for heinous offences is so much higher in the Saugor and Jhansie Divisions than in those of the North-Western Provinces Proper. The Court have been requested to inform the Judge of Saugor and the Commissioner of Jhansie, who is also Session

Judge of that Division, that the subject has attracted the particular notice of the Government, and that a radical improvement, in this respect, is looked for in the returns for 1860-61.

DISTRICTS.	In which Thannah Agency *was* employed,				In which Thannah Agency was *not* employed.	
	At Thannah.		In Magistrate's Court.		In Magistrate's Court.	
	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.
Saharumpore	1	14¼	12	11	11	7
Mozuffernuggur	3	7	11	5	7	20
Dehra Dhoon	2	5¼	2	22	3	4
Meerut	1	0	5	3	5	21
Boolundshuhur	1	5½	22	10	20	21
Allygurh	1	11	8	4	10	23
Moradabad	2	19	12	12	12	4
Bijnour	1	8	14	13	9	11
Bareilly	1	0	14	0	10	0
Budaon	2	0	15	0	16	14
Shahjehanpore	1	21½	18	0	13	7
Agra	1	9	15	15	9	20
Muttra	1	0	17	0	12	0
Furruckabad	1	16	17	6	12	10
Mynpoory	1	15	13	17	13	22
Etawah	1	9	20	18	22	4
Etah	1	4¾	11	10	11	0
Cawnpore	1	14	16	8	13	8
Futtehpore	3	15	10	1	7	22
Banda	2	0	13	12	13	23
Allahabad	1	0¾	11	13	10	18
Goruckpore	2	5	12	19	13	4
Azimgurh	1	5½	7	5	7	9
Jounpore	1	9	13	7	10	11
Mirzapore	1	6¼	11	19	7	8
Benares	1	4	10	1	8	2
Ghazeepore	1	5	11	0	11	15
Total	M. 1 | D. 14	18¼	M. 11 | D. 19	15	M. 9 | D. 29	18
Average	1 Day.	15¾	12 Days.	23	11 Days.	2
Saugor	1	5	6	19	7	19
Dumoh	1	8	9	23	9	18
Jubbulpore	1	9	12	19	5	1
Mundlah	1	13	23	0	9	2
Seonee	1	6	18	6	22	10
Hoshungabad	1	7	27	15	22	21
Baitool	1	4	15	20	8	19
Nursingpore	1	3	28	4	10	15
Kumaon	3	4	8	15	11	20
Gurhwal	3	4	12	21	32	20
Bhabur Terai	2	5	10	18	18	4
Jaloun	1	9	18	5	7	18
Jhansie	1	11	25	3	10	1
Chundeyree	1	7	10	9	7	9
Humeerpoor	1	13	25	15	30	5
Total	24	12	M. 8 | D. 14	0	M. 7 | D. 4	14
15 Non-Regulation Districts average ...	1	15	17	11	14	7
Grand Total ...	2 | 9	6	20 | 3	15	16 | 4	8
Average for 42 Districts	1	15	14	9	11	11½

Statement of punishments inflicted by Magistrates during the year.

28. The punishments inflicted by the Magisterial Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1860, are detailed in the following table, and call for no remark :—

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	3 Years.	From 6 months to above 2 years.	Not exceeding 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from office.	Flogged.	Total.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MEERUT ..	Dehra Dhoon ..	25	11	129	206	3	16	19	409	
	Saharunpore ..	18	170	128	694	248	15	73	1,346	
	Mozufferuuggur ..	7	84	138	554	123	27	8	941	
	Meerut ..	59	242	316	911	273	78	220	2,099	
	Boolundshuhur ..	80	83	205	604	64	52	77	1,165	
	Allygurh ..	18	131	248	453	77	31	61	1,019	
ROHILCUND .	Bijnour ..	18	84	152	130	174	18	48	624	
	Moradabad ..	39	198	307	319	143	34	99	1,139	
	Budaon ..	5	385	366	480	79	81	37	1,433	
	Shahjehanpore ..	37	209	204	116	270	63	116	1,015	
	Bareilly ..	56	291	275	528	37	16	170	1,373	
AGRA ..	Muttra ..	10	180	248	596	76	24	51	1,185	
	Agra ..	50	318	207	459	221	98	406	1,759	
	Furruckabad ..	35	183	198	1,192	263	76	157	2,104	
	Mynpoory ..	3	30	180	412	0	0	0	625	
	Etawah ..	23	78	223	533	82	38	215	1,192	
	Etah ..	39	126	115	322	56	35	106	799	
ALLAHABAD ..	Cawnpore ..	0	73	166	437	44	41	159	920	
	Futtehpore ..	16	26	89	308	238	25	114	816	
	Banda ..	25	89	130	341	79	38	59	761	
	Allahabad ..	33	45	214	739	226	64	398	1,719	
BENARES ..	Goruckpore ..	72	203	229	589	136	39	31	1,299	
	Azimgurh ..	18	123	187	432	114	35	71	980	
	Jounpore ..	33	112	212	582	23	81	59	1,102	
	Mirzapore ..	30	45	225	507	220	74	80	1,181	
	Benares ..	33	99	268	671	119	71	204	1,465	
	Ghazeepore ..	29	208	163	634	163	48	60	1,305	
JUBBULPORE ..	Saugor ..	35	83	312	884	34	41	54	1,443	
	Dumoh ..	0	59	56	229	1	0	0	345	
	Jubbulpore ..	2	111	185	390	34	33	45	800	
	Mundlah ..	3	103	105	175	1	0	16	403	
	Seonee ..	6	53	48	165	23	19	41	355	
	Hoshungabad ..	3	37	131	357	17	12	9	566	
	Baitool ..	4	31	76	311	1	9	5	437	
	Nursingpore ..	5	41	105	248	14	7	30	450	
KUMAON ..	Kumaon ..	8	37	131	228	38	8	10	460	
	Gurhwal ..	2	5	8	47	4	1	0	67	
	Bhabur Terai ..	13	60	23	31	3	19	7	156	
JHANSIE ..	Jaloun ..	6	33	107	528	40	28	0	753	
	Jhansie ..	12	71	181	964	17	49	45	1,339	
	Humeerpoor ..	0	48	93	343	7	3	18	512	
	Chundeyree ..	15	30	80	81	12	24	26	268	
	Total ..	925	4,628	7,163	18,730	3,797	1,471	3,415	40,219	

29. The following returns, exhibiting the working of Act XVI. of 1851, show that both Judges and Magistrates look more to the loss sustained by the prosecutor when inflicting the penalty under the Act, than the ability of the prisoner to pay. Out of Rupees 32,963 imposed by the Magistrates, only Rupees 6,322 have been recovered, while the Judges have been still less successful, having only recovered Rupees 209 out of Rupees 9,761. It has been pointed out that it is obviously useless, on these occasions, to impose a fine which is evidently beyond the ability of the prisoner to defray.

Working of Act XVI. of 1851.

I.—Magistrates' Court.

DIVISION.	Number of persons fined.	Amount of fines levied.	Amount of fines realized.	Proportion of sum realized to sum imposed.
Meerut	240	8,348 9 0	1,102 6 0	13
Rohilcund...	169	2,217 13 4	1,424 4 8	64
Agra	180	4,463 2 9	728 8 11	16
Allahabad...	25	4,746 14 6	570 7 9	12
Benares	224	8,807 2 0	1,115 11 6	12
Saugor	186	4,103 12 9	1,012 15 1	24
Kumaon	...	.....	.....	..
Jhansie	70	2,004 8 9	368 3 10	18
Total	1,094	32,963 6 10	6,322 14 9	19

II.—Sessions Judges' Court.

DIVISION.	Number of persons fined.	Amount of fines levied.	Amount of fines realized.	Proportion of sum realized to sum imposed.
Meerut	21	4,522 6 6	4 12 6	..
Rohilcund...	30	3,182 3 5	191 8 3	6
Agra	10	722 0 0	.....	..
Allahabad...	..	.....	.....	..
Benares	1	520 0 0	13 8 6	2
Saugor	6	507 0 0	.....	..
Kumaon	..	.....	.....	..
Jhansie	..	308 5 0	.....	..
Total	68	9,761 14 11	209 13 3	2

30. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the Court have reported the failure of the *vivâ voce* system in Jubbulpore. It is said that greater time is required to dispose of a case *vivâ voce* than under the old system; unless, therefore, the European agency be increased, the Court fear that this objection will prove insuperable to the more general extension of the system.

Failure of the experimental introduction of the *vivâ voce* examination of witnesses in the Jubbulpore Division.

This question is, however, now before the Legislature in another form, and its action will be awaited.

Comparative Statement of the punishments inflicted by the Sessions Courts in 1859 and 1860.

31. A comparative detail of the punishments inflicted by the Sessions Courts, in the North-Western Provinces, in 1860 and 1859, shows the following results:—

Year.	Security.	Dismissed.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment.																	Transportation.	Death.
					Not exceeding 1 month.	Above and up to 6 months.	Above and up to 1 year.	Above and up to 2 years.	Above and up to 3 years.	Above and up to 4 years.	Above and up to 5 years.	Above and up to 6 years.	Above and up to 7 years.	Above and up to 8 years.	Above and up to 9 years.	Above and up to 10 years.	Above and up to 11 years.	Above and up to 12 years.	Above and up to 13 years.	Above and up to 14 years.	Above and up to 16 years.	Above and up to 21 years.	For life.		
1860	0	0	12	0	0	0	117	133	144	201	214	222	96	206	16	72	36	6	9	32	18	2	24	5	0
1859	1	0	8	2	0	25	71	93	176	77	278	49	131	27	16	39	5	3	4	41	11	3	158	21	0

Abstract Statement of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut.

32. The following statement shows that there was a decrease in the number of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut during the year, but an increase in the number of those whose proceedings were called for on appeal, or on review of the monthly statements, or under instructions from Government, as compared with the previous year.

Year.	Cases referred for orders of Nizamut Adawlut.	Cases whose proceedings were called for.	Persons whose cases were disposed of by Nizamut Adawlut.			Causes pending in Nizamut Adawlut at close of year.
			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of.	
1860	255	175	340	120	277	20
1859	376	110	505	228	221	28

It will be seen from this statement that there was a smaller proportion of acquittals to persons whose cases were disposed of in 1860 than in 1859, the percentage having been 24 per cent. in 1859 to only 16 in 1860.

33. The following table gives a comparative view of the work of the Sessions Judges in the North-Western Provinces, as tested by the revision it underwent by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut: —

Statement of business performed by the respective Sessions Judges.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15	16.
DISTRICTS.	Number of persons whose cases were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.	Number of persons convicted by Nizamut Adawlut.			Number of persons acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut.	Number of Appeal cases.				Number of Cases called for on perusal of Monthly Statements, under Section 3, Act XXXI. of 1841.				Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of columns 7 and 11 to total of columns 10 and 14.
		Number of persons on whom sentences passed agreed with Sessions Judges' recommendation.	Number of persons in which it differed.	Total number of persons convicted.		Number in which order was confirmed.	Number reversed.	Number modified or remanded.	Total.	Number confirmed.	Number reversed.	Number modified or remanded.	Total.		
Saharunpore	9	6	3	9	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	66·	100·
Meerut	25	9	16	23	2	15	5	4	24	0	0	0	0	36·	62·
Allygurh	7	3	4	6	1	5	4	2	11	0	0	0	0	42·85	45·
Moradabad	11	6	5	10	1	5	2	0	7	0	0	1	1	54·	62·
Bareilly	28	6	22	21	7	6	0	1	7	1	0	1	2	21·	77·
Shahjehanpore ...	38	12	26	21	17	5	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	31·	83·
Agra	22	8	14	15	7	11	2	3	16	2	0	0	2	36·	72·
Furruckabad	54	27	27	*41	13	7	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	50·	77·
Mynpoory	27	17	10	23	4	13	0	0	13	1	0	6	7	63·	70·
Cawnpore	17	12	5	15	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	70·	100·
Futtehpore	5	1	4	5	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	22·	33·
Banda	14	6	8	9	5	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	1	42·85	25·
Allahabad	12	8	4	8	4	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	66·	80·
Goruckpore	6	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	66·	100·
Azimgurh	7	0	7	0	7	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	...	25·
Jounpore	11	8	13	10	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	72·	75·
Mirzapore	8	8	0	8	0	5	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	100·	100·
Benares	14	3	11	12	2	6	1	0	7	0	0	1	1	21·	50·
Ghazeepore	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	50·	66·
Kumaon	10	1	9	3	7	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	10·	33·
S. & N. Territories...	44	35	9	42	2	13	1	4	18	1	0	0	1	81·81	73·
Jhansie	17	11	6	14	3	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	64·	100·
Total	388	192	196	303	85	104	22	19	145	14	3	13	30	49·	67·

NOTE.—Four prisoners were released by order of Government, on recommendation by Nizamut Adawlut.

It seems that out of the cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, within the year, 388 in number, 49 per cent., ended in conviction, and out of the cases appealed, 67 per cent. were confirmed, which are more favorable results than those attained in 1859.

Sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut during the year under review.

34. It is satisfactory to observe the great decrease in the number of sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut in the year under review, as shown in the subjoined statement, *viz.*,

31 per cent., a result, which is, of course, attributable to the number of cases connected with the mutiny, which came before them in 1859.

Penalties.	1860.	1859.
Death	74	129
Transportation	107	198
Imprisonment for life	0	1
Ditto above 12, not exceeding 21 years	37	64
Ditto above 5, and not more than 12 years	414	57
Not exceeding 5 years	78	46
Total	340	495

In many of the above statements defects and short-comings in the returns of individual Officers, and the successful results exhibted by others will doubtless attract attention. These have all been noticed in the review of the criminal administration for the year, which will be sent for the information and orders of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut; and it is, therefore, unnecessary to particularize them in this place.

The returns from Saugor and Ajmeer call for no remark.

Natives of rank and respectability and their retainers authorised to carry arms.

35. Several natives of rank, with their retainers, and natives of tried loyalty and respectability, in all the Districts of these Provinces, have been authorised to possess arms in conformity with the provisions Section 27 of Act XXXI. of 1860.

Officers in the Customs Department invested with magisterial powers.

36. During the year some picked Officers in the Customs Department have been invested with magisterial powers, more or less extended, within their respective jurisdictions; and the Lieutenant-Governor confidently expects that the Magistrates will derive great assistance from their disinterested services.

Robbery by the administration of poisonous drugs.

37. An examination of the Police Reports, which were submitted by the several Commissioners of Divisions, during the past year, revealed the fact that the crime of robbery by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs was largely on the increase in these Provinces, and especially on the Grand Trunk Road, and the earnest attention of the Superintendent General for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity was directed to the subject.

More recently the Chief Commissioner of Oudh brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that the evil had shown itself to an alarming extent in the Districts of that Province, which lie on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite to Cawnpore; and requested the co-operation of this Government in the suppression of the crime.

As special measures were required for the prevention and extirpation of this most dangerous crime, the Lieutenant-Governor determined to entrust Captain Chamberlain, the Assistant to the General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the investigation of all cases of this description which might occur within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Magistrates and all other criminal authorities were accordingly required to report all such cases at once to Captain Chamberlain, as also all cases in which there might be reasonable grounds for presumption that the crime had occurred, although its commission might not be susceptible of absolute proof.

Persons apprehended as having been concerned in the crime of robbery or attempt at robbery, by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs, were ordered to be forwarded by the local Officer, with the least practicable delay, to Captain Chamberlain, at Lucknow.

Officers were requested to bear in mind that, in reporting such cases to Captain Chamberlain, they were not to confine themselves to a mere meagre statement that such a case had occurred. On the contrary, it was impressed upon them that, to enable Captain Chamberlain to trace the operations and the action of these gangs throughout the vast tract of country, over which his investigations would extend, it would be almost impossible for them to enter into too much detail in reporting cases to him. They were told that every circumstance connected with the crime, and all the steps taken to arrest the criminal, and the success which attended them, and the causes of that success and non-success, should all be carefully noted, and stated fully in their report to Captain Chamberlain; and they were earnestly requested to communicate freely and unreservedly with that Officer on all points connected with the duties which are entrusted to him, and to afford him all the aid in their power.

Trial and dismissal of all the Omlah at Futtehpore, who were present at that Station at the time of the murder of the late Mr. Tucker, in 1857.

38. One remarkable trial has taken place during the year, which is not undeserving of mention in these pages, *viz.*, the trial of the sudder omlah at Futtehpore, for having been concerned in the plunder of the treasury, and in the murder of Mr. Tucker at that Station, in 1857.

The matter was first reported at great length by Captain Gowan, the Special Commissioner at Futtehpore, for the trial of sepoys, who had taken part in the murder of their Officers during the mutiny. He made out so strong a case against these men, that Mr. A. H. Cocks, an Officer of ability and experience, was deputed officially to Futtehpore to try such of them as had been specially marked out by Captain Gowan.

The result was, that, though there was no judicial proof of criminality, such as would justify the infliction of any legal penalty, yet the conviction, morally, was irresistible, that the omlah attached to the Judge's Court, and the Magistrate's and Collector's

Office, did take part in the plunder of the treasury at Futtehpore, in July 1857, and were enriched by a share of the treasure ; that all of them, if they did not join the mob by whom Mr. Tucker was surrounded and ultimately murdered, entirely deserted him in his great need, and made no effort whatever, either by the exercise of their influence, or by armed force, to assist or to rescue him ; that in short they basely left him to be murdered by blood-thirsty rebels.

That the truth of these occurences was obscured ; that hardly a conviction had been obtained against any of those concerned in these foul outrages, was due, not to any want of knowledge, but to the combination and the machinations of those who were employed about the public offices at the time, and who, many of them, were even then in the service of the Government.

These were the conclusions at which Captain Gowan, who had worn out more than a year in his enquiries, had arrived. These were the convictions which had been morally forced on the mind of Mr. Cocks, and, while he acquitted those brought to trial before him, he still stated that, " from what had transpired during the trial" * * " and from local enquires," he felt " *certain* that the omlah, both Judge's and Collec- " tor's, joined in plundering the treasury, failed to give any assistance to the late Mr. " Tucker in his dire necessity ; and during the late investigations by Captain Gowan, " again grossly neglected their duty in refusing to co-operate with him in his " endeavors to bring the murderers to justice."

The Lieutenant-Governor having no doubt in his own mind that these conclusions were thoroughly correct, could not think that there was any obligation upon the Government to retain in its service men of whose participation in the plunder of its treasure, and of whose acquiescence, at least, in the murder of one of its high Officers, there was the strongest moral belief. Mr. Cocks thought " that it would " have been both just and expedient, if, on our re-taking Futtehpore, the authorities " had refused to re-appoint a single official who had been at the place during the out- " break ;" but he seemed to doubt whether there had not been a condonation by reason of their employment during the three years which had since elapsed. In this latter part of his view the Lieutenant-Governor could not concur. The men were no sooner denounced by Captain Gowan than their prosecution was directed. They had been prosecuted and tried, and it was true, judicially acquitted, but those proceedings had only recently been closed, and his reports had been in the hands of the Government for barely one month, not longer than necessary for due consideration of this important case in all its bearings and ramifications.

The Lieutenant-Governor resolved, therefore, to vindicate the dignity and authority of the Government, by requiring that all the omlah, whether attached to the Civil Courts or to the Magistrate's or Collector's office at Futtehpore, at the time of Mr. Tucker's murder, and the plunder of the treasury, should be dismissed and proscribed from further service under the Government in any capacity. This was no more

than was done at Cawnpore, and it was the only adequate measure that could then be taken in this case.

Association of Natives of rank and respectibility in the administration of the Government.

39. The following paras. regarding the association of natives of rank and respectability in the administration of the Government, by investing them with magisterial powers within their respective Districts, were issued in the form of a Circular to the Commissioners of Divisions in January last.

As replies have not been received from all the Officers addressed, the Lieutenant-Governor, to his great regret, has been unable, up to the date of writing this report, to set the measure on foot.

It was pointed out to the Officers concerned, that in Oudh the system had been in operation for more than a year, in the Punjab for many months. In both Provinces it had been attended with marked success. The Chiefs, it had been found, have highly appreciated the honor of being associated with the European Officers of the Government, even though in a very limited degree, in the administration of criminal justice, and in the disposal of revenue business. They have, generally speaking, discharged the new functions justly, diligently, and intelligently. There has been no arrogation or abuse of authority. The weight of their personal character and the exercise of their local influence have been found useful. In short, the system has ceased to be experimental; its success in the Provinces of the Punjab and Oudh has been satisfactorily established.

There was no reason why the same system should not be introduced in the North-Western Provinces. There were, indeed, many considerations which recommended it to favor.

During the period which has passed since the "Ceded and Conquered Provinces" came into our possession, no power has been conceded to the Native Aristocracy, or, in other words, to the Chiefs and representatives of the people. The tendency of our institutions and our systems, it can hardly be denied, has been to obliterate all distinctions, and to reduce all to one common level. The time was now come when, following the guidance of Her Majesty's representative in this country, and the example of younger administrations, this Government might initiate a more generous policy, and give an opening to the heads of native society for the useful occupation of their intellectual energies, and for the beneficial exercise of the large influence, both local and personal, which they possess, in the service of the State.

It was stated that the admission of such powers to a share in the administration would be regarded by themselves as a great honor, and be accepted by the people, generally, with much satisfaction. It might be expected to elevate all those who shall be selected in their own estimation. It would call their intellect and their

influence into active operation on the side of the Government and its institutions. It would be the means of bringing the representatives of the native communities into a more intimate intercourse and closer union with the European Officers of the Government, of strengthening the fidelity and the good will of the well-disposed, and of offering an object of laudable ambition to all.

Moreover, it was to be anticipated that the aid thus to be made available would not be unacceptable to the District Officers. Laws recently enacted, and now in operation, other laws which are impending; the execution of reforms in the Police and other Departments, which are contemplated, and the financial measures of the Government of India, would all, each in its own manner and degree, greatly aggravate the pressure of public business on the District Officer; and it was to be assumed that he would gladly accept the relief which would be afforded by the intelligent co-operation of the chief and most influential native gentlemen of his District.

It was observed that some District Officers might be found to say that they would prefer the assistance of stipendiary Deputy Magistrates in the person of their tehseeldars, and the objection was anticipated by remarking that they might have the advantage of *both* aids, all that was required being a little discrimination in the definition and limitation of jurisdictions. But the tehseeldar is a very hard-worked functionary; and it would surely be a solid advantage that, where it was possible, he should be relieved from the duties of Deputy Magistrate by a native gentleman of larger personal weight with the people, and of no less intelligence, though less practical training and experience perhaps than himself. Besides, those who would so argue, lost sight of the Political advantages which could not but be anticipated from the association with ourselves, in the duties of Government, of those whose influence and example, whether for good or for evil, were very powerful, and whose interests it should be a chief object with us to make identical with our own.

The Commissioners were informed that, holding these views, and having regard to the success which had been achieved in the Punjab, and in Oude, the Lieutenant-Governor had resolved to introduce the same system in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces; and they were accordingly requested, after consultation with their District Officers, to state whether there were any chiefs or land-holders who might be safely and properly entrusted with magisterial or revenue powers, or both, to be exercised in subordination to the chief district authority, and in harmony with the system of administration under the British Government.

In submitting nominal lists of such chiefs or native gentlemen as might be thought qualified by their general character, and their intelligence, for the duties above indicated, they were called on to state what powers should be entrusted to each, and define the circle of jurisdiction which they would assign to each.

It was observed that in respect of both these points a little deviation from the rules which seemed to have guided the authorities in the Punjab and Oudh would be

needed. In the Punjab some of the Sirdars had been invested with authority to try civil suits. In these Provinces, or at least in those parts of these Provinces which are subject to the Regulations, no such power could be given; the existing Courts had been constituted by Legislative enactment, and no Court not so constituted could have legal cognizance of any civil suit. Again, in the Punjab and Oudh the jurisdiction of each chief or native gentleman invested with magisterial or revenue powers, had been, for the most part, made to correspond with the limits of his own jageer, or his own estate. In the North-Western Provinces there are few estates of equal dimensions with those which are found in Oudh, and in parts of the Punjab; and none, probably, so compact in form as to admit of the limitation under notice being adopted.

It was pointed out to the Commissioners that, from the whole tenor of the above remarks, it would be seen that the chief aim was to raise the chiefs and the principal gentlemen in their own estimation, as well as in the eyes of the native community; to form a bond of union between them and the Executive Officers of the Government; and at the same time to secure the exercise of their influence on the side of the government, by admitting them to an active and responsible participation in the work of administration. The Government was not disposed to undervalue the solid advantage to be derived from the cordial co-operation of intelligent native gentlemen, but the chief point was, that all should regard their selection as a mark of honorable distinction, and of the confidence which the Government was disposed to place in their good sense, their integrity, their regard for the welfare of their own country, and in their loyal devotion to the State. It was with this feeling, and on this understanding, that the Officers were to proceed to the selection which they were called upon to make.

It was remarked that this measure might not fall in with the opinions of all the District Officers in the North-Western Provinces; but it was one which would be productive of much good if fairly tried and encouraged; and it was therefore resolved to give effect to it in reliance on the public spirit, the good feeling, and the hearty co-operation of those to whom its immediate execution must be entrusted. At the first, especially, kindly encouragement and assistance on the part of the District Officer would be needed; at all times, patience and forbearance and friendly consideration must be practised. But the Government was persuaded that the little care and trouble, which the introduction of this measure might involve, would be fully recompensed by the popularity which the administration will acquire, and by the effective aid which the District Officers would, ultimately, receive from the native gentlemen to be associated with them.

SECTION III.—POLICE.

Result of the Police Administration during the past year.

40. The Police reports submitted by the Commissioners for their respective Divisions present no feature of importance. Crimes of violence, and especially of predatory crime, have decreased during the year. Indeed, Major Hervey, the Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, states that the crime of dacoity has never been reduced to so low an ebb as at present: the number of cases which occurred during the year being less by 19 than the number reported in 1859. This is the natural result of the complete restoration of order, and a no less natural one is the large increase which has taken place in petty crime, and especially in burglary and theft. The returns show painfully the utter inefficiency of the Police, whether in the prevention or in the detection of crime. A mere fraction of the amount of property said to have been stolen has been recovered, and the small number of offenders brought to justice shows that their apprehension has been more the result of accident than due to any organized or efficient system for the detection of crime. Much may be expected from the working of the new Police, the organization of which will be fully described below. But it is certain that no system of Police can ever be really efficient in this country, unless the co-operation of the community, among whom they work, can be secured.

Necessity for an enactment to enforce the responsibility of landholders in the prevention and detection of crime.

41. So long ago as 1859, Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of the Meerut division, proposed legislation, with the view of amending the existing laws as to the responsibility of land-owners and others for crimes committed within or near their respective villages. The imperfections in the present law, which he proposed to amend, are as follows :—

(1.) The circle of responsibility is too confined: the inhabitants in general are not responsible, and the responsibility is confined to the limits of the one estate or village within which the crime is committed.

(2.) The *onus probandi* rests on the wrong shoulders: the Magistrate has to prove actual connivance; it is contended that connivance should be assumed in the absence of proof to the contrary.

(3.) The Magistrate's hands are tied by the existing machinery of appeal, and by the provisions of Regulation XIV. of 1807, Section 19, which appoint the Civil Courts as the tribunal where claims to compensation advanced by the sufferers from the effect of crimes must be adjudged.

42. Mr. Williams' proposals, *which were however confined to cases of theft and robbery*, provided for the remedy of these imperfections in the following manner :—

(1.) On the occurrence of a theft or robbery, the Magistrate to define a circle round the spot where the crime was committed, *all the inhabitants within which to be responsible*; the land-holders to the extent of

a fine of 50 Rupees each, to be credited to Government; and the inhabitants generally to the amount of the property plundered, to be levied by assessment, and repaid to the sufferer.

(2.) The penalty to be inflicted in every case where the stolen property is not recovered, and the offender detected. There would be nothing therefore to be proved, but the facts of the occurrence of the crime.

(3.) No appeal to lie from the decision of the Magistrate, whose proceedings would be revised only by the Commissioner; the sufferer to be compensated from the assessment levied under the order of the Magistrate.

43. The objections started to the scheme were many and weighty; indeed, though many of the Officers consulted hailed the proposed legislation as a measure, the necessity of which was apparent, one only of the Commissioners accepted Mr. Williams' proposals. Some Officers, well qualified to give an opinion, were violently opposed to any legislation in this direction. The objections generally were as follows:—

(1.) The prevention of crime is the duty of Government, who for this end collect taxes.

(2.) The innocent will be punished with, or rather instead of, the guilty.

(3.) The occurrence of crime will be concealed.

(4.) Encouragement will be given to the advancement of false charges.

44. The validity of these general objections must be acknowledged. That legislation of this kind is, to a certain extent, barbarous; that, in adopting it, we confess the inefficiency of our Police, must be, to some extent, admitted. But the country into which it is proposed to introduce the legislation is not altogether civilized, and the tools with which we have to work are confessedly weak.

It is clear that some law for enforcing the responsibility of land-holders is required: and that whatever changes are effected in the organization of the Police, they will be comparatively useless, so long as the Government is unassisted by the representatives of the people. These are the land-holders, and that they *can* aid the Police is not to be denied; that, under the present law, they do not, and cannot be compelled to do so, must also be acknowledged. It is true that Government is bound, to the extent of its power, to protect those who contribute to its revenues; but it is no less true that the owners of land are bound to assist the efforts of Government, as a service incidental to their tenure. This principle has always been acknowledged in our own and in native legislation; and, although the land-owners have not the same power of oppression, or of punishing crime themselves, under our rule, as they may have had under Native Government, still they are quite as influential to prevent the commission, and to report the occurrence of crime, and as powerful to detect the criminal and secure his apprehension.

Assuming, then, the fact, that legislation in this direction is required, the question arises, whether Mr. Williams' proposals are what is wanted. This must be answered

in the negative. Besides the general objections above alluded to, special ones are urged with great force by almost all the Officers who were consulted on the question.

Thefts and robberies are committed frequently, if not most frequently, by strangers to the locality; by professional thieves and robbers.

The universality of Mr. Williams' scheme is most objectionable: "on the occur- "rence of *any* theft or robbery, the Magistrate *will* define the circle, &c.: *all* the land- "holders, &c., *will* be fined: in the event of the property not being recovered, the value "will be made good, &c."

45. Our revenue administration has created a vast number of non-resident proprietors, who cannot fairly be held responsible for crimes committed within villages where they do not reside, and by villagers over whom they have no control. It is not the residents of the village where the crime is committed against whom the law should be directed so much, as those who harbour offenders, or profit by their gains. It is not only against the crimes of theft and robbery that we should legislate; the responsibility should rest not only, in some cases, but in all, with the village where the crime is committed; the adoption of this mode of procedure must not be obligatory.

The right expedient appeared to be the re-enactment of Act X. of 1858, with certain modifications. Acting on this view, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested that a Bill, in the following terms, be submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Council:—

(1.) "If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate, that any one or "more of the inhabitants of any village within his jurisdiction has "been guily of rebellion, murder, dacoity, plunder, rape, affray, "wounding, burglary, robbery, theft, arson, or attempt to commit any "of these offences, although the individual offender or offenders cannot "be identified; and if it shall not be proved that the inhabitants of "such village used all the means in their power, *both to prevent the "commission of the offence and also to detect, and to procure the ap- "prehension of the offenders*, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to "impose a fine upon the inhabitants of such village, the amount to be "fixed with reference to the means of the inhabitants, and the nature "of the offence. If the owner or owners of the village, being fixed "residents thereof, shall not prove that he or they used all the means "in his or their power to prevent the commission of the offence, and "to detect and to procure the apprehension of the offenders, the Ma- "gistrate may impose a fine upon him or them, either in lieu of, or "in addition to the imposition of the fine upon the inhabitants."

(2.) "It shall also be lawful for the Magistrate to impose a fine upon the own- "er or owners, being fixed residents, or upon the inhabitants of any "village within his jurisdiction, if it shall be proved to his satisfac-

"tion that any person who has committed any of the offences specified above has been harboured or concealed within such village; or "if any property obtained by dacoity, theft, robbery, or plunder "has been brought within such village, unless it shall be proved "that such offenders have been concealed, or such property has "been brought, within the village, without the knowledge or connivance of the said owner or owners or inhabitants.

(3.) "It shall be lawful for the Magistrate to direct the payment of the whole "or of any portion of a fine so levied to any person or persons who "may have suffered by the commission of the crime, in consequence "of which the fine was imposed.

4. "The Magistrate may exempt from liability to pay any portion of the fine "so imposed upon any person, whom, for good and sufficient reason, "to be by him recorded, he may consider to be so entitled."

46. Further, in order to prevent the concealment of the occurrence of crime, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended that the provisions of Regulation III. of 1812, Section 4, Clause 2, of Regulation VIII. of 1814, Section 2, of Regulation XX. of 1817, Section 14, Clause 1, for the punishment of land-holders and others, who neglect to give punctual information of the commission of murder, arson, theft, robbery, or the occurrence of unatural or suspicious death within their estates, be re-enacted in the Bill, and extended to cases of similar neglect, with respect to the crimes enumerated in Section 1 of the proposed Bill. These and all other parts of Regulations which bear upon the subject, and which would be rendered nugatory, or be superseded, in the event of this measure becoming law, might, with propriety, be declared to be repealed.

The provisions of Act X. of 1858, as to the assessment and levy of the fine, and as to the finality of the Magistrate's proceedings, subject to the control of the commissioner, to be adopted with any necessary modifications.

47. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed his conviction to the Legislative Member for these Provinces, that such a law as that sketched in the preceding paragraphs, the application of which, to any particular case, would rest with the discretion of the Magistrate, would conduce most effectually to the strengthening of the hand of the Executive, and would not, if judiciously administered, subject, as proposed, to the direct control of the Commissioner and the supervision of the Government, be productive of injustice or hardship. It is to be hoped that shortly some action may be taken on this recommendation, as the Court of Nizamut Adawlut have since earnestly advocated the introducion of some such law, and the Inspector General of Police is of opinion that, without it, all his efforts for the prevention and detection of crime must he comparatively nugatory.

Measures which were adopted for the reorganization of the Civil and Military Police.

48. The following is a sketch of the measures which have been adopted for the re-organization of the Civil and Military Police in these Provinces, on an amalgamated and reduced footing.

49. A local commission was assembled at Nainee Tal during the year to consider and report on the best way of introducing the changes contemplated by the Government of India; but, prior to the receipt of their report, the Lieutenant-Governor, on his own motion, effected considerable reductions in the strength of the Military Police.

50. On the 1st May 1860, the cost of that body in the Regulation Provinces was Rupees 30,79,886, and in the Jubbulpore and Jhansie Divisions Rupees 12,21,542.—Total, Rupees 43,03,428. On the 1st November last, the Military Police in the Regulation Provinces stood at Rupees 25,11,010, whereby a saving of Rupees 5,68,876 was effected; and in the course of the following month a reduction of Rupees 4,68,122 was made in the Jubbulpore and Jhansie Battalions, so that the total saving effected by the Lieutenant-Governor was no less than Rupees 10,36,998. It has been thought proper to note this prominently in this place, as it has been stated in some quarters that there has been a reluctance on the part of this Government to carry out the reduction in this branch of the administration, which were so urgently and so justly called for by the Government of India.

51. The following statement will show at a glance the cost of the Police in these Provinces on the 1st of May 1860, and on the 1st of May 1861 respectively:—

Cost of Police on the 1st of May 1860.

Military Police ..	Rs.	43,01,428	
Civil Police in the Regulation Provinces ..	„	16,09,656	(including municipal
Ditto ditto in Non-Regulation Provinces ..	„	3,49,500	
Total, Rs.		62,60,584	
Paid by Act XX. of 1856..	„	3,48,552	
Cost to Government ..	Rs.	59,12,032	

Cost of the Police on the 1st of May 1861.

Regulation Provinces under Act V. of 1861.

Police Force, including municipal ..	Rs.	27,07,288
Inspector General and office ..	„	88,276
Total. Rs.		27,95,564
Deduct paid by Municipal Fund ..	„	3,48,552
Rs.		24,47,012

Non-Regulation Provinces.

Military Police ..	Rs.	7,53,420
Civil Police ..	„	3,49,500
Total cost to Government ..	Rs.	35,49,932
Total saving effected ..	„	23,62,100

52. The sum sanctioned under heading of Police in the Budget for Madras, for the year, amounts to 49 lakhs. In the North-Western Provinces the sum sanctioned is a little under 38½ lakhs. The former has a population of 23,116,628 souls; the population of the latter is 31,404,024.

The Police expenditure in Madras falls at the rate of	3 annas	3½	pie	per head.
In the North Western Provinces ... at	1 „	8	„	per head.
In the Regulation Provinces, *viz.*, in the new Police Districts. ... at	1 „	7	„	per head.

That is to say, the Police in these Provinces cost, as near as possible, *one-half* less then the Police in the Madras Presidency, on a comparison drawn from their respective populations, and there is no better ground of calculation than population.

53. It is true that a considerable expenditure is still required to place the Police on an effective footing. The force is scattered in villages, quartered in zeminders' houses, in the verandah's of shops, in serais, &c., for want of Police stations and out-posts, which were destroyed in the mutiny, and have not been replaced. The force is also wanting in equipment. It is essential that both accommodation and equipment be provided, but the cost will not be an annual charge, and may be regarded as exceptional.

54. The financial aspect of the new system having been stated above, it remains to describe the scheme itself.

On the 21st November last Mr. Court was appointed Superintendent General of Police* in the North-Western Provinces, and received for his guidance the following instructions:—

* Designation was subsequently changed to "Inspector General of Police".

It was premised that the system of Police which had been recommended by the Local Police Committee assembled at Nainee Tal, and which differed in one or two respects only from that which was advocated by the Calcutta Police Commission, of which Mr. Court was a Member, should be adopted.

55. One point of difference was, that whereas the Calcutta Police Commission recommended that the executive functions of Officers above the grade of Magistrates of Districts should *cease*, and that there should be no Departmental Officer between the District Superintendent of Police and the Superintendent General, the Local Police Commission maintained that the supervision which the Commissioner had hitherto exercised over the criminal administration of the Magistrates should be maintained; and that to each Commissioner's Division a Divisional Superintendent of Police* should be appointed. The breadth of country to be covered, the number of Districts to be visited, the vast amount of details to be controlled and directed, seemed to make it impossible for the Superintendent General of Police to exercise his functions of inspection and control carefully and efficiently, without the aid of intermediate Officers, who should be charged, within circles of reasonable extent, with the duty of directing the operations of the District Superintendents of Police, and seeing to the enforcement of instructions which may be from time to time issued.

* Designation subsequently changed to "Deputy Inspector General."

It was therefore resolved, that to each Commissioner's Division, an Officer, to be called Divisional Superintendent of Police, should be appointed. For the present the circle of his jurisdiction to be conterminous with that of the Commissioner; but hereafter, when the new Police has been organized and instructed in its duties, it might become practicable, without risking efficiency, to enlarge the divisional circles; and this Mr. Court was to bear in mind as a measure of economy which would be enforced hereafter, if possible.

56. On this subject and on the appointment of Police Officers generally, the following proposals were submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

57. It was pointed out that the appointment of Divisional Superintendents of Police intermediate between the "Inspector General" and the District Superintendent of Police, was not so much an innovation upon the principles of the Calcutta Commission, as it was a new element in the constitution of the new Police, rendered necessary by the great breadth of country and the numerous Districts over which the supervision of the "Inspector General" in the North-Western Provinces must extend, no less than by the numberless details which, especially at the first, would call for the closest attention, and which, it was certain, the "Inspector General" would be unable effectually to direct and control.

58. The following classes of Superintending Officers were therefore proposed:—

1*st.* Superintendent General of Police.
2*nd.* Divisional Superintendent.
3*rd.* District Superintendent.

The salary and the allowances of the first was fixed at Rupees 2,500 per mensem. To the second it was proposed to assign the same salary which the Divisional Commandants of Police then received, *viz.*, Rupees 1,000 a month. Their duties as Divisional Superintendents would be much more responsible than those which Divisional Commandants of Military Police had been hitherto called upon to discharge. They would be also more arduous, more laborious, and more diversified, and the qualifications required for their efficient performance would be generally of a higher order. Each of these Officers in his circle would represent the Superintendent General of Police, and would stand in precisely the same relation to the District Superintendents of Police as that of a Commissioner of division towards his District Officers.

59. It was proposed to establish the following five grades of District Superintendents of Police:—

The	1st	on a salary of	Rupees 800	per month.
„	2nd	„	„ 700	„
„	3rd	„	„ 600	„
„	4th	„	„ 500	„
„	5th	„	„ 400	„

And to make an equal number of each grade, that is to say, of the forty Districts which were then implicated, there would be eight of each grade. The total expenditure under this arrangement would be the same as if the salary of all were fixed at Rupees 600; and it was pointed out that the gradation offers one or two material advantages. *First*, it holds out strong inducements to active and emulative exertion in the prospect of steady and certain promotion to all who strive to do their duty; *next*, it will attach to this branch of the service many Officers, who, if there were no such prospects of advancement, would leave it without compunction for any service more highly remunerative. Then, further, the Government gains the obvious advantage of

retaining Officers who will have been trained in Police duties, and whose withdrawal, as they became proficient, would be a misfortune and a hindrance to the efficiency of the Police.

60. It was determined that the grades of District Superintendents of Police should be regulated, not with reference to Districts, but by a consideration of past service and personal merit. A complete discretion would of course rest with the Government, to depute any Officer, of whatever grade, to any District in which it might seem that his services would be most valuable; this was the principle which had been followed in respect of the Deputy Commissioners of the Punjab and Oudh, and its practical working had been completely successful, and was the one that would give the best encouragement to the Officers of the Department, and at the same time leave the largest and the freest action to the Government.

61. *Lastly,* it was proposed to have two Officers, to be called Doing Duty Officers,* attached to each Divisional Superintendent, for the purpose, not only of aiding him in the duties devolving upon him, but also of receiving instruction themselves in the management of Police and the details of Police work; so that as necessity might occasionally arise, an Officer having some knowledge of his duty might be at hand, and that, as vacancies in Districts occurred, they might be fitly filled up. This, though very desirable, was a new element of expense not contemplated by the Calcutta Commission, and was, therefore, specially noticed. This appointment was further recommended by the fact, that the absence of the Divisional Superintendent from his head quarters station would be frequent, and the presence of one "Doing Duty Officer" in charge of his office would be convenient, if it were not indispensable.

* Designation subsequently changed to "Assistant Inspector General."

62. Further, it was proposed, that the Divisional and District Superintendents of Police and the "Doing Duty Officer" should receive travelling allowance at the rate of Rupees 5 a day, and 8 annas a mile travelled, when absent on duty more than 10 miles from the head quarters station of the Division or District. It was essential to the efficiency of the new system that the Superintending Officers should be frequently on the move, and it was important that considerations of the expense which must be incurred in travelling, should not be allowed to interfere with this necessary part of their duty. The allowances were, therefore, proposed on a scale which would fully cover all their expenses.

63. The same system of gradation was proposed to be observed throughout the force, both in regard to the lower grade of Officers and in regard to the Constables; and for the above reason, *viz.*, that every man should have before him the prospect of promotion in requital for faithful, efficient, and approved service. It was not anticipated that any objections would be raised to this principle, so long as it did not

Inspector—10 *grades.*

1*st*	Rupees	200
2*nd*	„	175
3*rd*	„	150
4*th*	„	125
5*th*	„	100
6*th*	„	90
7*th*	„	80
8*th*	„	70
9*th*	„	60
10*th*	„	50

Chief Constables—5 grades.

1st	... ...	Rupees 40
2nd	... ...	„ 35
3rd	... ...	„ 30
4th	... ...	„ 25
5th	... ...	„ 20

Head Constables—3 grades.

1st	... ...	Rupees 15
2nd	... ...	„ 10
3rd	... ...	„ 8

Mounted Constables—20 Rupees.

Foot Constables—3 grades.

30 per cent. good conduct grade	...	Rupees 7
40 per cent. standard ...	... ...	„ 6
30 per cent. primitive ...	... ...	„ 5

Recruits.

5 per cent. on force	... ...	... Rupees 3

give rise to any larger expenditure than that which equal pay to all members of each class would entail.

64. The gradation in the subordinate offices of the new Police are shown in the margin.

65. The next point in which the Local Police Commission differed from the opinion of the Calcutta Commission related to the employment of a Mounted Constabulary. The former, as opposed to the latter, contended, that the men of the Mounted Police, so far from being "more lawless in character, and less amenable to control than the Foot Constabulary," were generally better behaved and more respectable; that as patrol, they were more efficient, and that in a country like the North-Western Provinces, in most parts of which there were tribes engaged in keeping and breeding horses who, in the disturbances of 1857-58, turned out large bodies of Cavalry—a Police Force without mounted Constables would be utterly inefficient. It was therefore determined that a small body of mounted Constables should be attached to almost every District in these Provinces. The strength to vary with the varying character of each District, and with reference especially to the length of great thoroughfares to be protected and to be determined by Mr. Court in communication with the Magistrates and the District Superintendents of Police. The principle laid down by the Calcutta Commission, that the duty of patrolling great thoroughfares should rest primarily with the Constables, was not resisted; but it was thought essential for the purpose of efficient patrol, to aid and support them with mounted Constables in the proportion at least of four (or if the funds would admit, six) mounted Constables to every 12 miles of main road to be protected. The roads to be thoroughly patrolled are the Grand Trunk Road, from Nowbutpore to Delhi; the road from Goorsehaigunge to Furruckabad; the road from Furruckabad to Bewur; the road from Bhogaon *viâ* Mynpoory to Agra; the road from Agra to Allygurh on the north, and to Etawah and Muttra on the east and west; the road from Khoorjah *viâ* Boolundshuhur to Meerut; the road from Hattrass *viâ* Khasgunge to Kuchlaghât; the road from Meerut to Delhie on the one hand, and from Meerut to Gurhmookhtesur on the other; and in Rohilcund, the road from Shahjehanpore *viâ* Bareilly and Moradabad, to Tigree on the Ganges, opposite Gurhmookhtesur.

66. It was further decided that at the Sudder Station of each District there should be a small number of mounted Constables prepared at a moment's notice, to accompany the Magistrate or District Superintendent, whenever the presence of either for any reason might be urgently called for. Bearing the foregoing consideration in mind, Mr. Court was requested to arrange for the inclusion in the Police Force assigned to each District of as many mounted Constables as might suffice for the requirements of that particular District, taking care that there should be no more of

this expensive element in the force than might be thought by himself, and the local Officers with whom he might confer, to be indispensable.

67. Another point in which the Local Police Commission differed from the propositions of the Calcutta Commission, had reference to the necessity or otherwise of locating Police posts on waste and uninhabited or on forest tracts. It appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor, that where neither population existed nor property was to be found, there could be no need of Police posts. Where there were no people, there could be no violence; and where there was no property, there could be no theft. In waste tracts and in forests large numbers of cattle at certain seasons of the year were collected; and for the protection of the property, as well as of frequented roads passing through such tracts, the presence of Police would be necessary. For example, the roads from Bareilly and Moradabad to the foot of the Kumaon Hills were, at all seasons of the year, more or less largely frequented. These roads pass for a considerable length through the thinly inhabited Terai, and the dense forests at the foot of the range, which are altogether devoid of population. These could not be left without protection. Again the road from Dehra to Hurdwar through the forest was another of such roads. As regards grazing grounds and forests, it was considered that the most economical and effective measure would be to establish posts in such places as that the Police should be able to watch the outlets of the forests.

68. The above were the only essential points in which the principles advocated by the Local Police Commission differed from those embodied in the "propositions" of the Calcutta Commission.

69. The following remarks were added for Mr. Court's guidance in the execution of the first measures which were called for:—

In the Divisions of Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad, from and after the 1st January 1861, the Military Police, the Thannah Police, the Municipal and Ferry Police, the Cantonment Police, the tehseelee guard, and the Magistrate's chupprassees, orderlies excepted, were to be absorbed, so far as there was room for their admission, into the general Police Force of the North-Western Provinces. From these several bodies a selection was to be made of the men best fitted physically, mentally, and morally, for enlistment in the new Police Force. Those who might be unwilling to enter the new service and to submit to its conditions to be discharged at once, without any gratuity. Those who were physically unfit, and those whose admission the prescribed limitation as to numbers would make impossible, to be discharged with a gratuity according to the scale laid down in the resolution from the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated the 31st July 1860, as shown in the margin, subject to the modification, that any man who had served in either branch of the Police for a period in excess of one year, and less than five years, and should be discharged against his will, should receive, if a foot

* Three months' pay for an Officer who has served more than five and less than ten years.

Four months' pay for an Officer who has served more than ten and less than fifteen years.

Five months' pay for one who has served more than fifteen and less than twenty years.

Six months' pay for one who has served more than twenty years.

policeman, a gratuity of one month's pay, and if a mounted policeman, a gratuity of two months' pay.

70. One measure to be immediately insisted upon in all the Districts of the North-Western Provinces, as calculated to bring about immediate reductions of expenditure, was this, that whatever vacancies might occur in the present Police Force should be filled up by selections from those who were now employed in any branch of the Police, Civil, Military, Municipal, or other, and that no new man not now in employ should be introduced.

71. The first point which called for Mr. Court's attention was to determine the strength of the new Police Force in each District, together with the proportion of Officers of each class and the number of each class of Officers to be attached to each District. The strength of the Police to be fixed according to the ordinary requirements of each District. But, in concert with the heads of offices at each Sudder Station, the number and the strength of fixed guards to be provided from the Police to be determined, the condition being that the offices appertaining to the Military Department, to the Superintendent of Public Works, of Education, of Revenue, of Survey, and of Civil Judicial Administration; in fact, all offices other than Criminal. Judicial offices, and all private companies and persons calling for special Police protection, should pay in cash, not by transfer in account, for the cost of the guard which they respectively received. Such cost would not be a proper Police charge, and would, therefore, according to the accepted principle of the Calcutta Commission, be debitable to the Department which used the Police; and he was told that it was necessary at an early stage of the operations entrusted to him to settle what would probably be the demand on the Police of each District for the fixed guard under notice: for, though the disbursement would not be a Police disbursement, it would be advisable to provide at once, in the strength of the new Police, for the requirements of such guards.

72. As connected with the strength of the new Police in each District, it was pointed out that the Police Commission had allowed a certain percentage for sick men and absentees. The Lieutenant-Governor was, however, of opinion, that the preferable plan would be to attach to the reserve of every District Police supernumeraries in the proportion of 5 per cent. to the whole strength, who should be subjected to drill, and instructed as men regularly enlisted would be. The supernumeraries would thus be in readiness to take the place of enlisted Constables, who might be withdrawn from the reserve on any emergency or unexpected requisition. While under instruction they would receive a subsistence allowance of Rupees 3 per mensem, and when employed in the manner above indicated, the full pay of the lowest grade of a Constable, *viz.*, Rupees 5 per mensem; they would also have preferential claims to vacancies in the District Police, when they might occur.

73. A material augmentation of the Police strength was gained without any additional charge to the Government, by a declaration on the part of the Government, that all customs' chupprassees and canal peons and chowkeedars should be ex-officio Police

Constables within their respective beats, from which it was not intended that they should be withdrawn. These men occupy bridges and posts generally distant from proper Police stations; and vested with the functions of Police Constables, in addition to their proper duties, might often be the means of preventing and detecting crime, and of arresting offenders, none of which they were at present legally competent, or naturally disposed, to attempt.

74. It was not considered requisite to provide uniform to all members of the Police body below the rank of inspector, at the cost of the State, as contemplated by the Calcutta Commission. The service offered in itself advantages quite sufficient to attract men of the required classes in the system of gradual and certain promotion in requital of good behaviour and good conduct, and in the prospect of pension, which the institution of the Superannuation Pension Fund would hold out to all who were not now entitled to that boon, under the general Pension Rules of the Government.

75. In the allocation of the Police, Mr. Court was advised to be guided very much by the opinion of the Magistrates; the majority of these had been in the charge of their respective Districts for periods quite sufficient to make their local knowledge valuable; and they might be expected to be better acquainted with local requirements, and better able to give a sound opinion as to the disposition of the Police Force than any other Officer. It was also pointed out that many of the District Commandants of Military Police, who would, when qualified, be appointed District Superintendents of Police, had been serving in the Districts to which they were attached for a considerable time, and would be competent to assist him in the process of allocation.

76. There was only one point in connection with this allocation that was prominently noticed. The Calcutta Police Commission contended, that ordinarily a Police post should have one Officer and twelve Constables, on the principle of massing the men "in sufficiently large parties to admit of well-paid and efficient control; and "they also maintained that every village, halting place, highway, and thoroughfare "should be visited and inspected by the Constabulary, and the Village Police com- "municated with, if possible, once in the twenty-four hours." The Local Police Commission brought to notice, that the one proposal was hardly compatible with the other. With posts 12 miles apart, this daily visitation, in addition to the ordinary duties of executing processes, watching the country, patrolling the roads, and so forth, would be more than a Chief Constable, with a party of twelve men, would be able to accomplish. Leaving the details to Mr. Court's judgment, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested that no Police post should consist, except for very special reasons, of less than one petty Officer and six Constables, and that, generally, Police posts should not be more than six miles apart.

77. It was pointed out that, in the allocation of the Police, it was an object to maintain the present sites of thannahs and out-posts, so far as that might be consistent with the usefulness of the new Police, and for this reason, that it was desirable, on grounds of economy, to avoid expenditure in the construction of station-houses and out-posts as much as possible.

78. He was told that, in connection with the progress of the measures above indicated, it would be practicable to enforce certain reductions of expenditure, both in the Revenue and in the Judicial Departments. As the new Police would undertake, as one of its proper duties, the protection of tehseelee treasuries, the number of tehseelee chupprassees would admit of reduction whenever the new Police might be so far organized as to be able to give guards to those treasuries. In like manner the new Police would be charged with the duty which had hitherto devolved on the nazir's establishment of the Magistrate's Court, of serving subpœnas and summons, and issuing other process, and of producing parties and witnesses in Court. Thus the nazir's establishment would admit of reduction. Further, the system at present existing of lengthy thannah reports, monthly thannah statements and records of Police investigation, would cease, and thus it would be practicable to lower the strength of the omlah attached to the Magistrate's Court, who would be relieved just to the extent of the duties which would devolve upon the District Superintendent of Police and his subordinates. Such reduction, as these, though a consequence of the new system of Police, would not appertain to the Police Department: but closely connected as this would be with the object of Mr. Court's proceedings, he was instructed to confer with the local Officers regarding them, and to place before the Government any proposals which he might think proper to offer. So moved, the Government would pursue the proposal in the proper Department, whether judicial or revenue, in communication with the heads of each Department.

79. The Inspector General has fully carried out the above instructions in the Meerut, Agra, Rohilcund, Allahabad, and Benares Divisions, and in the District of Goruckpore. (The Divisions of Jhansie and Jubbulpore being reserved for the ensuing cold weather.) With what result will be seen from the following memorandum which has been furnished by Mr. Court.

The results.

That Officer has had returns before him which he has carefully examined, and he is able to record accurately the results.

First, in prevention of Crime.

80. In the Divisions of Meerut and Agra the Magistrates and District Superintendents apprehended a very serious increase of crime, in consequence of the great distress prevailing, and the greatly increased temptation to rob the stores of grain which were being imported to the famine Districts. Mr. Court has been informed, that during the famine of 1837-38, crime, outrageous in its character, increased 200 per cent., notwithstanding a large increase to the Police Force, and the employment of the Native Army for the suppression of crime and maintenance of order.

81. There was greater apprehension of these outrages recurring during this year, *first*, because the former Police bodies were being, or had been but just before, broken up, and re-placed by the new Constabulary, the members of which were either ignorant of their work, or disheartened from fear of being drilled and brought under

discipline; *secondly*, on account of the great number of men who had been reduced and were supposed by many to be travelling through the country with no very good feeling towards the Government, and ready for mischief. Mr. Court therefore applied for, and obtained sanction to employ, additional special Police, should necessity show itself.

82. Not a single extra man had been employed, and the increase of crime had been but small. In Muttra, where the Police were not formed until the middle of March, and where the distress has been perhaps most severe, it amounted to 20 per cent. In the Districts of Meerut, and in the other Districts of Agra, Futtehgurh alone excepted, it has ranged from par to 10 per cent. increase. In Futtehgurh, to which the famine did not extend, and in the Districts of Allahabad, from which Mr. Court had returns, there has been a decrease of crime, which, considering that it has been obtained within the first three months after the re-organization, he considerd remarkable.

83. The following figures are taken from quarterly statements received from the Commissioner of Allhabad, and which are the only figured statements before Mr. Court:—

DISTRICTS.	Year.	Under 1st Class.	Under 2nd Class.	Under 3rd Class.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
Allahabad ... 1st Quarter ...	1860	4	16	124	5,261 0 0	1,084 0 0
	1861	5	7	102	3,855 0 0	1,277 0 0
Result for or against New Police	.....	+1	—9	—22	—1,406 0 0	+193 0 0
Banda ... ... 1st Quarter ...	1860	2	3	132	3,360 0 0	758 0 0
	1861	0	6	108	2,140 0 0	770 0 0
		—2	+3	—24	—1,220 0 0	+12 0 0

Cases under class 4 have not been entered, because they are all offences which do not affect *Police*, *e. g.*, forgery, perjury, adultery, assault, trespass, &c.

Crimes in the 3rd class form the best ground on which to base a judgment. The crimes under this class are dacoities, highway robberies, burglaries, thefts, and cattle-stealing. In these crimes there is a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. The property stolen is about two-thirds of what it was in a corresponding quarter of 1860, and, though so much smaller, a larger amount has been recovered.

It will not be safe to judge from the returns of one quarter, but as far as they go, the results are very promising.

84. In these respects the Police has been successful beyond the expectations of the Inspector General. The recovery of 33 per cent. of property plundered, instead of 12 per cent., is indicative of success. A fair proportion of offenders are found out and brought to trial by the Police, and, excepting in Cawnpore, convictions have varied from 65 to 82 per cent.

85. Altogether the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the new Police system has been inaugurated under the fairest auspices, and promises to be a great success, provided only that the land-holders can be made to assist the Constabulary in the prevention and detection of crime.

86. The five statements, Nos. I. to V., in Appendix II., contain interesting particulars as to the strength and cost of the new Police; as to their proportion to area and population; as to their employment. and as to the proportion of cost borne by the people and by the Government severally.

SECTION IV.—JAILS.

General result of the Central Prison system has been satisfactory.

87. The management of the Jails in these Provinces has been satisfactory. The discipline hitherto in force has been steadily maintained and extended as prison accommodation became available, and considering the high prices of all articles of food, and the severe sickness that prevailed in many of the Jails during the first five months of the year, which necessitated great extra expenditure, the financial results are even more favorable than might have been expected.

88. The advantages of central prisons in an economical point of view, as well as in maintaining a deterring system of prison discipline, have been so fully discussed on former occasions, and are now so well understood, that the question may be considered definitely settled. The result of the management of the past year is simply corroborative of former experience, and the unfinished state of the prison buildings appears to be the only drawback to the proper working of an excellent system of prison government. No fixed plan of surveillance has hitherto been exercised over released prisoners; but it is generally believed that about 75 per cent. of all those discharged from central prisons betake themselves to honest industry; and in addition to this very satisfactory result, the difference between the cost per prisoner at the Agra Jail, the only central prison in any thing like a complete state, and the average of all the District Jails for last year, was Rupees 5-13-9, equal to the large sum of Rupees 85,593 per annum, calculated on the daily average number of prisoners in confinement during 1860; and on the average of 1856, Rupees 1,26,005.

Daily average number of prisoners in confinement.

89. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement during the year was 14,608, and the total cost Rupees 6,99,325, which shows an increase of 743 prisoners, and an excess of expenditure of Rupees 57,393.

Decrease in expenditure with certain exceptions.

90. With the exception of the cost of permanent establishment, compensation in lieu of convict labor, prison and hospital rations, there was a considerable decrease under each head of expenditure.

91. The excess of Rupees 2,107, in cost of permanent establishment, was the result, chiefly, of the revision of the establishment of the Meerut prison, and of the appointment of a separate Superintendent at Benares, and is met by a permanent reduction in Contingent establishments to the extent of Rs. 9,439.

92. Compensation in lieu of convict labor is a stated sum for each District, fixed by Government, and the total amount depends entirely on the number of District Officers drawing it. This allowance is intended for the repair of station roads, work that, prior to the introduction of central prisons, had always been executed by the convicts belonging to the respective Districts, and when first sanctioned by the late Lieutenant-Governor, was determined at the rate of 1 Rupee per laboring prisoner per mensem. The measure

has generally been admitted to be a fair charge against the proceeds of convict labor, realized by the sale of industrial manufactures at central prisons.

93. The scarcity that prevailed over a great part of those Provinces has had a very serious effect on Jail expenditure, and has been the main cause of the large average cost of each prisoner, *viz.*, Rupees 47-13-11. The average price of wheat in 1859 was 23 seers 3½ chittacks; whereas last year it was 18 seers 2 chittacks; and at Agra, Meerut, and other Jails, in that part of the country, attah was frequently selling at 7 and 8 seers per Rupee. These high rates increased the charge for prison rations by Rupees 62,022 on that of 1859, and Rupees 80,209 on that of ordinary years of plenty.

Reduction in Police Guards.

94. The Military Police Guards, which, ever since the mutinies, had been a very heavy item of Jail expenditure, were considerably reduced during the period under review. At the close of the year a reduction to the extent of Rupees 3,778 per mensem had been effected, equal to the large sum of Rupees 45,336 per annum. The peculiar construction of a great many of the Jails in these Provinces renders it difficult to guard them economically, but arrangements are under consideration, which will, it is hoped, allow of great improvement in this respect.

Cost of conveyance of Convicts to the Presidency.

95. The cost of conveyance to the Presidency of convicts under sentence of transportation, which has increased ten-fold during the last three years, is a very heavy item in the expenditure of the Jails of these Provinces. In 1860 833 prisoners were forwarded from Allahabad and Benares to the Allipore Jail, at an out-lay of Rupees 5,598, exclusive of the first cost of transfer from distant Jails to Allahabad, which would most probably amount to Rupees 2,000 more, or say, in round numbers, Rupees 8,000, for the conveyance of transported convicts. This heavy charge does not exist, at all events, not to any thing like the same extent, in other Presidencies, which fact should be borne in mind in comparing respective expenditures.

Result of casualty returns.

96. The casualty returns exhibit the very high mortality of 14·32 per cent. on strength. This excessive mortality was the consequence of a severe epidemic fever of a typhoid type that prevailed during the first five months of the year, among the prisoners as well as among the free population, over the length and breadth of the North-Western Provinces; and a very fatal visitation of cholera in the Agra Prison, during the fall of the year, which carried off 175 prisoners in the short space of three months.

97. It appears that hitherto the Jail population, which is very large and variable, compared to daily average strength, has been altogether overlooked in the computation of death rates, which must have led to very erroneous opinions, if not to false deductions as to the mortality of Jails.

98. The population of Jails, particularly as regards persons under short terms of imprisonment, is constantly changing, and as a large percentage of deaths take place during the first year of incarceration, it is believed, not so much from any local Jail influence, as from the effects of exposure, want, and diseases contracted previous to

sonment ; it appears that the proper mode of computing the mortality of Jails would be, not on the daily average strength of the prisoners, as in the case at present, but on the total population, that is to say, on the total number of prisoners in confinement during the year, which, in the instance under consideration, being upwards of 50,000, would reduce the death rates to about 4 per cent. This is probably less than the per centage among the free population in the classes from which the criminal members of the community are, for the most part, drawn.

Number of escapes from custody.

99. The number of prisoners who escaped was less than that of former years, which shows that the reductions of guards has had no bad effect in rendering the custody of the convicts less secure. Twenty-one Prisoners escaped from inside the Jail, and 96 from out-gangs—total 117, of whom 66 have been re-captured. Of those who escaped during the mutinies, 1,019 were re-captured during the year, leaving about 13,600 still to be accounted for.

Progress of Industrial Manufactures.

100. The progress of industrial manufactures has been very satisfactory. The net profits realized from the sale of manufactured articles amount to Rupees 46,108, exclusive of goods in store to the value of Rupees 28,271, and the preparation of a large quantity of prison clothing and other articles for prison use, the cost of which was the price of raw materials only. Notwithstanding that the daily average number of prisoners was less by upwards of 7,000 than the average number prior to the mutinies, the sum realized from the sale of manufactured goods was considerably in excess of any former year. The net value of convict labor amounted to Rupees 2,73,936.

101. In addition to industrial employment in the manufacture of goods for sale, the prisoners execute all repairs of buildings, perform all menial services, and cultivate Jail gardens, which are almost all now in a very flourishing condition. These gardens are of no ordinary value ; they insure a regular supply of good fresh vegetables, the advantage of which cannot be over-estimated in a sanitary point of view ; they are very economical, in that the prisoners supply themselves with this most essential part of their own diet, and they afford light, healthy occupation for aged and weakly prisoners, by whom they are for the most part cultivated.

Progress of Education.

102. The system of education in force prior to 1857, which was laid down by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, has been re-introduced ; and, although the progress has not been very marked as yet, many of the prisoners take a lively interest in their lessons, and favorable hopes are entertained of ultimate benefit to numbers of them. In the meantime it has a powerful effect as a part of prison discipline.

Successful result of the experiment to introduce artificial ventilation.

103. The mode of artificial ventilation introduced last year at the Agra prison experimentally has proved eminently successful, and what was formerly a *desideratum* in the occupation of solitary cells, has at length been secured.

104. The apparatus, which consists of an ordinary thermantidote, 4 feet in diameter, with the necessary flues and piping for each corridor, has been constantly at work for several months. It throws a current of air into each cell quite sufficient to keep every part of it sweet and well ventilated, and the cells which used to be almost uninhabitable during the hot months, have now become to be the best ventilated part of the whole prison. It has been suggested by the Inspector General of Prisons, with apparent good reason, that this plan of ventilation, which is very simple and economical, might be adopted in European barracks and hospitals with great advantage. But this is a point which will have to be considered in the Department of Public Works.

The Annual Report of the Inspector General will appear in pamphlet form.

105. As Dr. Clark, the Inspector General of Prisons' Annual Report, with the 20 voluminous tabular statements which accompanied it, is about to be published in pamphlet form, it has been thought unnecessary to incur the expense of publishing them again in the shape of Appendices to this section of the Report.

SECTION V.—REVENUE.

Formation of an Agricultural and Revenue year.

106. UNDER the orders of the Government of India, an Agricultural and a Revenue year have been established, the former ending on the 30th June of each year, and the latter on the 30th September.

The period embraced in the Section, therefore, is only the five months from the 1st of May to the 30th September 1860. The next annual report will embrace the entire year commencing on the 1st October 1860, and terminating on the 30th September 1861.

The Season.

107. Although the drought which so ruinously affected a large portion of the country must be referred to the period embraced in this Section, its consequences were not apparent until after the commencement of the current year, and will be detailed fully in a subsequent Section of this report. It will here suffice to remark that there was no deficiency of rain in the Benares Division, the amount having been 20 inches against 21 in the preceding year; but the fall was untimely and unseasonable, and injured the Khureef crop.

In the Allahabad Division the rain was less abundant than usual, and was delayed to a late period, but was nevertheless sufficient to insure a good harvest. The Jubbulpoor and Jhansie Divisions did not suffer; but the whole of the Meerut Division and the Western Districts of the Agra Division suffered grievously; while the distress extended to those Districts of Rohilcund which border on the Ganges.

Land Revenue.

108. The demand on account of the Rubbee instalments, or for the period embraced in this Report was Rs. 2,04,33,505. The collections were Rs. 1,96,52,390, and balance Rs. 7,81,115, of which Rs. 5,61,686 are expected to be realized.

The per centage of balance, on demand, is 3·82 against 4·70 for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Nearly two-thirds of the total amount of nominal balances are composed of the two following items, the consequence of summary settlements.

Allahabad	Rs.	39,347	0	0
Dumoh	„	40,539	0	0
Total ...	Rs.	79,886	0	0

The variation in the demand amounting to a decrease of Rs. 1,59,187 is chiefly attributable to the re-settlement of the Bandah District; to reductions of Jumma in

Jaloun, due to over-assessment; and to the extensive grant of lands in Rohilcund to the Nawab of Rampoor.

Coercive Measures.

109. There has been a considerable decrease in the issue of Dustuks, 62,895 only of these processes having been issued during the period under review, as compared with 70,488 in the corresponding period in 1859.

The following Statement exhibits the sales, farms and transfers effected during the period under review, and in the corresponding period of the preceding year:—

Year.	Sales.	Farms.	Transfers.		Kham Tuhseel.
			Mehals.	Puttees.	
1st of May to 30th Sept. 1860...	4	30	20	23	41
1st of May to 30th Sept. 1859...	15	88	31	56	28

It is satisfactory to observe that there is a marked decrease of these coercive processes under every head of the statement, excepting the last.

The sales amounted to four only, three in the District of Humeerpoor, and one in Saugor.

The cases of farm have occurred chiefly in the Districts of Saugor and Dumoh. The Settlements of both these Districts had broken down. A summary settlement of the latter has received the sanction of Government, and the unsatisfactory state of the former will be remedied by the regular settlement which will shortly be effected.

The transfers, which amount to less than half the number shown in the statement for the corresponding five months of 1859, call for no remark.

With the exception of one case in Mynpoorie, and three in Dumoh, the sequestrations are confined entirely to the Districts of Moradabad and Saugor. In the former 21 sequestrations have occurred in the poverty-stricken Thakoordwarah Pergunnah, and part of Kasheepoor. The estates taken under direct management in Saugor consist chiefly of villages, the Zemindars of which had absconded, and for which no farming offers could be obtained.

Working of Act X. of 1859.

110. No comparison can be drawn between the number of suits instituted during the months under report, and the corresponding months of 1859, as the Act did not come into operation till the 1st of August of that year.

The number of cases of each class, instituted, decided, and pending, are shown in the following statement:—

Class of Cases.	Total instituted including those pending.	Decided.	Pending.
I.	827	688	139
II.	361	323	38
III.	537	492	45
IV.	11,451	9,325	2,126
V.	1,328	1,069	259
VI.	1,767	1,376	391
VII.	582	509	73
VIII.	75	68	7
Total ...	16,928	13,850	3,078

The reports of the working of the Act continue to be generally favorable.

	No. of Cases by decree of Court.		No. of Cases by private transfer.		
	By sale, gift, &c.	By mortgage or other temporary alienation.	By sale, gift, &c.	By mortgage or other temporary alienation.	By succession.
From the 1st May to the 30th September 1860 ...	219	170	716	790	3,297
From the 1st May to the 30th September 1859 ...	159	211	474	636	2,805

Mutations.

111. Proprietary mutations have increased very considerably, as shewn in the margin. The increase is chiefly confined to the Divisions in which the drought prevailed.

Putwarees.

112. The education of the Putwarees proceeds satisfactorily, and they are becoming generally efficient and useful servants.

Abkaree Revenue.

113. The net Abkaree Revenue for the five months, from the 1st of May to the 30th September for the three last years was as follows:

1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Rupees 6,93,969-0-0	Rupees 9,76,315-0-0	Rupees 1,169,748-0-0

The greatest increase has been in the Districts of Allahabad and Cawnpoor, *viz.*, an increase of Rupees 36,967 in the former District, and Rupees 29,409 in the latter, as compared with 1859.

Stamp Revenue.

114. The Stamp Revenue as compared with the amount realized from 1st of May to 30th September 1859, has remained stationary, being Rupees 6,54,426 in the months under report, against Rupees 6,54,942 in the preceding period; but, at the termination of the period under report, the provisions of the new Act had not come into operation.

Sayer.

115. The Sayer Revenue demands have risen from Rupees 45,841, to Rupees 60,835, or about 33 per Cent.

Statistical Precis.

116. The Statistical Precis forwarded herewith as Appendix III. shows a steady increase in all the Departments of business in the Collectors' Offices. The per centage of the annual expense of collecting the Revenue, exclusive of heads of Offices, on the Revenue was, therefore in excess of what it was last year, *viz.*. Rupees 2-13-6.

Revenue operations in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

117. The Land Revenue demand for the year in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah was as follows:—

AJMERE.

From the Khalsa Villages	Rupees	1,74,800	10	11
From Istumrardars including Shahpoora Tribute...	„	1,26,016	2	7
Total Rupees		3,00,816	13	6

Of this Rupees 2,88,690-2-0 have been realized, leaving a balance on the 30th June of Rupees 12,126-11-6 due from Khalsa villages, the demand from the Istumrardars and Shahpoora having been realized in full. Of this Rupees 1,781-3-0 have been remitted in consequence of the drought. The collection of the remainder, *viz.*, Rupees 10,345-8-6 of the above balance has been suspended for the same reason, should the approaching season prove favorable, it will probably be recovered.

Mhairwarrah.

The Land Revenue demand for the three Divisions of Mhairwarrah, inclusive of balances of former years was Rupees 1,81,269-6-11, of which Rupees 1,41,407-7-8 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rupees 39,861-15-3.

Of this large balance the details are as follows:—

1. Amount recommended for remission in consequence of the severe drought	Rs.	20,627	12	6
2. Suspended temporarily	„	6,180	2	3
3. Balance of year under report not realized on the 30th of June last	„	12,219	2	7
4. Balances of former years	„	834	13	11
Total Rs.		39,861	15	3

Of the remaining balance for the year under review, *viz.*, Rupees 12,219-2-7, a considerable portion has come in since the accounts were closed. The kists only fell due on the 30th June 1861, and it is believed the whole will be shortly realized.

SEPARATE (INCOME TAX) REVENUE.

118. This branch of Revenue has been fully reported on in my separate letter No. 107 A., dated 24th June, an abstract of the chief points is given in the following paragraphs.

Total Estimate Assessments.

The total estimated assessments under Act XXXII. of 1860, in all the Districts of these Provinces, Ajmere alone excepted, amount to Company's Rupees 29,66,427-7-0, and the total sum realized on 31st July last, being the end of the Income Tax year was Rupees 28,99,000.

119. The incidence of the Tax which varies from 0·20 per cent. to 1·5 per cent. on the population of those Districts in which a census has been made, is in itself exceedingly moderate; and it will be found hardly less so if the rate per head of Tax-payers be taken as the standard; the general average of the amount contributed by each Tax-payer being Rupees 17-11-10.

Incidence of the Tax.

Seeing then that the per centage of assessment upon population does not exceed 1·5, and that the average rate of each assessment amounts to no more than Rupees 17-11-10, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot think that the Tax, however distasteful it may have been for other reasons to the Native population, has laid upon them other than a light burden. It is, however, no matter of astonishment that, in the first year of its currency, the execution of the Act should have been very imperfect. There have been naturally enough, omissions to serve notices. The returns to notices have been so false (as will be noticed more particularly below) that the Collectors, though obliged to surcharge, have had no sufficient data to guide them. And further, it is to be borne in mind that, in about 14 Districts of these Provinces, there has been great distress consequent upon the drought, and trade has been depressed. And it may be assumed that in consequence the returns of the Tax have been more or less affected.

120. The assessments have been made for the most part according to the general provisions of Act XXXII. of 1860, and Punchayets have been but rarely employed. Of those Collectors, who, in their reports, have adverted to this point, nearly all have declared their opinion that Punchayets generally press unfairly on the poorer classes, that the use of this Agency leads to extortion and oppression, and that it is only in special cases, for instance, the large bazars, such as those of Dehra, Mussoorie and Landour, that it is useful. Lump assessment has had recourse to in the large and populous cities of Allahabad and Benares. In the former District the Collector has recorded his opinion, that it is unfair to the poorer oppulation, and the assessments will consequently be made by taxing each individual

Assessments made for the most part according to the general provisions of the Act. Results of lump assessments in the cities of Allahabad and Benares.

separately during the ensuing year. In Benares, on the other hand, on which a lump assessment of Rupees 1,25,000 was fixed, the Native Committee, all men of the highest respectability, with Rajah Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor at their head, have declared that the more opulent of the residents have had to take upon themselves the payment of the amount agreed upon; and it being no more right that Government should benefit by undue exaction from the rich, than it should benefit by the oppression of the poor, it has been decided that, unless the city of Benares should solicit the repetition of a lump assessment for the next year, whether the old rate, or at any other reasonable rate, the Tax shall be assessed according to the general provisions of the Act.

Surcharges.

121. The Collectors, then proceeding under the general provisions of the Act, issued the required notices. But it is the subject of universal representation that the returns were, as a rule, conspicuously and shamelessly false, and that consequently "surcharge has been the rule, and the acceptance of returns the exception," the total number of surcharges is 58,243, as against 1,05,235 assessments made up to the 31st January 1861. This shows the surcharges to amount to about 55 per cent. But there are Districts in which surcharges have risen to 80 and 90 per cent., or where, in other words, the returns have been altogether set aside, and the assessments, made by the Collector, have been made, so to speak, arbitrarily. It may be that the falseness of the returns has been due in some measure to the complicated forms which were prescribed by the law, and were wholly unintelligible to those who had to render them; and further, in some instances, to the prevalence of a "belief that only such portions of the income as remains after deducting household expenses, should be returned," a belief which may perhaps be attributable to the difficulty of drawing a clear distinction in the Oordoo translation between "Income" and "Profits." But, even on making full allowance for these circumstances, it is quite clear from the concurrent testimony of nearly all the Officers who have been concerned in the execution of the Act, that the returns have been so entirely untrustworthy as rather to mislead than to guide them in making assessments.

Appeals from Surcharges have been few.

122. It is found, that, generally, the appeals from surcharges were very few, and that those in which abatement was allowed have been fewer still.

Fines sparingly enforced.

123. It is thought highly creditable to the moderation and good feeling of the Officers who have been engaged in the execution of this Act, that, in the face of all this dishonesty, fines and forfeitures have been very sparingly enforced.

The provision for compositions have been very rarely had recourse to.

124. The provision for compositions is found to have been almost a dead letter. In each of the Districts of Jhansie, Ghazeepore and Mirzapore there was one case of composition. The compositions in the two latter being by European firms. In Allahabad there

were four cases, one by a native, and three by Europeans. In Dehra Dhoon they were effected to the extent of only Rs. 1-8 per cent. on the total assessment. In Moradabad the number was small. In other Districts there appear to have been no applications, and the cause of this result is in all probability rightly attributed to the wary and suspicious character of the native mind, and to the inappreciable amount of benefit to be derived from compounding for the Tax.

No desire on the part of natives that the amount *assessed* upon them should be kept secret.

125. A remarkable feature in the working of the Act, and one, it is believed, totally opposed to general expectation, is the almost unvarying disregard of secrecy for which the law provides. The people, though objecting to have the details of their business known, and resources of their income made public, seemed to have no wish that the amount of the assessment laid upon them should be kept secret.

Charges incurred in the execution of the Act.

126. It is not possible, owing to defective information, to state with any precision the charges incurred by Government in the execution of the Income Tax Act. Nor is it easy to judge of the proportion which they will bear to the Revenue yielded by the Tax. In the first year, the charges, it may be presumed, will have been higher than they will ordinarily be. But it is thought that, in future years, the annual cost will not exceed five or six per cent. on the collections. This will no doubt be thought moderate.

Feelings with which the measure has been received by the people and conduct of the Officers engaged in the execution of the Act.

127. It only remains to notice the feeling with which the measure has been received by the people, and the conduct of the Officers, whether European or native, who have been engaged in the execution of it.

As to the first, it may be stated that, though the imposition of a direct Tax on the people, generally, was entirely new to the native mind, and, though this particular measure was necessarily accompanied by proceedings of a somewhat inquisitorial nature, there has been no active exhibition of ill-feeling, and no resistance whatever other than that involved in the universal submission of returns shamelessly false.

In regard to the second point, the Lieutenant-Governor has the greatest satisfaction in stating, that generally the Collectors of Districts in these Provinces, overburdened as they are with business of multifarious kinds, have performed the duty of executing the Income Tax Act with a degree of zeal, ability, and cheerfulness, which reflect the highest credit upon them all as a body. Each has labored to the best of his power with an earnest desire to fulfil the wishes of the Government without murmur and without remonstrance, and this, too, at a time when, with their increasing work, the strength of the District European Agency has been necessarily limited by the weakness of the service.

It is with no less satisfaction that His Honor is able to state that "the general ability and conduct of the Assessors have been with hardly an exception, deserving of great praise" * * "so far as can be ascertained, the native as well as European Assessors have shown not only intelligence, but a remarkable degree of integrity."

128. During his tour, the Lieutenant-Governor passed through the Districts named in the margin, at the very time when the Income Tax Act was being introduced. He remained for twenty-nine days at Allahabad, and was encamped for three weeks at Benares, where lump assessments had been imposed, and there might have been some reason to expect that the poorer classes might have suffered some unfairness in the distribution. Throughout this town there was every facility, as there always is, for the presentation of petitions without any charge whatever for stamps or otherwise, and accordingly numerous petitions were presented by individuals, complaining that their incomes had been over-assessed. But it is a fact that not one single petition was received, not even an anonymous petition, complaining of the tax itself, or of any oppression or extortion, or misconduct of any kind whatever, having been practised, either by Assessors or by native functionaries of any class whatever. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that no measure, so novel and so distasteful, could have been carried out among a people so prone to represent, or even to exaggerate their grievances without calling forth complaint, unless it had been carried out with remarkable forbearance, discretion, and integrity.

With the exception of one District there have been few or no complaints.

Moradabad.
Boolundshuhur.
Allygurh.
Muttra.
Agra.
Etawah.
Mynpoory.
Furruckabad.
Cawnpore.
Allahabad.
Benares.
Mirzapore.
Jounpore.

To this general description the District of Goruckpore forms the only exception. The matter has been made the subject of separate enquiry.

SEPARATE (CUSTOMS) REVENUE.

129. The aggregate income from all sources of the North-Western Provinces and of the Punjab, reached in the year under report the unprecedented amount of Rupees 8,949,412, as exhibited in the following detail:—

Aggregate Income.

	N.W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Total.
Salt	53,11,643	31,48,089	84,59,732
Sugar	2,39,446	2,19,091	4,58,537
Sundries	24,544	6,599	31,143
Total ...	55,75,633	33,73,779	89,49,412

Comparison with preceding year.

130. The collections of the last and of the preceding year are compared in the following statement:—

	Total Collections.		Increase in 1860-61.
	1859-60.	1860-61.	
North-Western Provinces ...	40,70,223	55,75,633	15,05,410
Punjab	27,06,620	33,73,779	6,67,159
Total ...	67,76,843	89,49,412	21,72,569

The aggregate increase in the collectionsas compared with 1859, is no less than 32 per cent., and the per centage of cost of collection amounts only to Rs. 10-14-6, or little more than half the per centage of the preceding year. This is of course chiefly attributable to the increase of income without any increase of establishment. But the resut nevertheless is very satisfactory.

Causes of increase in the Salt Revenue.

131. The two causes assigned for this enhancement of the Revenue are that, carts which had imported grain into the distressed Districts were available, on their return, for the transport of Salt, at rates far below the usual charge; and the prohibition of the manufacture of Salt in Oudh. The Commissioner asserts that an immediate decline in the receipts from the latter source was perceptible from the moment it became known that privilege of manufacture for private consumption had been accorded to the lower classes in Oudh.

The proposed Bill for the regulation of the manufacture of Saltpetre will impose a check on the illicit manufacture of Salt.

132. The illicit manufacture of Salt, which is said to be on the increase, will receive a material check on the passing of the Bill to regulate the manufacture of Saltpetre, and of Salt educed therefrom, which is at present under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

Causes of decrease in the Collections on account of Sugar.

	1859-60.	1860-61.
Sirsa	37,409	16,947
Hansi	1,47,220	62,175
Delhi	2,67,728	1,39,969
Muttra	62,384	42,436
Agra	1,04,691	91,740
Jhansi	37,759	40,403
Saugor	39,194	36,677
Seonee	22,559	28,190
Total	7,18,944	4,58,537

133. The decrease in the collections on account of Sugar, as shown in the margin, is, of course, attributable to the failure of rain, and the consequent failure of the Sugarcane crop, as well as to the prevailing distress.

Revenue from Sugar will double in the ensuing year.

134. There is no doubt that the revenue under this head will be doubled in the course of the current year, in consequence of the doubling of the duty.

SECTION VI.—EDUCATION.

General increase both in the number of Schools and boys.

135. Taking into consideration the disturbing moral and physical influences, which have been at work among the population of the North-Western Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, that the position which the Educational Department occupied at the close of the past official year was, on the whole, satisfactory. In the course of the year, the Schools under inspection had afforded instruction to upwards of 2,25,000 boys. Their number stood in March 1861, at 10,086, with 1,74,689 names in their rolls, the corresponding numbers for the preceding year having been 9,641 and 1,53,210.

Extension of the knowledge of English.

136. In three Colleges, two High Schools, three Districts, and four Tehseelee Schools maintained by the Government, and in nine Colleges and Schools attached to Christian Missions, and aided by Government grants, instruction both in English and the Vernacular was imparted to nearly 4,000 students. The establishment of English Schools throughout the Provinces would be a popular measure. The people in many instances have shown a remarkable willingness to combine for the purpose of securing to their children the means of learning English. To encourage this desire, and to assist in its development, would be sound policy.

During the course of the year the Government of India sanctioned an allowance for four English Masters for the four Tehseelee Schools of Etah, Ooryah, Phuphoond, and Joswunt Nuggur at the rate of Rupees 15 a month each, on the condition that Rupees 10 were added by private subscriptions, and that a class was formed of not less than thirty boys, paying a monthly fee of 8 annas, so that the salary of each teacher should not be less than Rupees 40 a month. This was a step in the right direction, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad, when circumstances permit, to advocate extension of the system.

Under-graduates of the Calcutta University.

137. It is satisfactory to find that in the Agra, Benares, and Bareilly Colleges, and the Ajmere School, there are now 21 under-graduates of the Calcutta University. In December last, 35 candidates went up to the Entrance Examination, of whom 10 were successful. The failure of some who did not succeed is attributeable in some measure to a weak teaching staff, especially in the Mathematical Department. The Director has been authorized to secure the services of three Mathematical Professors, whose salaries will be defrayed from savings effected in those of existing Professorships and Masterships.

Average cost per Student in the higher Anglo-Vernacular Institutions.

138. The average cost per student in the higher Anglo-Vernacular Institutions maintained by Government, was Rupees 115-9-0 in 1860-61, the whole expenditure in the three Colleges and two Schools having been Rupees 1,67,042, of which sum Rupees 1,51,510 are contributed by the State.

Scholarships for pupils of Tehseelee Schools.

139. The measures contemplated by the late Court of Directors for the establishment of Scholarships in places of education of a superior order for the more promising pupils of Tehseelee Schools (*vide* para. 46, Despatch No. 49, dated 19th July 1854) have been carried out. Thirty Tehseelee

Scholarships of Rupees 3 a month, have been founded, tenable for three years, and equally divided between the Agra, Benares, and Bareilly Colleges.

Establishment of a Boarding-house at the Bareilly College.

140. Mr. Kempson, Principal of the Bareilly College, has opened a Boarding-house under the personal management of an intelligent and respectable Junior Master (a native teacher in the English Department), with whom the ten Tehseelee Scholars and other boys, whose homes are at a distance, but who have come, some from long distances, to attend the College, board and lodge. The Boarding-house is already popular: the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the system may gradually be extended, until the sons of Native Gentlemen of property, and position, residing in the interior of the Districts of the North-Western Provinces, shall be found to avail themselves largely of the advantages it affords. A similar experiment has been set on foot at Agra.

Result of the examination of the Senior Classes.

141. In December, the Senior Department, and the 1st and 2nd School Classes of the Agra, Benares and Bareilly Colleges, and the Saugor and Ajmere Schools, were subjected by a regularly constituted Board to a common paper examination. The general result was satisfactory. The short-comings, which the examination brought to light were such, as admit of easy remedy. The Mathematical Department, in which, with the exception of the Bareilly College, failure was conspicuous, will, as has already been stated, be strengthened. Poor results in the History and Geography papers, necessarily direct attention to studies, whose importance Native Students are apt to under-rate.

Visit of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Bareilly College.

142. In November last, the Bishop of Calcutta visited the Bareilly College. His Lordship recorded the remark that he was "much struck with the intelligence of the first class, and their thorough comprehension of the subjects of their studies."

Senior Scholarships assigned to Students who have entered the Calcutta University.

143. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rupees 907 per mensem have been assigned for 1861. The Senior Scholarships, ranging from Rs. 15 to 25 a month, have been awarded to the Students, who have entered the Calcutta University. It is difficult to retain under Scholastic discipline, especially in a country of early marriages, young men whose knowledge of English is such, as would enable them to gain, without the trouble of searching far for it, employment on salaries of Rupees 50 to 100 a month. At the same time it is most desirable that their English education should be carried up to the standard prescribed by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University for candidates for the B. A. Degree. It is hoped that the measures, now adopted, will result in securing the continued attendance of the abler and more promising Students.

Normal Schools.

144. The three Normal Schools (at Agra, Benares and Meerut), turned out in the course of the year 565 Teachers, more or less instructed, of whom 113 gained first-class, 270 second class, and 182 third class certificates. The importance of these Institutions may be said to grow year by year,

pari passu, with the extension over the North-Western Provinces of the village Circuit School system. School-houses, and accommodation for the Teachers, who come in from the several Districts, have not yet been provided at Benares and Meerut. The sum of Rs. 9,000 has been granted for the erection of a Normal School-house at Meerut. A Training School is urgently required for the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts, where education is backward, and Village Schools are springing up. But the Government has been deterred by the hitherto unsatisfactory aspect of Indian Finance from bringing the subject before the Government of India.

Tehseelee Schools.

145. Even in the first circle, of which almost every District has suffered, more or less, from the Famine, the number of boys attending Tehseelee Schools has not decreased, being in 1860-61 4,249 against 4,144 in 1859-60. In March last, 271 Schools were attended by 16,590 pupils, being maintained by the Government at an expenditure of Rupees 35,480 a year. The average cost per boy to the State was Rupees 2-2-3. In many of the Schools the attendance ranged between 100 and 200. The monthly cost per School was from Rupees 10 to Rs. 20. In the better sort Hindee, or Oordoo Grammar, the elements of Algebra and Geometry in addition to Arithmetic, and Mensuration, Hand-measuring by Plane Table and the outlines of Indian History, and of Indian and General Geography, are taught.

Village Circuit Schools.

146. It is, however, to the Village Circuit Schools, maintained by the land-holding and land-cultivating community, that the means of providing Elementary instruction through the Vernacular languages (Hindee and Oordoo) to the mass of the Agricultural population must be looked for. It might reasonably have been expected that, owing to their dependence for their very existence on the Zemindars, these Schools would have been more affected by the Famine. But, though their extension was retarded, some progress has been made, far greater in short than that shown in the Tehseelee School Returns. But the last have reached their numerical limit, while the Village School system is still in the course of development. The statistics of the Meerut Circle even show an increase of 34 Schools and 2,149 Scholars. In the second Circle, some of the Districts which were not affected by the scarcity, from which most of the Zillahs of the first Circle suffered, the number of Schools and of Scholars had risen from 931 and 26,214 to 980, and 30,554. Again, in the Benares and Saugor Circles, where the harvests were rich and abundant, the increase in Schools and Scholars amounted to 452 and 14,529.

Within the limits of this Government there are now upwards of 3,000 Hulkabundee Schools, affording the rudimentary instruction suitable to their condition to the children of the Agricultural population, over an area of 1,00,000 square miles; attended by 70,000 boys, and maintained by the people, whom for the most part they directly benefit. In too many instances the Teachers are far from efficient, but the growth of the system has been too rapid to allow of the creation of a race of competent Schoolmasters. Year by year the Normal Schools steadily decrease the number of inefficient Teachers, and should future progress be at all commensurate with that made in the past four years before another

lustrum has passed away, and educational revolution, great, in regard to the area over which it will be felt, will have been effected.

Indigenous Schools.

147. The number of (65,112) boys, in 6,435 Indigenous Schools, *i. e.*, in those maintained and managed by the people, but inspected by the Educational Officers of Government, is less considerable than that of the pupils found in the Village Circuit Schools. The popular Schools among the Agricultural population disappear before or are rather merged into the Village Circuit Schools. They are found, however, in Towns and Cities. Their value is not great. They are not easily influenced for good. Being dependent on individual wants or caprice, not founded like the Circuit School on combined effort, the Famine has told on them with disastrous effect. Their number has diminished by 287 in the past year, and the decrease of Scholars may be put down at 3,000. It is remarkable, however, that eight subscription Schools, on the Tehseelee School model, have been established in the Bijnour and Moradabad Districts This fact must be regarded with great satisfaction as being the first sign that the people are becoming desirous to avail themselves at their own expense, of our system of education. The Director has been requested to state in his next Annual Report whether any more such Schools have been set on foot, and whether the people have shown any desire to develope the system.

Progress of Female Education.

148. The Lieutenant-Governor has assured himself by personal observation of the progress of Female Education in the Agra District, where Thakoor Kulyan Singh, an energetic Junior Master of the Agra College, English Department, has been engaged under the Inspector, Department Second Circle, in the establishments among his own pupils (Jâts) of Girl's Schools under Mistresses, chiefly of his own caste, and in many instances educated by himself. In December last, the 11 Schools under his charge contained 205 Girls, the daughters of respectable Zemindars. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that, if funds could be provided by the State, the system might be widely extended. It is evident that the prejudices against the instruction of the female members of their families are not inveterate among Hindoos of respectable social position. Among a people, who blindly follow the customs of their forefathers, reforms, even of a palatable nature, must be initiated from outside their own body. This question will form the subject of a separate reference to the Government of India at the close of the present year.

Grants-in-aid.

149. In 1860-61, Rupees 16,649-8-0 were disbursed by the Government on grants-in-aid of Schools, all of which were attached to, and maintained by Christian Missions. In the Schools aided by the State, instruction is imparted to 1,515 boys and 120 girls. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the prohibition against the direct sanction by the local Government of grants-in-aid of Schools, within a prescribed limit, will shortly be removed. It is by the grant-in-aid system that the Government can, at a reasonable expenditure, best promote and extend the study of the English language and of English Literature. The exertions made by Missionaries to bring within the reach of the natives, the means of acquiring sound secular knowledge, are deserving of recognition by, and of the hearty assistance of, the Government.

Vernacular Works.

150. The Vernacular Schools in the North-Western Provinces are dependent on the Educational Department for their supply of School Books. In the course of 1860-61, 63 Vernacular Works, numbering 2,44,983 copies have been published, or rather re-published, at a cost of Rupees 50,939-8-10 under the authority of the Government.

General results of the past year.

151. In 1860-61, Rupees 4,47,957-14-2 were expended by the Government on popular education. The sum spread over a population of 33 millions, amounts to two annas and six pie, or about one and a quarter farthing per head. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the results which the Educational history of the past year records are as respectable as could be looked for under the restrictions which the financial difficulties of the Indian Empire have imposed, and reflect much credit on the labors of that zealous Officer, Mr. Reid, and his Departmental Subordinates.

SECTION VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Divisions within the First Circle of superintendence.

152. Within the first Circle of superintendence are the following Divisions, *viz.* :—

The Agra Division Public Works.
Meerut Ditto.
Gwalior Ditto.
Jhansie Ditto.
Oraie Ditto, (recently amalgamated with the Jhansie Division.)
The Roorkee and Dehra Road.
The Agra and Bombay Road, and the 5th and 6th Divisions of the Grand Trunk Road.

Divisions within the Second Circle of superintendence.

153. The second Circle of superintendence embraces the following Divisions :—

The Benares Division Public Works.
Allahabad Ditto.
Cawnpore Ditto.
Bareilly Ditto.
Azimgurh Ditto.
Futtehgurh Ditto, and the 3rd and 4th Divisions of the Grand Trunk Road.

Only works of absolute necessity have been completed in these Circles.

154. Nothing of importance has marked the working of the Public Works Department in these Circles during the official year of 1860-61. Under the restrictions of the Budget, the large works, such as the construction of Barracks at Gwalior, Cawnpore, and Bareilly, have been all but suspended. Works of absolute necessity have alone been pushed on to completion.

Cawnpore and Jhansie Memorials.

155. Funds for the construction of the Memorial at Cawnpore were duly provided for in the Budget; but, unfortunately, unforeseen circumstances have arrested its progress. The design of an iron railing to enclose the garden was approved in February 1860, and the execution of the work was entrusted, after sanction to the Budget allotments of 1860-61 were received, to the Roorkee Workshops. There has been great delay, which is hardly accounted for by certain difficulties which had to be overcome. Next, it was not until January or February 1861, that the design for the Monument itself was received from the Government of India, who had undertaken to furnish it. Again, when the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Cawnpore, in January 1861, he visited the ground, and was constrained to disapprove wholly of the plan which had been traced for laying out the garden. It was hardly to be regretted that so little had been accomplished in the way of clearing, laying out, and planting the ground.

The execution of the Monument, as designed by Colonel Yule, having been committed to Mr. C. B. Thornhill, the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, at

the special desire of the Government of India, it was thought desirable to entrust to him, also, the preparation of the surrounding area, which is to be planted and formed into an ornamental garden. The work is now proceeding vigorously. Stone carvings have been prepared at Allahabad, and portions have been removed to Cawnpore, where the work of putting them together will soon commence. The iron railing is believed to be in course of delivery. The stone plinth for its reception is in progress. And much has been done in the way of laying out and planting the ground, it is believed.

The facility of procuring stone, and obtaining skilled stone-cutters, pointed out Agra as the most convenient place for the preparation of the Monument, which is to be put up at Jhansie over the bodies of those who were massacred there on the 14th of July 1857. The design was prepared by the Chief Engineer, Colonel Cunningham, and its execution was entrusted to Lieutenant Watts, the Executive Engineer at Agra, who kindly undertook this in addition to his ordinary duties.

There has been unavoidable delay, but the work is going on satisfactorily, and the Monument will be placed in *situ*, it is hoped, before the close of the current official year.

Beyond these two Monuments, there was no work undertaken during the period under report, of such interest as to call for a special notice.

Budget allotments for Circles I and II.

156. The Budget allotments for the 1st and 2nd Circles during the year 1860-61 were:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Original works of all classes	23,99,302	0	0
Repairs	7,21,306	0	0
Establishment	4,34,690	0	0
Total, Rupees	35,55,298	0	0

The actual expenditure, as exhibited in the detailed Progress Report, has been:—

	Rs.	As.	P.			
Works of all classes	16,95,510	2	6			
Repairs	12,69,025	12	9			
Establishment	4,70,962	13	2	34,35,498	12	5
Unexpended portion of the Budget .... Rupees				1,19,799	3	7

The near approach of the expenditure to the Budget is satisfactory.

Divisions within the Third Circle of superintendence.

157. Within the 3rd Circle of superintendence are the following Divisions.

1st Division—Great Deccan Road.

This Division comprises the portion of the Great Deccan Road between the right bank of the Nerbudda near Jubbulpore, and the northern boundary of the Rewah Territory, being about 198 miles in length, and includes the Station of Nagode.

2ND DIVISION—GREAT DECCAN ROAD.

This Division comprises the portion of the Great Deccan Road between the left bank of the Nerbudda at Jubbulpore and Chore Bowlee near Kamptee, being about 132 miles in length, and includes the Station of Seonee.

3RD—SAUGOR DIVISION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This Division comprises the following Stations:—

Saugor—Sehore, lately transferred to the Mhow Division.

Nowgong—Dumoh, also the portion of the Saugor and Mhow Road, from Saugor to Ratgurh, 22 miles.

4TH—JUBBULPORE DIVISION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This Division comprises the following Stations:—

Jubbulpore and Mundlah.
Jubbulpore and Kuttingee.
Jubbulpore and Hoshungabad.
Mahere and Kallinger.

Jubbulpore,
Nursingpore,
Baitool,
Hoshungabad,
Mundlah,
and the roads marginally noted.

Budget allotment for this Circle.

158. The Budget allotment for this Circle for the year 1860-61 was:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Works on new projects, and in progress.....	1,82,229	0	0
Minor, petty, and emergent works	25,000	0	0
Repairs.....	1,19,110	0	0
Establishment and Contingencies	1,00,500	0	0
Total, Rupees	4,26,839	0	0

The actual expenditure, as exhibited in the detailed Progress Report, has been:—

	Rs.	As.	P.			
Works on new projects, and in progress	1,82,251	5	4			
Minor, petty, or emergent	28,689	7	10			
Repairs	1,06,740	7	0			
Establishment and Contingencies	95,446	15	6	4,13,128	3	8
Showing that the expenditure has been less than the allotment by Rupees ...				13,710	12	4

So far, therefore, as the gross allotment and expenditure are concerned, the result of the year is very satisfactory.

IRRIGATION.

Ganges Canal.

159. The rains during the past year may be said to have utterly failed; and the floods of the Ganges River having swept away the boulder bunds, by which the water is held up and thrown into the canal-head at Myapore, the canal supply was unusually low during the rainy season, when water was much required for irrigation.

One of the excavated channels, by which the supply is brought down from the main stream, was completely choked up with boulders, and had to be re-excavated to a depth of nearly 5 feet at the head before the supply could be much increased. This work was commenced in September, and the full supply was obtained by the end of October.

The value of a full supply of water in the canal during such a season as that now happily past, is hardly to be estimated, and its want during the past year has proved the absolute necessity for obtaining a permanent command over the river during the rains.

Mr. Login, the Superintendent of the Northern Division, is now preparing plans and estimates of the various ways in which this can be effected.

The floods down the several rivers, crossing the line of canal between Hurdwar and Roorkee, have been unusually light, and the works have sustained no damage whatever from them.

A portion of the revetment wall of the Solain Aqueduct fell inwards, at a time when the canal supply was lowered, in consequence of a light flood, down the Rutmoo River, but, except that it became necessary to lower the canal water for eight days during the repairs of this accident, no further consequences ensued, and the supply may be said to have been maintained uninterruptedly during the season.

The usual closure of the canal for repairs, during the months of September and October, was not made, in consequence of the urgent demand for water in these months.

The Mylmoodpore Falls in the Northern Division have suffered somewhat from the action of the water over them, but were repaired, in the most efficient manner possible, during the limited closure of the canal for the aqueduct repair.

Orders have been issued during the year for the prosecution of the Futtehgurh and Boolundshuhur branches, with a view to employment of the starving population.

In the Etawah Division, the Keraon Escape has been completed since last year, and the tail water of the Division, which at present runs into a ravine connected with

the Jumna, will be turned down the Escape Channel as soon as the canal is closed. On this line two masonry bridges have been built on a length of 5 miles.

Rajbuhas, or main distributing Channels.

160. Several new and important lines throughout the canal have been constructed, and the benefits resulting from their completion will be shown when the amount of irrigation for the present rubbee crop is ascertained.

In the Northern Division alone, upwards of 100 miles of rajbuhas, and 200 miles of gools, or village water-courses, have been lined out, levelled, and completed.

In both the Terminal Divisions, and more especially in that of Etawah, the ground over which the rajbuhas will run is so difficult, from the extent of cross drainage, that measures, preliminary to lining out, are necessarily slow. Two important lines are now being surveyed. The first will leave the canal a short distance below the head of the Division, and will provide irrigation for the narrow tract, lying between the canal and the Rinde River, or a distance of about 70 miles. With a view to bringing the water to the surface, it is proposed to have this line taken out with a head of sufficient capacity to admit of the supply being ample for the whole tract above referred to. So small is the slope of the country that it is impracticable to make feeders in the ordinary way, unless the surface level of the water be kept far below that of the country. This rajbuha will be made in sections, each section terminating in an escape, to enable it to be independent of the section next below.

The second rajbuha will take up the irrigation where the first one ends. It will have its head at the Gangsee Bridge (66th mile) where the canal and Rinde, which, up to that point, run parallel at an average distance of 3 or 4 miles, diverge and leave a doab more than 20 miles wide in its widest part. This rajbuha will require to be divided into several branches, in order to turn the heads of various tributaries of the Rinde, and will leave a length of about 50 miles to the point where the Rinde again approaches close to the canal, below which the irrigation will be taken up by a third rajbuha.

Much difficulty is experienced from the head downwards, from the level of the bed of the canal being so much within soil. With a supply of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water at the head of the canal, the rajbuha heads above Gihror (58th mile) are very inadequately provided, and are liable to run rapidly dry as soon as silt deposits take place. The floorings of these heads are 2 feet above canal bed; to lower them would not only involve heavy expense, but would still further injure irrigation, already suffering from the water being so much below the surface of the country.

One course, therefore, remains to be adopted to render these rajbuhas effective, *viz.*, to form artificial rapids in the canal immediately below every rajbuha head as far as Gihror, and thus raise the water level about 2 feet. No fears need be entertained, for the slope of bed is in excess of what is required, and a reduction of six inches

per mile, which will be effected if the rapids are constructed, can be done with perfect safety. It is proposed to make these rapids at bridges to which rajbuhas heads are attached; the floorings of those bridges, protected by stakes, driven across the channel at about 30 feet below, the intermediate spaces being paved with kunkur, would form the tails of the rapids, and prevent injury to canal bed or bank.

One marked feature of improvement in the Etawah and other Divisions, is the formation of numerous large gools or water-courses. These are levelled by Officers, or their subordinates, and are paid for by the cultivators, at whose request they are undertaken. The sudden impulse, which has led to the demand for these water-courses, is due, no doubt, to the extreme drought under which these provinces were last year suffering; and, now that the emergency has in some measure passed away, some of them may perhaps fall into disuse. But one great object will have been effected; whenever water is again required, it will be at once available wherever channels are ready to take it. The following table shows the progress which has been made towards the completion of rajbuhas:—

Number of Miles completed.

	To close of April 1860.	To close of Dec 1860.	To close of April 1861.	Total.
Northern Division	186	60	27	273
Upper Central Ditto	182	25	47	254
Lower Central Ditto	410	35	38	483
Cawnpore Terminal Ditto	209	66	22	297
Etawah Ditto ditto	249	5	6	260
Futtehgurh Branch	50	1	22	73
Total	1,286	192	162	1,640
		354 in 1860-61.		

Repairs.

161. The repairs during the year have been of the most ordinary kind, as, owing to the lightness of the rains, very little damage had been done to the canal banks; and the masonry works, with the exception of those already referred to, have hardly suffered at all. About two-thirds of the length of the revetment wall of the Solain Aqueduct has been lined with boulders, and the whole will have been completed before the year closes.

The revenue prospects of the Ganges Canal are very favorable, considering the difficulties under which irrigation yet labors. It is hoped that the water rent will rise this year to about four lakhs and seventy thousand Rupees, and that, with navigation and other miscellaneous items of receipt, the total revenue will not fall short of six lakhs, which will be nearly double that of last year.

The revenue of the preceding years were, in round numbers:—

1857-58	.....	Rs. 80,000
1858-59	.....	„ 1,60,000
1859-60	.....	„ 3,05,000

Eastern Jumna Canal.

162. The execution of sanctioned minor projects for improving this canal comprises all the original work of the present year.

The great Sooltanpore swamp, in the Saharunpore District, has been very much reduced; three-fourths of the lands, formerly under water, are perfectly dry, and tracts, untraversed by any human being for the last ten years, can now be crossed in every direction. Operations have been confined to keeping the main and lateral drainage channels free from obstruction, as spring water would have rendered excavation both tedious and expensive, but the time has arrived for widening and deepening the existing cuts, and pushing them into the lowest portions of the swamp, which only remain undrained; the present year's operations will, it is expected, complete the work.

The following works complete the list of original works executed during the year:—

Remodelling Kullurpore Bridge; three 2nd class Rajbuha Chowkees; raising and strengthening canal banks; levelling mounds of silt; Dukrawur Bridge; Ramp Drains and Syphons.

Of these works, the first four were completed before the 30th of April 1861, but the syphons and under-drains in the Centre Division and the canal bridge, opposite the village of Dukrawur, remained unfinished on that date. The cause of delay in construction is the impossibility of carrying on these works, except when the canal is closed, and the consequent limited period of time available. The syphons and under-drains require most careful supervision, and, being scattered over a great length of canal, it is unadvisable to undertake too many at once.

The repairs on the Eastern Jumna Canal have been light. The masonry works and banks are in good order.

The revenue of this canal, for the last year, far exceeded that of any previous year. The returns for the khurreef of the present year are nearly 27,000 Rupees in excess of those of 1859-60; but, owing to the extremely low state of the Jumna, and to the entire absence of cold weather rain along the line of this canal, a falling off in the rubbee is anticipated. The probable revenue will be 2¼ lakhs.

Dhoon Canals.

163. The floods towards the close of September 1860 were unusually heavy in the Dhoon, and caused considerable damage to the works there.

The bund at the head of the Rajpore Canal, and more than half, or about 40 feet in length, of the wooden aqueduct, which carried water across the stream at the

Rajpore Mills, were destroyed. The crib work, on which one end of the aqueduct rested, was swept away, and there was even danger of the stream reaching to the mills themselves.

At the end of the Beejapore Canal a light crib work bund, which had been recently added, was washed away, but the heavy permanent one, put up in 1858, withstood the shock, though very much stripped of its sheathing boards.

On the Kutta Puttur Canal, the temporary bund at head was injured, but no damage was done to the permanent crib work.

On the Kullunga Canal, a bund, 70 feet in length, at the upper head, was carried completely away; some 40 feet of crib work at the second head was destroyed, and the streams set, so as to endanger the arched masonry channel along the hill side, the water rising over the crest of the masonry head.

The Jakhun Canal has sustained the least injury of all the Dhoon works, some portions only of the hill side, which had been excavated during the last working season, having fallen in.

The Hurdwar Road suffered much from the incursions of the Sooswa River. The crib work, which had been put up and renewed to protect the high bank of the road from the river, which ran below, was carried away, and the stream had formed a bay for itself, which isolated and rendered a small bridge, constructed some years ago, quite useless. The whole body of the river rushed down a narrow channel with great velocity, deepening it, destroying the banks, and threatening destruction to the road which ran parallel to it. Bunds and other protective works were destroyed. The danger threatening the road was very great, but remedial measures were taken, and these will prove effectual.

The following works were completed before the close of the year:—

The side walls of the Beejapore Canal have been raised on a length of 1,648 feet, and the Ranghur Walla Rajbuha will be lined with masonry for one mile.

On the Kutta Puttur Canal the Umbarri Chowkee verandah has been renewed.

On the Kullunga Canal the supply channel between the heads, consisting of a small masonry pipe 2′ × 1½′ extending over a length of more than 8,000 feet.

On the Jakhun Canal the Hill Line on a length of 9,000 feet, and the Raneepokree branch, extending over a length of 13,000 feet.

On the Hurdwar Road, the Doolance Bridge of 2 spaces 30′ each, a masonry causeway across Mateechoor 600′ long, and masonry dams with extensive crib work to guard against the encroachments of the Sooswa.

Rohilcund Canals.

164. The only accident of any consequence, which happened during the year, was at the Chooreylee Dam on the East Bygool Canals. Early in November 1860, it was observed that the water in the River Bygool passed *under* the flooring of the Dam, but the officer in charge succeeded almost immediately in checking this by throwing up bunds both above and below the work, and maintaining the canal supply by means of temporary cuts.

The masonry of the Dam received no injury, and the construction of a block kunkur apron above the work, which is in progress, will, it is believed, render it free from damage.

The piers of the Sissowna Dam, and the masonry head of the Irrigating Line, have been completed.

The Gerem Dam was completed during the year; and the Kylass Dam also up to the flooring.

Agra Irrigation works.

165. The work done this year has been confined to the completion of the Futtehpoor Sikree works, and the execution of cuts and petty masonry works in the Agra District under sanctioned estimates.

Comparison between Budget and outlay in the Irrigation Department.

166. The following series of tables show comparisons between Budget and outlay in respect to the Irrigation Department.

New works and works in progress.	Budget Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference.	
			Excess.	Saving.
Ganges Canal Main Line ...	85,382 0 0	24,318 6 4	0 0 0	61,063 9 8
Futtehpore Branch ...	1,50,000 0 0	50,734 7 5	0 0 0	99,265 8 7
Boolundshuhur Ditto ...	1,00,000 0 0	19,212 8 4	0 0 0	80,787 7 8
Rajbuhas ...	3,99,562 0 0	3,95,189 7 0	0 0 0	4,372 9 0
Total, Ganges Canal ...	7,34,944 0 0	4,89,454 13 1	0 0 0	2,45,489 2 11
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	0 0 0	3,519 15 2	3,519 15 2	0 0 0
Deyrah Dhoon Canals ...	23,217 0 0	23,699 10 10	572 10 10	0 0 0
Rohilcund Canals ...	10,000 0 0	22,034 15 5	12,034 15 5	0 0 0
Bundelcund Ditto ...	20,000 0 0	5,748 14 6	0 0 0	14,251 1 6
Agra Irrigation Works ...	0 0 0	1,943 4 1	1,943 4 1	0 0 0
Roorkee Workshops ...	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total, Rupees ...	8,38,071 0 0	5,96,401 9 1	18,070 13 6	2,59,740 4 5
Deduct Excess ...	.....	.....	.....	18,070 13 6
Grand Total Saving, Rupees ...	.....	.....	.....	2,41,669 6 11

The large net saving is due to want of time, after the sanction of the Budget was received, to arrange for the total outlay, all work having been prohibited by the

Superintendent-General prior to that period. The excesses are caused by work having been done on previously sanctioned estimates, which were, however, omitted from the Budget.

Minor, Petty, and Emergent Works.		Budget Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference. Excess.	Difference. Saving.
Minor Works ...	Eastern Jumna Canal...	4,100 0 0	6,153 7 9	2,053 7 9	....
	Dehra Dhoon Canals ...	4,000 0 0	2,347 7 4	.....	1,652 8 8
Petty Works ...	Ganges Canal	550 0 0	.....	.....	550 0 0
	Eastern Jumna Canal...	1,749 0 0	968 12 7	.....	780 3 5
	Dehra Dhoon Canals ...	345 0 0	279 0 9	.....	65 15 3
	Agra Irrigation Works	240 0 0	1,074 0 10	834 0 10	....
Emergent Works..	Ganges Canal ...	50,000 0 0	531 0 11	.....	44,448 13 11
	Rohilcund Canals ...		3,854 6 9		
	Dhoon Canals ...		1,165 10 5		
	Total ...	60,984 0 0	16,373 15 4	2,887 8 7	47,497 9 3
	Deduct Excess ...	.....	.....	.....	2,887 8 7
	Grand Total Saving, Rupees ...	.....	.....	.....	44,610 0 8

The excesses in this table were caused by the execution of works subsequently sanctioned chargeable to this part of the Budget.

Repairs.	Budget Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference. Excess.	Difference. Saving.
Ganges Canal	2,63,800 0 0	1,87,464 1 4	.....	76,335 14 8
Eastern Jumna Canal	50,000 0 0	47,032 4 1	.....	2,967 11 11
Dehra Dhoon Canals	11,300 0 0	9,478 8 4	.....	1,821 7 8
Rohilcund Canals	16,500 0 0	10,336 0 11	.....	6,163 15 1
Bundlecund Canals	.....	155 15 2	155 15 2	.....
Agra Irrigation Works	2,600 0 0	2,225 8 9	.....	374 7 3
Total ..	3,44,200 0 0	2,56,692 6 7	155 15 2	87,663 8 7
Deduct Excess ..	.....	.....	....	155 15 2
Grand Total Saving, Rupees ..	.....	.....	.....	87,507 9 5

The cause of this saving has been explained above.

Establishment and Contingencies.		Budget Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference. Saving.	Difference. Excess.
Direction ...	Superintendent-General, Deputy Superintendent-General, Survey, and Medical Establishments	69,166 10 8	75,446 8 11	.....	6,279 14 3
Construction ...	Ganges Canal ...	1,70,840 0 0	1,82,199 0 2	.....	11,359 0 2
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	35,116 0 0	41,972 5 1	.....	6,856 5 1
	Dehra Dhoon Canals ...	8,604 0 0	8,919 14 3	.....	315 14 3
	Rohilcund Canals ...	19,000 0 0	21,716 8 8	.....	2,716 8 8
	Bundlecund Irrigation ...	.....	6,571 2 6	.....	6,571 2 6
	Agra Irrigation ...	8,000 0 0	6,575 11 6	1,424 4 6	.....
Collection ...	Ganges Canal ...	40,560 0 0	41,535 9 10	.....	975 9 10
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	13,884 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....	1,116 0 0
	Dehra Dhoon Canals ...	996 0 0	1,012 4 9	.....	16 4 9
	Total ...	3,66,166 10 8	4,00,949 1 8	1,424 4 6	36,206 11 6
	Deduct Saving ...	.....	.....	.....	1,424 4 6
	Grand Total Excess, Rupees ...	.....	.....	.....	34,782 7 0

The cause of excess is to be found in the want of provision in the Budget for the Military allowances of Officers, promotions during the year, and the Bundlecund Works Establishment, together with insufficient provision for contingencies, the excess in which is due to unforeseen claims for compensation on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals generally, and to the collection establishment of the Rohilcund Canals, (the revenue is collected by the Tehseeldars of districts, who receive a commission on their collections,) having been included in contingencies, and under-estimated when the Budget was prepared.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Budget Allotment in the Civil Departments.

167. The Budget Allotment for this department, during the year 1860-61, will be seen in the following table, together with the expenditure from the same:—

	Rs. As. P.
Works on new projects or in progress	2,11,519 0 0
Minor, petty, and emergent works	23,500 0 0
Repairs	67,325 0 0
Budget, Total Rupees ..	3,02,344 0 0

The Actual Expenditure has been as follows:—

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Works on new projects and in progress	1,22,975 7 10	
Minor, petty, and emergent works	3,808 2 7	
Repairs	27,838 5 4	1,54,621 15 9
Shewing that the Expenditure has been less than the Allotment by Rupees..		1,47,722 0 3

It is believed, however, that this return does not fully represent the whole expenditure on the part of Civil Officers, as it is probable that, owing to their want of acquaintance with the system, *all* reports of civil expenditure have not reached the Central Office of Account at Agra. Measures have been taken to remedy this in future.

Total amount expended in works and repairs in each Department of Public Works.

168. The total amount expended on works and repairs in each Department of Public Works is shown below:—

Class.	Departments.	New Works.			Total of each Class.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
State	Military	13,39,902 6 10	5,13,736 14 10	18,53,639 5 8	
	Judicial	1,97,785 8 0	57,469 11 5	2,55,255 3 5	
	Revenue	76,731 12 6	17,489 14 10	88,221 11 4	
	Ecclesiastical	41,945 11 4	29,637 3 7	71,582 14 11	
	Educational	2,136 12 11	25,269 6 7	27,406 3 6	
	General	67,899 3 11	19,537 9 1	87,436 13 0	23,83,542 3 10
Internal Improvement	Agriculture	5,59,416 12 7	2,54,692 6 7	8,14,109 3 2	
	Communications	3,50,095 5 6	7,41,519 0 7	10,91,614 6 1	
	Telegraph	16,096 8 11	944 12 2	17,041 5 1	19,22,764 14 4
	Grand Total	26,46,010 2 6	16,60,296 15 8	43,06,307 2 2	43,06,307 2 2

The establishments have cost 22·6 per cent. on the expenditure as follows:-

	Rs. As. P.
I. Direction	3,38,595 5 9
II. Construction and Collection	7,88,055 13 3
Total, Rupees	11,26,651 3 0

SECTION VIII.—POST OFFICE.

169.

SECTION IX.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Electric Telegraphs.

170. In neither of these Departments has any matter, calling for notice or report in this place, occurred during the year.

SECTION X.—INLAND NAVIGATION.

Re-establishment of the Pilot Establishment on the Gogra.

171. The Pilot Establishment for the navigation of the Gogra, which had been discharged on account of the reported inefficiency of the Pilots, has been reorganized under the orders of the Government of India, and placed under the charge of the Supervisor of Ganges Works. The supervising establishment has been fixed at a cost of Rupees 130 per mensem.

The usual works for maintaining a navigable channel in the Ganges have been carried on with great difficulty, and have been less successful in their results owing to the drought, and the consequent shallowness of the river. It has never been known for very many years to have been so low.

SECTION XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ecclesiastical.

172. Nothing calling for remark has occurred in this Department during the year.

SECTION XII.—FINANCIAL.

173. The principal saving effected during the year has been that of Rupees 23,62,100 in the department of Police, as already shown in a preceding part of this Report.

In Chupprassee Establishments, amounting to Rupees 44,520 per annum.

174. A saving of Rupees 3,710 per mensem, or Rupees 44,520 per annum, has been also effected by reductions in the Establishments of Chupprasees attached to the various offices in these provinces.

In Tuhseel Establishments, amounting to Rupees 50,328 per annum.

175. Reductions of Tuhseel establishments have also taken place in the districts of Etawah, Etah, Mynpoory, Furruckabad, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Muttra, Allygurh, and Mozuffernugger, whereby a sum of Rupees 4,194 per mensem, or Rupees 50,328 per annum, has been saved to the State.

Under the sanction of the Government of India claims to compensation on account of losses incurred during the mutiny, amounting to Rupees 39,13,308, have been made good. The total amount of the admitted claims was Rupees 47,33,814, but the balance had been previously paid to the applicants in the shape of succour.

SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

Treaty with Scindiah fulfilled.

176. The conditions of the treaty between the Government of India and Maharajah Scindiah have been fulfilled, so far as this Government is concerned. That is to say, the Fort and City of Jhansie, the whole of the Assigned Districts of Neemuch, and the stipulated lands in the Jhansie Division have been transferred to the Gwalior Government, with the exception of a

few villages in the Jaloun District, regarding which the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is still doubtful; on the other hand, our officers have received from the representatives of the Durbar the pergunnah of Khunzeeah adjacent to the District of Saugor, the estate of Benee, situated in the Agra and Muttra Districts, and the Jagheer belonging to Maharajah Scindiah in the District of Ajmere. Pillars defining the new boundaries between the Districts of Jhansie and the Territory of Gwalior have been constructed; the demarkation between the Jaloun District and Maharajah Scindiah's possessions, as settled by the recent transfers, has been necessarily delayed, pending the completion of the Agent's arrangements, will be constructed in the course of the ensuing cold weather.

Lands made over to the Nawab of Rampoor.

177. Lands, assessed at Rupees 1,28,542, situated in the Moradabad and Bareilly Districts, have, under the orders of the Government of India, been made over on sovereignty to the Nawab of Rampoor.

To the Chief of Logasee.

178. Four villages, the jumma of which is Rupees 1,925, have, under the same orders, been assigned in reward to the Chief of Logasee.

To the Rajah of Punna.

179. A grant of land, to the value of Rupees 8,775, has been made over to the Rajah of Punnah, in acknowledgment of his services during the disturbances.

Transfer of Nimar to the administration of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

180. During the course of the year, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the District of Nimar has been removed from the administration of this Government and placed under that of the Agent for the Governor-General in Central India. The grounds for the transfer were, that the district had no affinity to any part of the territory within the jurisdiction of this Government. It was separated by a wide distance from every part of the territories under this Government, and its people and their customs, the tenures of land, the constitution of the administrative agency, and the system of administration differed from the same in the North-Western Provinces.

Fine levied on the Rajah of Bhunye for having permitted a suttee.

181. A fine of Rupees 8,000, equivalent to one year's revenue of the Talooka of Bhunye, in the Ajmere District, has been imposed on Tovewur Singh, the present Rajah, for having permitted the widow of the Rajah whom he succeeded to perform the rite of suttee. The money was not credited to Government, but devoted to the improvement of the ghats and roads in Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

Military affairs in these Provinces rest solely with the Commander-in-Chief.

182. The management of military affairs in these provinces is not vested in the Local Government, but rests solely with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

SECTION XIV.—"POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE."

Seeds sent to soldiers' gardens, and to zemindars for the supply of the Troops.

183. To soldiers' gardens, which are now springing up in all the Military Stations in the North-Western Provinces and Punjaub, large quantities of vegetable and flower seeds have been distributed from the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore.

To meet the greatly increasing demand, 20 acres of land have been added to the Chegauri Gardens near Mussourie in the Himalayas, the Teree Rajah having, at the request of the Commissioner of Kumaon, made over the land for the purpose. With this land any demands for the supply of seeds for the Army can be met.

To Civil Officers large quantities of seeds have been forwarded this season, for distribution to zemindars, to enable them to supply stations where European soldiers are quartered.

Extensive dissemination of timber and fruit trees.

184. Large numbers of timber and fruit trees, ornamental shrubs, have been scattered over the country of North-Western Provinces and Punjaub, by the aid of public institutions, public officers, and private parties.

The Tallow Tree of China.

185. Of useful trees, many have been extensively distributed, among which may be mentioned the Tallow Tree of China *(Stillingia sibyera)* which is there largely cultivated, and by its produce alone the taxes are said to be paid in the District of Hong-Kong. It is also cultivated largely in the Districts of Kiansi and Konquain and Chehkiang. It grows equally well on low alluvial plains, on the rich mould of canals, and in sandy soils, and on the acclivities of mountains. From its seeds tallow and oil are procured, which are extensively used throughout the country. Its wood is hard and durable, and its leaves yield a black dye. In this country it is now thriving well, at Paonee, in Gurhwal, at Ayar Tali and Hawul Baugh, in Kumaon at Kangra Valley; and from the produce of the trees some maunds of seeds have been distributed to public institutions, and public and private parties in the North-Western Provinces and Punjaub. The tallow and oil are easily procured from the seeds; the tree, therefore, is well worthy of attention.

The Spanish Chesnut.

186. The edible or Spanish Chesnut, *(Castanean vesca,)* which was introduced some time ago from seeds received from China, has seeded freely this season, and will, therefore, soon become abundant throughout the Hills and Dhoons of the North-Western Provinces. In the Central and Southern Departments of France, a portion of the rural population of France live almost entirely on chesnuts for half the year. In Spain, too, it forms a staple article of food to the agricultural classes. The extensive distribution of this plant throughout the hills will, therefore, be highly useful.

Of fruit trees large numbers have been propagated and distributed.

Large quantities of extract of Hyoscyamus forwarded to the Medical Depôts.

187. For the public service large quantities of extract and dried leaves of Hyoscyamus have been forwarded to the Chief Medical Store-keeper, and to the Medical Depôts.

In 1859 ... lbs. 338 4oz.
In 1860 ... lbs. 233 3oz.

Ditto tubers of the Atus.

188. To the Medical Depôts there have also been forwarded of tubers of the Atus *(Aconitum heterophylum)*.

In 1859 ... lbs. 130
In 1860 ... lbs. 250

By many medical officers the pounded tuber has been extensively used, and that, too, with much advantage in intermittent fevers, and thus the more expensive medicine, quinine, has been saved.

Successful introduction of the hop.

189. The hop plant (*Humulus lupulus*) has been grown to a considerable extent this season in the Deyrah Dhoon, and the hops obtained have been pronounced by Mr. Mackinnon, brewer, of Mussoorie, equal to the finest imported from England. That hops, therefore, can be produced in this country, fitted for brewing, has now been satisfactorily proved, and it is now for those who are interested in its extensive production, to ascertain for themselves whether they can be profitably grown.

Experimental cultivation of flax.

190. Flax *(Simun usitatissimum)*.—For many years a small experiment has been conducted in the garden, in order to show the superiority of the Russian fibre to the produce of this country. Plants raised from the Russian seeds vary in height from 3½ to 4½ feet, while those of the latter seldom range more than 2 or 2½ feet. The plants raised from seeds, imported ten years ago, are as good this season as when the seeds were first sown, showing that they do not degenerate for many years. This is an important fact, as good seeds, when once imported, will not require to be renewed for a length of time. Doctor Jameson has been authorized to take up 50 acres of land, in immediate proximity to the Botanical Gardens, for the production and acclimatization of flax seed of the best quality ; also, to provide for the importation to this country of one ton of the best flax seed, and of half a dozen sets of such necessary implements as cannot be made up in this country.

Cuttings of the Chinese mulberry distributed extensively for silk cultivation.

191. *Mulberry Plants.*—Silk cultivation is now attracting considerable attention in the Punjaub, and to enable parties to rear plantations, Dr. Jameson has distributed cuttings of the *Morus Multicanlis*, and of another fine variety of mulberry lately received from China, from one of the finest silk districts, in very large numbers.

Successful results of tea cultivation.

192. The tea plant continues to be scattered broad-cast over the Hills and Dhoons of the North-West Provinces and Punjaub. To companies and private parties the large quantity of 75 tons of seeds, and 2,500,000 seedling plants have been distributed gratis during the last season, and 42 tons of seeds, and 4,000,000 of plants, reserved for the extension of the plantations.

193. The financial conditions of the plantations of the North-West Provinces may be thus represented:—

42,210 lbs. of tea at Rs. 1-8-0 per lb	Rs.	63,316	0 0
1,199 maunds of seeds at Rs. 20 per maund, (given gratis to planters)	„	23,980	0 0
Total, Rs.	„	87,296	0 0
2,300,000, at Rupees 3 per 100 (given gratis to planters)	„	69,000	0 0
Total, Rs.	„	1,56,296	0 0
Expenditure, Rs.	„	57,000	0 0
Balance, Rs.	„	99,296	0 0

194. Doctor Jameson's report on the tea cultivation in these Provinces having been published in an appendix to the *Gazette*, it does not appear necessary to give any further details in this place.

Measures adopted for opening out roads in the cotton producing districts.

195. The officers of the cotton producing Districts of these Provinces have been directed to put all the interior lines of communication into thorough repair, and to improve them, where necessary, so as to facilitate, in the highest possible degree, the exportations of the next season's cotton crop; and in cases, where new lines of communication with the great outlets from these Provinces are needed, to construct them without delay, so that they shall be in a travelable condition, as soon as the export of next year's season shall commence.

No census of the population taken.

196. No census of the population was taken in any part of these Provinces during the past year.

SECTION XV.—"FORESTS."

Causes which led to the formation of an establishment for the protection of the interests of Government, in the extensive forests of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

197. In the year 1854, when the present Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, Major Erskine, first took charge, representations were made by the Officers of the Public Works Department, of the difficulties of procuring timber for their buildings, owing to the indiscriminate felling of large teak trees within the British boundaries, and of the necessity which existed for the adoption of measures to check the rapid destruction of the forests which was going on. The Commissioner made enquiries, and shortly after, reported to the

Sudder Board of Revenue that, in the greater part of the territories, hardly any teak trees of large growth were remaining, that, at the time of settlement, the rights of Government to the forests had not been reserved, and that Colonel Sleeman having held that the landholders with whom Government had made the settlement, possessed no rights in the forests either, had by proclamation in 1855, declared every body free to cut what wood he pleased in any of the forests, and that speedy clearance of all large trees had been the consequence; still, in the Mundla, Seonee, Saugor, Nursingpore, and Baitool Districts, some of the forests has been reserved as Government property, and in these there still remained fine trees. These forests in the Mundla District had, for a time, been placed under the charge of the Executive Engineer of the Deccan Road, and the District Officers had been directed to visit the forest tracts annually, and report, but they had all too much to do to attend to these orders, and the Commissioner considered that an European Commissioned Officer, with some knowledge of forest-keeping, should be appointed to the charge of the whole forests. Subsequently, the Commissioner again urged the immediate appointment of such an officer, stating that there was still an immense deal of timber, but, difficult of access, that vistas should be cut into the forests, and roads made into them, and from them to the Nerbudda and Soane rivers.

198. The Government of these Provinces having called on the Sudder Board of Revenue for an expression of their views regarding the preservation of these forests, a visit was made to the Districts by the Senior Member of the Board, and a note drawn up by him, was submitted with a report, to the effect that the rights of Government had not been reserved to the forests in general, but only to tracts called Doorasee and Doomghur Tal in Seonee and Ghurra Kota, 30 miles from Saugor; but that there remained with the Government clear and undisputable right to alter the terms of settlement with the persons who should succeed to these tenures on the demise of existing incumbents.

199. With regard to the forest tracts which were, at that time, the property of Government, it was reported that Doorasee and Doomghur Tal, in the Seonee District, had been under kham management since the expiry of the last lease.

These forests were described as being extensive, and comprising some villages in their areas, the maximum income per annum derived had been Rs. 26,664, and the expenditure under Rs. 100 per annum. The income had been credited as sayer revenue.

200. The Ghurra Kota forest, 10 miles in circumference, had many fine teak trees, and yielded Rs. 800 income, not including the price of timber supplied to the Public Works Department for Government buildings at Saugor.

201. The largest forests were in Mundla, but the whole of this District had been settled in talookas, and Government right had not been reserved, so that till next settlement, nothing could be done towards setting apart tracts for conservation.

202. If it was said, a conservator and establishment could hereafter be appointed, the forests in Mundla and Seonee with the Doorasee and Doomghur Tal, would form a suitable charge, being all contiguous. The soil was described as peculiarly adapted for the growth of trees, and the Nerbudda convenient; but the region must be opened out before a sufficient income could be hoped for.

203. About the Baitool forests, no information had been procured.

204. The whole of the income derived from the produce of these forests should, it was urged, be devoted to cutting roads and vistas into the forests.

205. The orders passed on this were, that at the coming settlement, all extensive forest tracts should be excluded from the settlement, but that where there might not be sufficient extent of jungle, near a village or tract of villages, to warrant its entire exclusion from the settlement, the proprietary right to it should be at once conceded as well as to the cultivated area. Of the jungle, capable of cultivation, the jumma should be fixed on moderate terms with reference to future prospects of clearance, and where there could be no hopes of clearance, the jungle assets should be included in the whole village jumma.

206. Shortly subsequent to this, in June 1856, a question arising as to the price which should be charged to the Railway Department, for timber furnished from the Government forests, the Commissioner reported to the Board, that in 1850, the price per log of teak had been fixed at Rs. 2-8-0, but that at that time, in consequence of no large trees being left, it had become necessary to lower the price to Rs. 1-8-0 per log.

207. The subject was recently brought up again, owing to reports reaching the Sudder Board of Revenue of depredations being committed by the contractors for Railway Sleepers, and, on the 31st of January last, the Board addressed the Officiating Commissioner of these territories, reminding him that, now the term of the previous settlement had expired, measures should be taken to enforce the principles laid down by the Government as described above, directing that all large forest tracts should be marked off and placed under official surveillance forthwith; some to be reserved for future growth and supply of timber, others to be at once made available to the public, and fixing the duty to be paid for permission to cut timber at four annas per tree, the duties to form an item of sayer revenue, out of which the officials in charge were to be paid, and the surplus devoted to opening out communications. All tracts not thus marked off and reserved, to be left entirely at the disposal of the landholders of the mouzahs within whose limits they were.

208. Reference having been made in this department to the Commissioner, in regard to the reports which had reached the Government of the doings of the Sleeper Contractors, the Commissioners sent up these instructions of the Board, and observed that they had been received during his absence on leave, that had he been present, he should have again urged the appointment of a Forest Ranger, and recommended that the tax be made one Rupee instead of four annas per tree.

209. The District Officers, he added, could not effectually carry out the instructions of Government, and a separate officer and establishment were, in his opinion, indispensably necessary.

210. In the meanwhile, the Sudder Board of Revenue had addressed the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject, setting forth that the conservancy of large extents of territory, seeing how largely nature had taken upon itself this office, was needless; and would involve a large expenditure with no commensurate advantages, and that the proper course was to select certain tracts where timber abounded and reproduction was certain, to regulate consumption and reproduction by simple rules, and apply the revenue derived to opening up communications; that it was an object to encourage the clearance of these thick jungles, and not to check it, and that they were so vast and dense, that the waste officers had seen going on in the outskirts of them, was not worth thinking of. The tracts to be reserved had yet to be marked off, where this had not been done and registered, and, large as this reservation was, it would form but a small portion of the enormous tracts yet inaccessible; the rules issued provided for the assertion of the State's just dues, and for the creation of a revenue, the income of which, after paying a mere Overseer establishment for these localities, might be available for the effective conservancy of tracts permanently reserved.

211. The Lieutenant-Governor remarked on this that, probably, the Board and the Commissioner were agreed as to the course to be pursued; the difference between them being that the latter thought a special Conservancy Establishment at once needed.

In this His Honor concurred with the Commissioner. At the time, an extraordinary demand for timber for Railway Sleepers and buildings had arisen, and there was abundant evidence to show that, in the tracts given up to the public, reckless waste was being committed. Such was sure to be the case, while indiscriminate felling is permitted. His Honor saw little reason to suppose that the Board's object of clearing the jungle land for cultivation would be promoted, brush wood, briars, and stumps of trees would be left by the woodmen, and the land no more easily brought under cultivation than before.

212. His Honor also concurred with the Commissioner in thinking the duty of four annas per tree far too small. At such a rate it would well pay the contractors to cut trees of half growth, which would produce one, or perhaps two sleepers, and this would not only be to the waste of the forests, but also to the injury of the Railway, as the sleepers, so obtained, would be of inferior quality to those got out of trees of larger growth.

His Honor was of opinion that *every sleeper* might pay a duty of four annas, and at this rate, supposing the produce of the largest trees to be ten sleepers, the charge per tree would be only Rs. 2-8-0, which was the same amount charged per log to the Railway Department a few years ago.

213. It was certain that a very great length of Railway would be supplied with its sleepers from these forests, and it was perhaps not too high an estimate to suppose that 1,000,000 of sleepers would be drawn from them in the course of the next three years, which, at four annas per sleeper, would give a revenue of 2½ lakhs of Rupees in that period, and, as in addition to sleepers, large quantities of timber would be required for Railway buildings, it seemed not unlikely that, from the Railways alone, a revenue equal to one lakh of Rupees per annum might be derived.

214. If, as the Board seemed to contemplate, the opening up of communications into the interior of the forests was to be awaited before putting in force the Government rights in them, the result was likely to be a great loss to the State.

215. The Railway Contractors, it was not to be doubted, would make their way into the heart of the forests long before the officials of the District could get into them, and thus secure their harvest, without contribution to the public revenue.

216. The immediate object, therefore, was to provide for the prevention of further waste, and for the introduction of a system of good economical forest management; and with this object in view, the permission of the Government of India was asked to entertain, at once, a special establishment for the conservation of the forests in these territories, just as, with reference to the increasing demand for timber, a special establishment had been recently sanctioned for the management of the Kemaon, Gurhwal, and Dehra Dhoon Forests.

217. The Lieutenant-Governor further proposed to place the whole sayer revenue at the disposal of the Superintendent of the forests for the payment of the requisite establishments for the opening up of the forests, by the construction of roads and the execution of other measures, having for their object the facilitation of access to the most valuable, and, now, unapproachable, portions of these extensive tracts known to abound with timber and mineral products.

218. The Government of India was pleased to sanction these proposals and the establishment for the above purpose, as noted in the margin; the Superintendent has also been vested with the powers of a Magistrate within those tracts, to enable him to punish breaches of forest laws.

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*
1 Superintendent...	800	0	0
Deduct Military pay	121	12	0
Balance, Rupees	678	4	0
1 English Writer	50	0	0
1 Moonshee...	25	0	0
1 Hindee ditto and Cash-keeper	20	0	0
1 Native Doctor	25	0	0
1 Mohurrir	20	0	0
4 Chuprassees, at 5 per month each	20	0	0
1 Supervisor	100	0	0
1 Head Overseer...	60	0	0
2 Second Class ditto, at 50 per month each	100	0	0
4 Jemadars, at 20 per month each	80	0	0
10 Duffadars at 10 per month each	100	0	0
64 Burkundauzes, at 5 per month each	320	0	0
Total, Rs.	1,598	4	0

219. During the past year every exertion was made to clear out the old timber from the Kemaon forests, as was stated in last report. All felled timber (left by contractors, who,

under the old system, were permitted to fell trees at pleasure) which was worth cutting, has been made use of, and all sawn timber of whatever scantling which was worth carriage, has been removed to Kasheepoorah, or collected in safe depôts in the forest. The quantity of prepared timber of all kinds is shown in the subjoined statement.

Operations in the forests of Kemaon and Gurhwal.

Names of Timber.	New.			Old.			
	At Kasheepoorah.	At Depôt.	Total.	At Kasheepoorah.	At Depôt.	Total.	Grand Total.
Sleepers	235	56,134	56,369	10,795	.....	10,795	67,164
Planks	712	11,636	12,348	5,285	2,688	7,973	20,321
Kurrees	223	17,235	17,458	19,722	17,177	36,899	54,357
Logs	.....	.....	.....	1,926	11	1,937	1,937
Jora Goreeka	1,604	126	1,730	2	.....	2	1,732
Miscellaneous	24	14,264	14,288	3,813	6,400	10,213	24,501
Total	2,798	99,395	1,02,193	41,543	26,276	67,819	1,70,012

The amount expended under all heads was Rs. 1,21,734. The timber at Kasheepoorah will be sold in November next.

220. Very little was done in the Gurhwal forests during the past year. Carriage was not procurable on account of the famine in Bijnour, and as there was a large quantity of timber collected, for which there was no market, on account of the difficulty of removing it, the establishment was employed in collecting at Jumna Ghât the sleepers which remained in the forest at the close of the previous season. The Deyrah Dhoon forests were closed during the whole year.

SECTION XVI.—MINING.

221. In the early part of 1857, Mr. Blackwell, a mineral viewer, was deputed by the Government of Bombay to examine the mineral district of the Nerbudda extending along the valley from Baug eastwards to Jubbulpore, a distance of 350 miles, bounded on the north by the Vindhyan range, and on the south by the Satpoorah or Puchunerry Hills, a breadth of from 20 to 50 miles. His report went to show that of known mines, the best coal was found at Mopani in Nursingpore, and the best iron was made at Tendukhera in Jubbulpore. The former is south and the latter north of the Nerbudda river, the longitudes of both places being about 80 miles west of the town of Jubbulpore.

Formation of a Company to work the rich and extensive coal and iron mines in the valley of the Nerbudda.

222. The same view had been taken previously in 1855, by Mr. H. B. Medlicott, in his report on the coal and iron deposits of the Nerbudda Valley. The coal measures at Mopani, as exposed in the banks of a stream, consisted of two beds, the upper 5 feet, the lower 10 feet in thickness; the latter looked promising. The recent experiments in Bombay showed that it cokes well [66·63 per cent.] is remarkably free from sulphur, and yields ash 18·09 per cent.

223. The iron deposit at Tendukhera underlies the black surface soil and 20 feet of red and yellow clay; towards the north it rests upon a silicious rock, and the ore is associated with a silicious matrix, while to the south it occurs in limestone and becomes calcareous, being thus naturally combined with its proper flux. The ore is thus of excellent quality, containing about 40 per cent. of iron, is very easy to smelt, and its value is enhanced by its proximity to the Mopani coal, 30 miles distant upon the opposite side of the valley.

224. Under the sanction of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, a Company has been got up through the instrumentality of Mr. Blackwell, to work the mines at these two places; and that gentleman is at this moment in the locality.

225. The general conditions attached to the sanction of this grant by the Secretary of State, were:—

1*st.*—Minimum capital of the Company to be £100,000, of which £20,000 must be paid up before occupation could be given.

2*nd.*—The license, which was to be limited to the minerals, and not to convey any rights in the surface of the soil, to be for fifty years.

3*rd.*—A fixed rent of Rs. 100 per annum to be paid for the first five years, and Rs. 1,000 per annum after that period. A royalty to be paid by the Company after the fifth year, of one Rupee per ton of iron manufactured, eight annas per ton of iron ore sold, and four annas per ton of coal raised for sale and for other minerals in the same proportion. The fixed rent to merge in the royalties annually payable after the fifth year.

4*th.*—The Company to have the power of surrender after five years, in which case it would not be incumbent on the Government to purchase the plant, buildings, &c.

5*th.*—The Government to give aid in respect of the surface of the soil and of land for the necessary tramways and approaches, so far as Government might see fit and might be consistent with the rights of others.

6*th.*—The Company to be bound to produce 5,000 tons of marketable iron within five years after the opening of the Jubbulpore extension, or of the Great Indian

Peninsular Railway from Bombay to Jubbulpore, and after the expiration of five years not less than 1,500 tons annually.

7*th.*—At the close of the term of fifty years the Government to have the option of renewing the license, or to take over the buildings and plant at a valuation to be made by representatives of both sides.

8*th.*—The powers and privileges which might be granted to any Company on the above conditions to be subject to any rights or interests at present possessed by the natives in respect to the iron and other materials in the tract included in the license, and *before operations could be commenced the Company to purchase such rights or interest at a fair valuation.* Any rights thus accruing to the Company, on the cessation of the Company's operations, from whatever cause, to become the property of Government, who would be bound to pay to the Company the amount actually disbursed by them on this account.

226. The limits of the tract were first defined by Mr. Oldham thus :—

MAPANI. *North boundary.*—The Nerbudda River.

South boundary on east and west line, two miles south of the escapement of the Gondwara Hills overlooking the Nerbudda Valley.

East boundary.—A line drawn from the exit of the Hurd River from the said Hills, due north to the Nerbudda River.

West boundary.—A parallel line drawn from the exit of the Kewa River due north to the Nerbudda.

Tendeekhera. *North boundary.*—To the foot of the Vindhya Hills immediately north of Tendeekhera.

South boundary.—To be the Nerbudda.

The space between the two to be enclosed by two north and south lines drawn from the south face of the Vindhya Hills, in the immediate vicinity of Tendekhera to the Nerbudda river.

One of these lines, to pass two miles east of the town of Tendekhera, will be the eastern boundary under Mr. Oldham's first proposal; the other line, to pass four miles west of the same town, will similarly form the western boundary.

227. The total area is not much under 300 square miles, and the limits of the tract to be granted to the Company have not yet been finally settled. Steps have been taken to get a topographical survey of the ground executed, meanwhile Mr. Blackwell

has been authorized to survey and apply for such plots of ground within the above general limits as may, in his judgment, suit the present requirements of the Company, and, after transfer by the local authorities, to occupy the land for mining purposes.

228. It has been ascertained that the native miners on the spot possess no substantial rights in the mines, either proprietary or prescriptive. If, however, they should refuse to work under the Company, and consequently be entirely dispossessed, it has been arranged that the Company shall compensate them for the loss of their accustomed means of livelihood. The terms will be adjusted between them and the Company amicably, subject to the control of the District Officer, and to his direct interference, whenever he may see occasion for it. It will be the duty of that Officer to see that there shall be fair dealing between the native miners and the Company in every respect. It is, however, anticipated that the miners will gladly take service under the Company whose interest it will be to treat them with liberality.

229. The conditions of the license to be granted to the Company have formed the subject of much correspondence, and are still under consideration of the Government of India.

Companies formed by Messrs. Rees, Davis and Co., and Messrs. Drummond and Co., for the working of iron mines in the Kumaon Hills.

230. During the past year the property of the Government in the works established at Deebowree and Ramgurh, in the Kumaon Hills, have been transferred to the trustees of a Company, known by the name of Messrs. Drummond and Co., at a valuation which has been accepted, and it is hoped that the license under which this Company will carry on mining operations within certain defined tracts will shortly be executed by both parties concerned. The Company have fulfilled the preliminary condition of depositing two and a half lakhs of rupees in the Almorah Treasury. The subsidiary terms of the license have been the subject of much consideration, and will, it is believed, be definitely settled by the Government of India at no distant date. The boundaries of the tract to be assigned to Messrs. Drummond and Co., have been determined, subject to the approval of the same Government; and there appears to be no bar now to the completion of the engagements between the Company and the Government.

231. Messrs. Rees, Davis and Co., another Company, have for same time past been established at Koorpa Tal, and five or six miles from the sanatarium of Nynee Tal, and have commenced work. It is understood that they will unite with Messrs. Drummond and Co.

SECTION. XVII.—SURVEYS.

Surveys.

232. NOTHING calling for remark has occurred in this Department during the year under report, except that the survey of the Jubbulpore Division, which was intermitted some years ago, has been resumed.

SECTION XVIII.—VACCINATION.

Result of vaccine operations in the district of Gurhwal.

233. Dr. Pearson, the Superintendent of Vaccine in Gurhwal and Rohilcund, has reported that last year there was in the former district one death from small-pox, and one only, amongst a population, numbering about 250,000, spread over a tract of country 5,000 square miles in extent, and this at a cost of six Vaccinators on Rs. 10 each per mensem, or £72 sterling per annum. This Province, therefore, may be regarded as entirely protected. It is intended during the ensuing season to extend vaccination, on the system which has been so eminently successful in Gurhwal, to the Province of Kumaon; and to concentrate the whole strength of existing Vaccine Establishments in Rohilcund, in the districts of Bijnour and Moradabad. With the same object in view the operations will be conducted by Dr. Pearson himself, and that the result will be successful is not to be doubted.

Result of vaccine operations in Rohilcund.

234. In Rohilcund the numbers vaccinated this season have been, owing to the famine, smaller than usual, viz., in all, 28,151; of this number 16,346 were successful, 6,359 unsuccessful; 2,491 doubtful; in 2,955, result unknown. In the hills, there were vaccinated 11,121; of whom 9,801 were successful; 567 unsuccessful; 461 doubtful; in 292 result unknown: making a grand total of 39,272 vaccinated; giving an average of upwards of 250 operations per mensem by each vaccinator, which is nearly as much as one man can accomplish properly. From the Hill Depôt were distributed 7,794 crusts, 1,568 points, and 191 glasses, a considerable increase on former years.

Result of the operations in the Agra Circle not reported.

235. Owing to the lamented death of Dr. Currie, no returns of the result of the vaccination operations in the Agra Circle have been received.

SECTION XIX.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Report on the administration of the Agra Medical School during the year.

236. Dr. Playfair reports that a knowledge of the existence of the Agra Medical School, and also its popularity, is extending; the number of candidates for admission is a fair proof of this, and especially the fact, that a great many come from a distance to undergo the preliminary examination.

237. On the 1st of November 1860, of 88 candidates, whose names were registered, 23 belonged to Agra, 65 to other stations.

On the 15th of April 1861, of 83 registered candidates, 24 were residents of Agra, 59 of other stations.

238. For the first time since the formation of the School after the entrance examination of April 1860, eight boys attended the classes without pay, two of these passed so good an examination that they were admitted as stipendiary students in November.

Again, during the past winter session, there were seven boys attending without pay, of whom two proved themselves worthy of admission.

239. In April 1860, students were for the first time sworn in before the Cantonment Joint Magistrate to study for three years, and to serve Government for seven years as Native Doctors.

This measure had been advised by Dr. Playfair, owing to the frequency of desertions.

The result has been most satisfactory. Of 25 students admitted in November 1860, not one absconded. It has never before happened that the whole of the students remained throughout the session.

240. The majority of the students are said to have behaved well; of the sixteen senior students ten have received diplomas.

New Dispensaries set on foot during the year.

241. New Dispensaries have been established during the year at Hurda, Bunsee, and Umpooree.

SECTION XX.—MISCELLANEOUS (FAMINE.)

Preliminary remarks.

242. THE most prominent feature in the history of the year embraced in this report is the Famine, which has desolated parts of these provinces. This calls for a more detailed notice, perhaps, than it is usual to accord to the several branches of the administration in these annual reports.

Little or no rain fell during the month of June 1860; and in July the reports which reached the Lieutenant-Governor, of the prospects of the season, were very unfavorable. It was brought to his notice that, in some parts of the country, more particularly in Western Rohilcund, and in parts of the Meerut Division, the people were driven, as they had been in the disastrous year of 1837-38, to the use of mangoe-stones as an article of food; and that these were selling at the high rate of one and a half maund per Rupee.

Precautionary Circular issued in July 1860.

243. As time went on, and rain still continued to be withheld, the anxiety for the future increased, and it became the duty of the head of the Government to provide, by timely arrangements, for the relief of the distress which seemed to be imminent.

The drought being unabated until the 16th July 1860, a Circular was addressed to all Commissioners of Divisions, pointing out that the various works, which were in progress under the direction of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees, might afford the means of giving occupation to many, and that, in those Districts which were traversed by the Ganges Canal, the excavation of irrigating channels (which was to be carried on extensively during the coming season) would provide employment for more. There could be no doubt, it was observed, that the Officers belonging to the Departments of Irrigation and of Public Works, would pay ready attention to the representations of the District Officers, and receive into their laboring gangs as many people as they could furnish with suitable employment.

244. But, if these means (as was quite possible) should be found insufficient, the Commissioners were authorized to undertake the execution of works in each District, with the special object of alleviating the distress that might prevail; to provide for the due control of the gangs to be employed on them, and for the regulation of the special expenditure so to be incurred.

245. It was pointed out that there were few Districts in which there were not many works the completion of which would be highly beneficial to the people, and the selection was left to the discretion of the Commissioner, acting in concert with the Magistrate of each District, subject to report for the information of the Government.

246. The Commissioners were enjoined to take care that each particular work should be of real utility and benefit to the District, and that a fair measure of labor should be obtained for the wages to be given. The ratte of daily remuneration was estimated at about one and a half anna for each man, one anna for each woman, and half an anna for each child under twelve years of age.

247. A small establishment was directed to be attached to each laboring gang, for the purpose of keeping lists of all who were employed, making daily payments, and keeping careful accounts of expenditure, as well as for the purpose of directing and controlling the labor. Instructions were added to ensure the Commissioner to the local Government of periodical reports and accounts, which should keep it fully informed of the measures in progress, and of the expenditure.

248. The Commissioners were informed that the Officers of the Irrigation Department, and the several Executive Engineers, would co-operate with the local Officers in giving employment to the destitute classes of the population; and it was to be understood that no special work, as above described, should be undertaken, unless the Officers above named, and the Road and Ferry Fund Committees, were unable to provide labor on sanctioned works to a sufficient extent.

249. They were told that they would be held responsible that the strictest possible economy should be enforced, consistent with the object in view, that the expenditure

should be closely supervised, and that it should continue only so long as the necessity might exist.

Aid to the extent of six lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India.

250. At the same time the Sudder Board of Revenue were instructed on the subject of timely remissions of revenue wherever these might be needed. Shortly after the issue of this Circular, which was purely precautionary, copious rain was reported to have fallen in the Meerut Division, and it was hoped for a time that the calamity impending over us had passed away; the hopes so created, however, were almost as soon disappointed. The rain which usually falls in October, and was reasonably looked for at that time, was not vouchsafed, and the consequence was, not only that there was an extensive failure of the khureef crop, but also that the sowings for the rubbee were extremely limited. By the latter end of October, it became painfully evident that the people in the Meerut Division were threatened with absolute starvation and that those in parts of the Rohilcund and Agra Divisions were in little better plight. The Government of India were consequently asked to place five or six lakhs at the disposal of this Government to meet the emergency, and this request was at once acceded to.

Public works set on foot, and rules laid down for the supervision of labor.

251. On the receipt of the sanction of the Government of India to this proposal, it was resolved to set the following works on foot, in order to provide labor for the suffering population of all the distressed Districts of the Meerut Division, and the adjacent Districts of Rohilcund.

1*st*.—The Road between Roorkee and Dehra.

2*nd*.—The Road between Ghurmookhtesur and Delhi *viâ* Haupper.

3*rd*.—The excavation of the channel of the Futtehgurh Branch of the Ganges Canal.

4*th*.—The excavation of the Boolundshuhur Branch of the same.

To these were subsequently added the re-construction of the Strand Road at Agra, and clearings and levellings around the Fort there; the prosecution of the Irrigation Works near Futtehpore-Seekree, in the Agra District; a Railway feeding road to the Station at Shekoabad; and various other minor works, some with local funds, and others at later periods, with grants made by the Central Relief Committee at Agra. Grants were also made, at a more advanced period of the season, for the construction of the Budaon and Bareilly Road; and for the continuance of Irrigation Works in Rohilcund, for which it had been found impossible to provide funds in the Department of Public Works Budget for 1861-62.

252. It does not seem out of place to note briefly the general principles which were prescribed for the guidance of those who were entrusted with the administration of relief in the way of Public Works. This duty was committed, in respect of Irrigation

Works, to the Officers of the Department, and in respect of all others, excepting only the Roorkee and Dehra Road (which involved engineering difficulties, and had, before the emergency arose, been placed in charge of a Departmental Officer) to the Road and Ferry Fund Committees of the several distressed Districts. These principles were :—

1*st.*—That no able-bodied man, and no woman, or child of six or eight years old, capable of working, should receive relief, except in exchange for labor.

2*nd.*—That the rate of daily wages should be kept at the lowest possible scale, the object being to save the people from starvation, not to attract those who could obtain employment elsewhere.

3*rd.*—That the labor should be, as much as possible, concentrated, so as to make supervision easy and economical.

4*th.*—That each project, not under professional direction as a Government work like the Roorkee Road, or the Futtehgurh Branch Canal, should be such that a reasonable hope of its completion, while the distress lasted, might be entertained. It was suggested that daily wages at the rate of one and a half anna each woman, and half an anna for each child under twelve years of age, would suffice for the purpose in view. These rates not to be absolutely binding, but not to be exceeded without the sanction of Government.

253. The following more detailed rules were directed to be observed, as regards the supervision of the labor :

1*st.*—Works, not under professional direction, to be carried out by the Road and Ferry Fund Committees.

2*nd.*—Where the work, as in the case of the Roorkee Road, was a Government work under professional direction, the labor to be conducted according to the instructions of the Officer in charge. But the members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, with the special native establishment to be entertained, were required to supervise the labor, and keep the accounts of expenditure, the object being that such expenditure should not appear as a charge against the Public Works Department, but, as it actually was, as a disbursement for the relief of the people from want.

3*rd.*—The people, accepting labor upon these works, to be divided into laboring gangs of convenient number, and to each gang a small native establishment to be attached, the expense of such establishment being chargeable to the sum assigned to the particular work.

4*th.*—Every such establishment to be formed by the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, on a scale as economical as might be consistent with its objects.

5*th.*—The duty of this establishment to be, (1) to keep a Register, showing the number of laborers daily employed, and other particulars; (2) to make daily payments of wages to each person belonging to the gang; (3) to keep up careful accounts of daily expenditure, and to forward to the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, at the end of each month, a complete cash account for that period; (4) to superintend the labor, and to measure the work done on each day, in order to secure a fair proportion of work from each person according to his or her physical capacity, for the wages to be given.

6*th.*—The Register to be kept in the form given below; at the close of each day an extract from it of the entries for that day to be sent to the Vice-President of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, or to any member of the Committee, who might have charge of the particular section of the work. In the latter case, such member, after examination of the extract, to forward it to the Vice-President of the Committee, for information and record. The punctual daily transmission of these extracts from the Register to be insisted on as a chief check.

1.	2.	3.			4.	5.	6.	7.			8.		
		Number employed.						Rates of daily wages.			Sum of daily wages distributed.		
Month.	Date.	Remaining from preceding day.	Received.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.

7*th.*—The work to be measured at the end of every week, and report of progress to be forwarded on every Saturday evening to the Vice-President of the Committee.

8*th.*—The Road and Ferry Fund Committees, under the direction of the Commissioner, to arrange for the frequent inspection of the laboring gangs by the members severally, and by other gentlemen who might be induced to co-operate, and might be for the time associated with them for that purpose.

9*th.*—The Committee to use their discretion as to the details of the supervising arrangements. It was pointed out that the work (if it extended over a considerable length, as the Roorkee Road) might be advantageously divided into sections, and the supervision of the gangs and the establishments, in one or more sections, might be committed to each member.

10*th.*—Every laboring gang to be visited by an European Officer at least once a week, and as much oftener as possible, with a view to check errors and abuses.

11*th.*—The visiting member to inspect the work, and correct any errors which might be apparent; or, if the work were under professional direction, to report such errors to the Officer in charge, with a view to correction; to check the measurements of excavation, or other work done; to satisfy himself that the numbers and classes of the laboring gangs were correctly represented in the Register; to examine the accounts, and see that they were kept accurately and up to date; and to secure, by all the means in his power, that the wages were paid daily to those who had earned them.

12*th.*—It was pointed out that the employment of native establishments being unavoidable, the only security against peculation and other abuses would rest in close supervision by thoroughly reliable Europeans, and the Committees were to regard it as their chief duty to enforce this supervision, with the aid of their several members, or by special agency, if that should be necessary.

13*th.*—Every member so visiting the laboring gangs to enter in a memorandum the result of each inspection, and to forward the memorandum to the Vice-President of the Committee, for information and for record, a book to be kept up by the Committee for the purpose.

14*th.*—The Committee to make, from time to time, such advances to the head of each of the native establishments attached to laboring gangs as might be requisite to meet the disbursements for a week, or other limited period.

15*th.*—At the end of every month, the head of each native establishment to render an account for the month, exhibiting all advances received, and, *per contra*, all disbursements made. This account to be in the hands of the Vice-President on or before the 5th of the month following that to which it related. Its punctual transmission to be insisted on by the Committee, and enforced by penalties, if necessary.

16*th.*—On or before the 10th of each month, the Committee to forward to the Commissioner a brief report, showing the result of the operations during the preceding month on each work in progress, accompanied by a complete and accurate account of the entire expenditure incurred, whether for establishments, for wages of labor, for the purchase of tools, or other purpose.

17*th.*—These reports and accounts to be passed on in original to the Government by the Commissioner, after endorsing such remarks as he might desire to make. It was laid down that they should be in the hands of the Government at the latest by the 20th of each month.

254. But though it was hoped that the opening of these works would give employment to many, and save them from starvation, it was obvious that special arrangements must be made for the supply of food on the spot to all persons incapacitated for labor by age or bodily infirmity, or by debility consequent on starvation. Local Relief Committees were therefore formed at the sudder stations of the distressed districts for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and superintending the measures of relief to be presently described; the Government of India, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, having engaged to place at the disposal of each Committee a sum equal to the amount which might be raised, either in the form of donations, or of monthly subscriptions from private charity.

Formation of Local Committees for the relief of the poor.

255. A Central Committee composed of the gentlemen noted in the margin, was formed at Agra, to invite subscriptions from the general public in these Provinces and elsewhere; and besides giving local relief, to aid the Local Committees of outlying districts, so far as the means placed at their disposal by private charity, and the equivalent contributions of the Government, would permit.

Formation of a Central Committee at Agra.

President.

R. B. Morgan, Esquire, C. S.

Members.

M. R. Gubbins, Esq., C. S.
James Lean, Esq., C. S.
G. T. Harvey, Esq., C. S.
A. Ross, Esq., C. S.
Brigadier Showers, C. B.
Colonel Barr.
Colonel Hardinge.
John Murray, Esq., M. D.
A. L. M. Phillips, Esq., C. S.
Colonel Hennessy,
Captain Walcott.
W. Birks, Esq.
J. T. Prichard, Esq.
Revd. Father Lewis.
— Cowley, Esq.

Secretary.

Rev D. Fynes-Clinton.

The Central Relief Committee was placed at Agra, because

1*st.*—So far as the Circle within which the distress prevailed was concerned, Agra was centrical.

2*nd.*—Because some of the highest Officers of the Government, and most influential members of society, resided there.

3*rd.*—Because there was a large non-official community, both European and native, many of whom would gladly give their assistance.

4*th.*—Because there were consequently facilities, which did not exist everywhere, for the formation of a Committee, in which all classes should be represented.

256. The Government, in virtue of the contribution which it was prepared to give, was considered entitled to claim that some of its Officers should belong to the Committee, and that the proceedings of the Committees should be under its control; but the Lieutenant-Governor was desirous, at the same time, that the non-official community, both European and native, should be, if possible, represented in all the Committees, both Central and Local.

Government agree to give an equivalent to the amount of local donations and subscriptions.

Rules laid down for the guidance of Local District Committees.

257. The following Rules were laid down for the guidance of the operations of each District Committee. It was directed—

1*st*.—That no able-bodied person, whether man, woman, or child, of age to carry a basket of earth, or perform other such light work, should receive relief in food, but that all such should be sent off to a laboring gang.

2*nd*.—That all, who were helpless from age, or physical infirmity, and who, being destitute, and without the means of procuring food, might apply to the Committee for relief, should receive it in the form of food.

3*rd*.—That the food so distributed should be cooked, persons being engaged for that purpose, from whose hands none could object, on the ground of caste prejudices, to receive food.

4*th*.—That the purchase, preparation, and distribution of the food should be entrusted to a Sub-Committee, composed of respectable members of the native community, with some trustworthy Officer of the Government, as, *e. g.*, a native Deputy Collector or Tehseeldar, as their President.

5*th*.—That there should be but one daily distribution of food, to be made in the presence of two or more members of the Sub-Committee, at a fixed hour, and at a fixed place, due notice being given of both.

6*th*.—That a full ration should be given to each man, woman, and child relieved, and that the ration for all of each class should be uniform.

7*th*.—That the Sub-Committee should receive from the Committee periodical advances, to enable them to purchase grain, to pay the wages of the cooks and other servants who might be required, and to meet any incidental expenses.

8*th*.—That these advances should be accounted for by the Sub-Committee, who were required to keep up—

1.—A Daily Register in the following form :—

Month.	Date.	Number receiving.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Rates of daily ration.			Total amount of ration distributed daily to			Remarks.
		Remaining from preceding month.	New Arrivals.	Total.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	

2.—A Cash Book, showing daily disbursements.

3.—A monthly Dr. and Cr. account, exhibiting all advances received from the Committee, and, *per contra*, all disbursements made during the month, and balance in hand at its close.

9*th*.—It was ordered that the Daily Register signed at the close of each day, by two or more members of the Sub-Committee, or by the President on their behalf, should be laid daily before some member, selected for the purpose by the Local or Central Committee, who should examine and countersign it. An extract from the Cash Book for each day to be sent at its close to the same member; and at the end of the month the Dr. and Cr. account to be laid before the Committee at large, who were desired to submit a copy thereof to the Government, together with the general account showing their receipts during the month as follows:—

By Donations	0	0	0
By Monthly Subscriptions	0	0	0
By Government Contributions	0	0	0

and their disbursements, *per contra*, under appropriate headings, with the balance of funds in their hands.

10*th*.—It was further ruled that the accounts so to be submitted should be accompanied by the briefest possible report showing the numbers relieved during the month, the state of distress, whether increasing or decreasing, and the expectation of the Committee as to the stability and adequacy of their funds, together with any suggestions they might wish to offer. It was expected that these accounts and reports should be in the hands of the Government on or before the 15th of the month following that to which they related.

11*th*.—The entries in the Daily Register above prescribed, to be checked by the visits of some member of the Committee daily, or four or five days in the week, to the place of distribution of rations.

Kitchens opened at outlying towns.

258. Subsequently kitchens for the relief of the starving poor were opened at all outlying towns. It was at first determined, in order to prevent peculation and fraud, that kitchens should be established only at places where the supervision of a European Officer could be ensured, but this rule, proving in practice to be too stringent, was relaxed, and kitchens were opened at every place where distress was found to prevail, subject only to the flying visits of the Local Officers.

Proceedings of the Agra Central Committee.

259. The Agra Central Committee held its first sitting on the 9th January, and has met regularly every Monday since that date. They commenced their operations by issuing a Circular inviting subscriptions. The noble way in which their call was responded

to from all quarters and from all classes is now a matter of history. The amount of subscriptions received from all quarters up to 31st July, is shown in the margin.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta	2,52,426	2	0
Madras	22,338	6	2
Bombay	75,702	10	9
Punjab	809	8	0
N. W. Provinces	67,642	13	11
Scind	1,011	12	0
Nagpore	1,328	0	0
Oudh	76	0	0
Central India	46	15	9
England	2,82,790	15	0
Scotland	5,150	0	0
Total Rs. ..	7,09,323	3	7

260. In several districts it was not until the middle of February that the prevailing distress began to make itself manifest. In order to make sure that relief reached all persons who ought to be relieved in every part of each distressed district, and to satisfy the public mind that nothing that should be done to relieve the famine had been neglected, a Circular was issued calling on all Commissioners to direct each Tehseelee Division to be visited personally by a European Officer, who was empowered to organize such local measures of relief in each as he might, by actual enquiry on the spot, find to be necessary, the Central Committee supplying all funds necessary for this purpose.

Measures taken for the relief of women of respectability, who, through the usages of the country, were unable to appear in public.

261. Measures were also taken for the relief of women who felt themselves precluded by custom from appearing in public, by offering them suitable employment, such as spinning cotton at their own houses, and supplying them with food in exchange for the light work.

262. Mr. Strachey, the Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, introduced the system of employing those who, not being able-bodied in the true sense of the word, and still do some work, in other than out-door labor. In other words, he established a poor-house where the indigent poor worked at trades to which they had all their lives been accustomed. An extract from a report from the pen of Mr. Strachey on the subject will be found in Appendix No. 4. The scheme has been set on foot in other districts, and in no one instance has it been unsuccessful.

Employment of the people on local works, other than public works.

263. The rule originally laid down was that funds contributed by the public with the equivalent donation by the Government, should be devoted exclusively to the relief of those unable to labor, the reason being that it was the proper duty of the Government to bear the cost of *public* works, which, in *ordinary course*, it would fall to the Government to construct, but which it became almost a necessity to commence at once (however inconvenient financially) in order to give employment to the many who, though willing and able, could not obtain labor owing to the cessation of Government operations, or in consequence of the withdrawal of their wonted means of livelihood. It was felt that Government might be laid open to reproach, if it devoted to such works any portion of the monies derived from the benevolence of the public, and thus spared itself at their expense.

264. But there were many other works, hardly to be called Public Works, which might result in local benefit, such as tanks, embankments, small irrigating cuts, and such

like, and to such a portion of the general relief funds was applied, after it had been satisfactorily ascertained that there were many who, though not so physically infirm as to claim admission to a poor-house, and not unable to do some work, were still not in a position, for whatever reason, to proceed to the sites of the large public works which were in progress.

265. It was directed that the local work should generally be of such a nature as to help in the prevention of future distress from drought in the locality; that no larger grant should be made for any one work than Rs. 5,000; and that no application for a grant-in-aid of any local work should be entertained by the Central Committee, which had not been approved by the Commissioner of the Division. It was further directed that the persons employed on these minor local works should receive no money wage, but food, just as if they had applied to the poor-house for relief. It was pointed out that unless this rule were enforced, the result would be to withdraw the people then engaged in the public relief works, such as the Roorkee Road, and Branch Canals, and to withhold others from going to them, as no native who could obtain an anna and a half a day within easy reach of his own door, would go to a distance for a like or even for a larger wage were that allowable; and the acceptance of cooked food was moreover a fair test of distress, which it was necessary to maintain on general grounds, no less than on the particular ground adverted to.

Prospective close of the operations.

266. Relief operations on these principles have been uninterruptedly persevered in during the whole period of distress, and it was only when the Lieutenant-Governor was assured by weekly telegraphic reports from all quarters of timely and abundant rain being continuously vouchsafed, that orders for the closing of these operations on the 31st October 1861 were put forth.

267. But before this period there were unmistakeable indication of the effect produced by the prospect of a favorable season on the minds of the people. The numbers laboring on the works gradually, but steadily, fell off, finding employment at their own villages. The applicants for relief at the poor-houses similarly became fewer. The out-kitchens were deserted, and were gradually closed. There was manifest evidence of the fact that the pressure of want which had weighed on the people for some months was giving way to the happy influence of coming agricultural prosperity, and that the action of the Government for the relief of distress would not be much longer needed.

Devotion of a portion of the balance of the subscriptions in the hands of the Agra Central Committee to the purchase of seed, and plough bullocks.

268. The funds at the disposal of Government being ample to meet all requirements, and the fact being certain that the loss of farming stock had been enormous, while there were many, it was known, so reduced in circumstances, that they would be unable to resume agricultural operations, unless aided by the Government, it was resolved after consultation with the Central Committee at Agra, that some

portion of the disposable funds should be devoted to providing indigent agriculturists with seed grain, and with plough cattle. It was ruled that all assignments for the purchase of seed grain should be made in the form of a charitable donation, repayment of which was not to be expected; and it was left to the discretion of the district officers to determine in what instances and on what conditions refund of advances for the purchase of farming stock and plough cattle should be demanded.

269. The following statement shows the sum which was assigned for this purpose in each district respectively :—

District.	Grant actually made by the Central Committee.			Further sum to be placed at the disposal of the Local Committee, if required.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Saharunpore	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
Moozuffernuggur	20,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Meerut	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Boolundshuhur	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Allygurh	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Agra	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
Muttra	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Mynpoory	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
Etah	30,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Etawah	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Furruckabad	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Bijnour	12,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
Mooradabad	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Budaon	15,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Total	2,87,000	0	0	1,23,000	0	0

Name of District.	Local Donations and Subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government Contributions sanctioned.	Total Income during the period.	Expenditure.	Daily average of expenditure.	Daily average Relief.	Number of poor people relieved.
Dehra Doon	2,012 15 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,398 9 6	3,411 9 0	1,914 8 3½	62 9 6	2218	33,261
Saharunpore	7,959 5 2	101 5 0	0 0 0	6,364 15 9	14,495 9 11	15,243 1 7	437 1 2	1,540	2,31,096
Muzuffernuggur	2,464 2 9	9 9 9	0 0 0	3,404 3 4	5,877 15 10	5,296 3 8	174 4 10	710	1,06,615
Roorkee	4,850 10 11	37 5 0	2,000 0 0	3,725 8 6	10,620 7 6	11,898 2 4	363 14 2	1,436	2,15,402
Meerut	13,495 0 5	2,850 0 2	37,100 0 0	19,363 15 8	78,049 14 6	81,317 0 8	2,566 6 7	7,375	11,06,269
Boolundshuhur	6,207 2 3	5 8 0	12,500 0 0	3,188 3 2	21,900 13 5	22,036 6 10	629 3 4	3,974	5,96,192
Allygurh	7,563 0 0	577 10 2	24,500 0 0	8,265 8 6	45,471 15 8	47,503 9 9	1,555 12 4	5,479	8,21,856
Mutra	16,227 4 10	0 0 0	8,000 0 0	5,300 12 10	29,528 1 8	26,359 14 2	875 0 11	8,315	13,47,321
Agra	33,307 15 9	96 3 0	40,000 0 0	1,357 9 3	74,761 12 0	73,375 6 10	1,935 12 1	6,600	9,90,033
Mynpoory	2,350 0 1	145 14 7½	27,000 0 0	0 0 0	30,873 14 7	29,664 11 10	908 9 9	4,604	6,90,713
Etawah	335 8 0	0 0 0	2,300 0 0	986 3 2	3,621 11 2	2,673 9 11	99 13 2½	3603	54,101
Furruckabad	5,526 5 6	139 3 0	14,500 0 0	0 0 0	20,164 8 6	19,191 9 10	469 2 0	2,157	3,33,563
Etah	2,097 3 3	190 14 2	23,000 0 0	0 0 0	25,288 1 5	18,455 10 7	598 6 11	4,852	7,27,871
Bijnour	6,564 1 3	319 6 2	21,000 0 0	5,500 10 6	23,454 1 11	31,838 15 1	1,046 4 5	6,243	9,36,489
Budaon	2,771 15 0	3 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,717 6 0	19,492 5 0	18,026 6 11	590 4 8	2,768	4,15,234
Bareilly	5,391 8 2	74 4 3	0 0 0	5,391 8 2	10,857 4 7	9,024 5 9	297 2 2	974	1,46,129
Moorabad	14,413 3 0	5,135 6 3	22,000 0 0	12,258 11 0	53,817 4 3	51,529 14 5	1,609 11 9	5,631	8,44,782
Total ..	1,33,843 5 10	9,684 9 6½	2,48,500 0 0	78,534 13 4	4,71,649 6 11	4,65,374 10 5½	.....	....	94,86,837

Result of the relief operations of the Local District Committees.

270. In the Appendix No. 5 will be found a return showing the results of the relief operations of the Local District Committees in the several districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions, from the commencement of the operations up to 31st July.—results which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes will speak for themselves in the estimation of the Government of India, and of the public at large. For convenience of reference the general results are epitomized in the margin.

Results of the operations on Famine Relief works conducted from Imperial Funds.

271. Appendix No. 6 is a statement of the Famine Relief works which had been conducted from Imperial Funds in these Provinces. The results are briefly shown below :—

		Total number of persons employed.	Total expenditure.
Roads ...	Roorkee and Dehra	29,51,424	2,50,686 0 3
	Goormooktesur and Delhi	2,72,330	53,400 15 2
	Ajmere to Khokur Pass	15,545	1,408 6 1
	Budaon and Bareilly.....	91,651	9,354 14 7
Canals ...	Futtegurh Branch	10,86,206	1,03,386 13 9
	Hindun Channel	4,33,498	33,487 5 10
	Boolundshuhur Branch	7,52,973	82,799 4 4
	Irrigation works, Rohilcund	80,877	7,100 2 2
	Works on the station of Agra	4,45,419	74,365 7 4
	Total	61,29,923	6,15,989 5 6

272. It will be seen that the total number of people who received food at the several poor-houses, up to 31st July 1861, was 94,86,837, which, taking the period of relief to extend over five months or 150 days (which is a moderate calculation, as, although one or two poor-houses were opened in January, others were not set on foot until March) gives a total average daily number fed of 63,245.

General Results.

273. The total number employed on relief works, during the same period, amounted to 61,29,923, which, on the same calculation, gives an average daily number of 40,866 ; so that the total number of starving poor who were daily saved from death, and kept in bodily health by the measures which had been set on foot in these provinces for the relief of the famine, was 104,111—men, women, and children.

274. The total expenditure incurred on account of relief works up to 31st July was Rupees 6,15,989, and the total amount which had been expended up to the same date from charitable contributions, including equivalent donations of Government, was Rupees 4,65,374—total, Rupees 10,81,363 and if to this be added Rupees 2,87,000, the sum already expended in advances on account of seed and cattle, the total expenditure may be put at Rupees 13,68,363.

275. The contributions on the part of the public have been on so grandly liberal a scale that a very large balance is in the hands of the Central Committee at Agra. It has been proposed to capitalize this sum, in order that principal and interest may be available in the event of a future calamity of this nature. Others again recommend that the sum be devoted to the endowment of an orphanage for the reception of those children who have lost their parents during this disastrous year. Nothing definite, however, can be settled in this regard, until the relief operations have been finally brought to a close on 31st October next, when the proposals that may be made respecting the disposal of the balance available, will be duly submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

Proposals for the expenditure of the balance of, *viz.*, Rs. 3,85,286, is at present Subscriptions remaining in the hands of the Agra Central Committee.

276. Two remaining points call for a brief notice in this place :

Large importations of grain to the distressed districts.

277. During the months of scarcity the importation of grain to the distressed districts was enormous. At the end of March Colonel Baird Smith informed the Central Committee at Agra that upwards of three millions of maunds had passed from the Eastward alone, and the Grand Trunk Road was still covered with grain carts.

278. The other circumstance is the beneficial result which has attended the operations of the Ganges Canal. The Superintendent-General of Irrigation has calculated that 42,40,548 maunds, or 16,96,21,920 seers, or 339,243,840lbs. of grain has been thrown into the market, irrespective of the sugar and cotton crop, through the agency of this canal.

Beneficial effects of the Ganges Canal in mitigation of the prevailing scarcity.

279. As Colonel Turnbull remarks,—"The effect of throwing the above quantity of "grain into the market during such a calamitous season as the present, will be fully

"appreciated when it is remembered that each pound will amply feed one man, or perhaps "one woman and one child daily. Thus the above quantity of food, which could not "otherwise have been produced this year, will have saved 33,92,43,840 men for one day, "or 464,718 men, 464,718 women, and 464,718 children for a whole year; it will have "produced fodder sufficient to keep from starvation the cattle of the districts through "which the canal has passed; it will have caused a circulation of coin to the amount of "not less than 120 lacs of Rupees, £1,200,000 sterling;* it will probably have saved "the Government from making remissions of land revenue to the amount of 18 or 20 "lacs of Rupees at the very least; and it cannot fail to produce a very great impression "on the minds of the people who will thus have been saved from starvation and misery, "and to make them happy and contented, instead of being miserable and driven to "commit crime, as they otherwise would have been.

"But besides these beneficial results of the Ganges Canal, the means afforded to the "community of transporting grain from the Lower Provinces has been very much "acknowledged, and taken advantage of."

280. In 1837-38 when a famine occurred equal at least in intensity to that which has now happily passed away, the mitigating influences just noticed were not operative. The Ganges Canal existed only in embryo, not an acre of the large surface of 600 square miles, which, during the year 1860-61, was fertilized by its waters, could have produced a dozen blades of crop. The means of transit which it has afforded the distressed districts were not available. The Grand Trunk Road which has so greatly contributed to the relief of the distressed districts by facilitating the importation of grain from districts beyond the circle of drought, was in its incipiency. These are all notable *facts* showing how deeply interested the Government must be in utilizing the streams of the Doab and of Rohilcund, and in improving the communications in the interior of the country. No expenditure which ensures irrigation to half a dozen acres of land, or which helps to connect by a reasonably good road one district with another, can be incurred without giving promise of a future advantage much more than compensatory.

The relief operations and the general state of the country in 1861, contrasted with 1837-38, when the last famine took place.

281. There is one other fact which deserves notice, as contrasting with the events of 1837-38, and that is, though petty thefts and simple burglaries may have increased in number, as compared with the few preceding years, there has been during 1860-61, no grave riots, no extraordinary number of highway robberies, no plundering of grain stores, no increase in crimes of violence. The whole Province of Rohilcund, it is known, was disorganized in 1837-38 by these crimes, and as many as 1100 people were under trial in one district at one time. In 1860-61, not an extra policeman has been entertained, and property has been little less secure than in seasons of prosperity.

GEORGE COUPER,

Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

* The Ganges Canal had cost up to the 30th April 1860, £1,826,387 sterling.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.

APPENDIX I.

New set of Rules for the Examination of Candidates for Moonsiff and Pleader.

THE Court are pleased, with the sanction of Government, to promulgate the following Rules for the Examination of Candidates, for the offices of Moonsiff and Pleader, in supercession of those contained in Circular No. 170:—

No. 481.

Dated the 22nd March 1852.

1*st.*—There shall be two classes of examinations, the one for Candidates for the office of Moonsiff and for Pleaderships in the Sudder Court; the other for applicants for the appointment of Pleader in the Courts of the Zillah Judge, Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff.

2*nd.*—The examination of Candidates for the office of Moonsiff, or Sudder Court Pleadership, shall be held yearly in the month of April, by Divisional Committees, at Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, and Meerut. These Committees shall consist of the Commissioner, the Judge, the Principal Sudder Ameen, the Principal of the College, or other Educational establishment (if any) at the Station, and such other Officers as may, from time to time, be appointed by Government.

3*rd.*—Candidates for Divisional Examination, who must be twenty-one years of age, are required to pay a preliminary fee of Rupees 50 on presentation of their applications for examination, which are to be written in English, in the Form A, and presented in the Court of the Zillah Judge in whose District they reside, within three months of the date fixed for examination. Such Candidates, however, as have already paid the fee of Rupees 25 on passing the examination for the office of Pleader, before the District Committee, referred to in para. 17, shall only be required to pay an additional fee of Rupees 25.

4*th.*—All such applications are to be accompanied by a written certificate of recommendation of the applicant, under the hand and signature of any Judge, Member of the Board of Revenue, Commissioner, Magistrate, and Collector, Director or Inspector of Public Instruction, or the Principal of one of the Government Colleges, without reference to the locality of the applicant's residence, and be dated within six months of the day of examination.

5*th.*—The certificate of recommendation must be based on the *personal knowledge* of the person recommending the Candidate, and certify that he has received a liberal education, and is, from respectability of family, his own good character and general intelligence, a fit aspirant for the office sought.

15*th*.—Candidates who may be rejected at one sitting of Committee shall be entitled to appear at the ensuing examination, provided that they have their certificates of recommendation renewed, and their applications forwarded in the manner formerly described, again paying the preliminary fee.

16*th*.—Holders of Pleader's diplomas under existing Rules shall not, *ipso facto*, be considered eligible for a Moonsiff's appointment, until they shall have obtained the certificate required under these Rules, and passed the Divisional Examination.

17*th*.—The examination of Candidates for the office of Pleader in the Judge's, Principal Sudder Ameen's, Sudder Ameen's, and Moonsiff's Courts, shall be held annually in the month of April, and be conducted by a District Committee, consisting of the Judge, the Magistrate and Collector, and Principal Sudder Ameen of the Station.

Candidates for such examination must not be less than 19 years of age, and shall pay a preliminary fee of Rupees 25 on filing their applications.

The Rules applicable to Divisional Examination Candidates, in regard to presentation of application, and forwarding the same with certificate of recommendation and enquiry into character, education, and qualifications, &c., shall be applicable also to Candidates at District Examinations, with the exception that the forwarding of the paper to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut shall be unnecessary in the latter case, where the Judge of the District in which the Candidate resides shall, after making due enquiry, forward the papers for the countersignature of the Commissioner, who in turn shall satisfy himself of the Candidate's fitness by further enquiry. Should the result of this be satisfactory, the application shall be forwarded to the Zillah Judge of the District, where the examination is to be held, but a difference of opinion between the Judge and Commissioner regarding the eligibility of the Candidate for examination shall be held to be fatal to the latter's claim to be examined.

18*th*.—Candidates for examination by a District Committee for the Office of Pleader in the Judge's subordinate Civil Courts in Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, or Meerut, shall be examined by the Divisional Committee simultaneously with Candidates for Moonsiffees and Sudder Court Pleaderships.

The examination shall be similar in kind, but less difficult in degree; the questions orally put being so framed as to ascertain whether the Candidate possesses a fair knowledge of the common rules of law, including principles, procedure, and practice, and a competent acquaintance with the land tenures of the country.

19*th*. The acquisition of a diploma from a District Committee shall entitle the holder to be admitted to the Divisional Examination, provided that the certificate which the Candidate may have obtained in the first instance shall be duly endorsed, after renewed enquiry, by the Judge in whose District the Candidate may, meanwhile, have occupied himself as a Pleader, in fulfilment of all the conditions attaching to the

preliminary certificate to be required in the case of a Candidate for a *direct* examination by a Divisional Committee.

20. The District Committee shall give certificates or diplomas in the Form E, to each Candidate, as, after examination, may appear qualified and entitled to practise as Pleader in the Courts of the Judge, Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff, and the Committee's decision shall be final, and the list of passed Candidates shall not be forwarded to the Sudder Court.

21. A diploma granted in one District shall entitle the holder of it,—(if of good character) any objection made on that ground being subject to appeal to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut,—to obtain a Pleadership in another District, in the grade of the Court for which he may have passed.

FORM A.

The application of *inhabitant of*

Whereas I am desirous of becoming a Candidate for the situation of a Moonsiff or Pleader in the Sudder Court, I request that, after making the necessary enquiry, you will grant me a certificate prescribed by the Rules for the examination of Candidates.

Application received on the

(Signed)

FORM B.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Name of the Applicant and that of his father.	Age.	Religion and Caste.	Family residence, viz., Town, Village, Pergunnah and Zillah.	Particulars relative to the family and connections of the applicant which may seem worthy of notice.	Statement of past employment in the service of Government.	Statement of landed or other property belonging to the nominee, and where situated.	Statement of whether the applicant is a debtor or creditor of other parties, and if so, the place or residence of his debtor or creditor.	Name of the Government College or School, if any, in which the applicant was educated, number of years for which he was so educated, and statement of prizes and honors, if any, obtained by him in the last year of such education.	Certificate of the Officer making the recommendation.	Opinion of the Zillah Judge.	Opinion of the Commissioner.	Opinion of the Sudder Court.
								I do hereby certify, that I have satisfied myself that A. B., the bearer of this certificate, is a man fully fitted by respectability, good character, and general information, to fill the office of Pleader, either in the Sudder Court, or in the Courts of the Zillah Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens, and that he is entitled to the privilege of examination as to the qualifications to the office.				

FORM C.

We hereby certify that
was examined at the yearly examination held at
and that we consider him qualified to held the office of Moonsiff or Pleader in the Sudder Court.

NAME.	Father's Name.	Age.	Residence.	Date and Place of examination, and order in list.	Recommendation by Dated.	Bemarks of Judge or Sudder Court.

FORM D.

List of persons who have received Moonsiff's or Sudder Court Pleader's diplomas at the Divisional Examination of 186 *to be preserved in the Registers' Offices.*

NAME.	Father's Name.	Residence.	Date and place of Examination, and Number on list.	On recommendation by Esq., of in the following terms, dated the

DIPLOMA E.

We hereby certify that was examined at the yearly examination held at in the month of 186 , and that we consider him duly qualified, from his knowledge of the native languages, and of the Laws and Rules of Practice for the guidance of the Courts of Civil Justice, to hold the office of a Pleader in a Court.

Name of Candidate.	Name of Father.	Residence.	Age.	Date and place of examination and number on list.	Recommendation by Esq., of , dated the	Grade of Court for which qualified

(Signed) JAMES SIMSON,
Register.

AGRA;
The 23rd of July 1860.

APPENDIX II.

No. I.

DETAIL of Police Force enrolled under Act V. of 1861 *in the Regulation Provinces.*

DISTRICT.	Inspector.		Chief Constables.		Head Constables.		Mounted Constables.		Constables.		Recruits, Hospitals and other Charges.	Total Numbers.	Total cost without District Superintendent or General Charges, Inspector General and Deputies.
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.			
MEERUT DIVISION.													
Saharunpore	12	880	26	630	85	835	30	600	695	4,170	235	848	7,350
Mozuffernuggur	10	760	25	610	61	577	25	500	521	3,126	200	642	5,773
Dehra Doon	2	130	11	275	23	215	.....	.....	184	1,104	137	220	1,861
Meerut	17	1,560	38	980	156	1,548	80	1,600	1,297	7,782	365	1,588	13,835
Allygurh	18	1,500	35	845	116	1,148	50	1,000	850	5,100	266	1,069	9,859
Boolundshuhur	12	960	23	555	88	876	31	620	640	3,840	210	794	7,061
Total of Division... ...	71	5,790	158	3,895	529	5,199	216	4,320	4,187	25,122	1,413	5,161	45,739
AGRA DIVISION.													
Muttra	14	1,130	28	680	87	828	24	480	655	3,930	222	808	7,270
Etawah	12	790	27	685	75	714	12	240	564	3,384	210	690	6,013
Agra	21	1,690	41	1,025	136	1,323	50	1,000	1,078	6,468	300	1,326	11,806
Futtehgurh	14	1,045	29	725	85	829	35	700	732	4,392	244	895	7,935
Mynpoory	11	700	20	515	69	642	30	600	493	2,958	195	623	5,610
Etah	10	660	19	475	52	528	30	600	433	2,598	181	544	5,042
Total of Division... ...	82	6,015	164	4,105	504	4,864	181	3,620	3,955	23,730	1,352	4,886	43,686
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.													
Cawnpore	19	1,580	30	820	114	1,129	40	800	875	5,250	284	1,078	9,863
Banda	13	820	27	655	70	676	16	320	561	3,366	204	687	6,041
Futtehpore	12	770	26	645	63	622	24	480	503	3,018	190	628	5,725
Allahabad	21	1,740	46	1,185	156	1,518	64	1,280	1,236	7,416	342	1,523	13,481
Total of Division... ...	65	4,910	129	3,305	403	3,945	144	2,880	3,175	19,050	1,020	3,916	35,110

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	Inspector.		Chief Constables.		Head Constables.		Mounted Constables.		Constables.		Recruits, Hospitals and other Charges.	Total Numbers.	Total cost without District Superintendent or General Charges, Inspector General and Deputies.
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.			
ROHILCUND DIVISION.													
Shahjehanpore	11	885	23	625	65	617	36	720	538	3,228	203	673	6,272
Budaon	11	785	18	485	68	717	20	400	556	3,336	198	673	5,921
Bareilly	17	1,595	31	815	97	938	64	1,280	1,159	6,954	334	1,368	11,916
Moradabad	13	1,080	26	690	83	796	40	800	686	4,116	227	848	7,709
Bijnour	9	685	23	585	49	475	20	400	448	2,688	173	549	5,006
Total of Division	61	5,030	121	3,200	362	3,543	180	3,600	3,387	20,322	1,135	4,111	36,824
BENARES DIVISION.													
Mirzapore	12	955	23	630	79	762	32	640	515	3,690	216	761	6,893
Benares	14	1,190	30	870	102	970	48	960	926	5,556	288	1,120	9,834
Jounpore	11	815	24	635	57	538	20	400	472	2,832	190	584	5,410
Azimgurh	13	1,005	28	725	72	714	46	920	581	3,486	210	740	7,060
Ghazeepore	15	1,125	27	710	70	683	40	800	633	3,798	218	785	7,334
Goruckpore	17	1,470	31	780	91	882	50	1,000	743	4,458	249	932	8,839
Total of Division	82	6,560	163	4,350	471	4,549	236	4,720	3,970	23,820	1,371	4,922	45,370
Grand Total	361	28,305	735	18,855	2,269	22,100	957	19,140	18,674	112,044	6,291	22,996	2,06,729

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

No. II.

DETAIL of the employment of the Police Force enrolled under Act V. of 1861 *in the Regulation Provinces.*

DISTRICT.	Total as per Statement A.		Jail Guards.		Sudder Treasury Guards.		Personal Guards charged to Police.		Supplied to other Departments.		District Police including Reserve.	
	Number.	Monthly cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Numbers.	Cost.
MEERUT DIVISION.												
Saharunpore	848	7,350	24	169	28	202	12	78	9	63	775	6,838
Mozuffernuggur	542	5,773	19	139	19	146	10	64	.....	.....	594	5,424
Dehra Doon	220	1,861	14	95	14	102	12	78	.....	.....	180	1,586
Meerut	1,588	13,835	130	938	31	279	21	141	20	136	1,386	12,342
Allygurh	1,069	9,859	29	215	29	210	14	92	7	46	990	9,296
Boolundshuhar	794	7,061	23	158	27	192	12	78	.....	.....	723	6,633
Total of Division ..	5,061	45,739	239	1,714	148	1,131	81	531	36	245	4,648	42,119
AGRA DIVISION.												
Muttra	808	7,270	20	140	29	208	14	88	.....	.....	745	6,834
Etawah	690	6,023	22	142	24	169	10	64	.....	.....	634	5,648
Agra	1,326	11,806	114	803	18	126	19	122	.....	.....	1,175	10,755
Futtehgurh	895	7,935	31	220	18	124	10	64	.....	.....	836	7,527
Mynpoory	623	5,610	28	190	24	166	12	76	11	70	584	5,108
Etah	544	5,042	22	152	24	169	10	66	.....	.....	488	4,655
Total of Division ...	4,886	43,689	237	1,647	137	962	75	480	11	70	4,462	40,627
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.												
Cawnpore	1,087	9,863	19	139	23	154	10	64	.....	.....	1,026	9,506
Banda	687	6,041	29	196	20	140	10	64	.....	.....	628	5,641
Futtehpore	628	5,725	.....	.....	19	130	9	56	.....	.....	600	5,539
Allahabad	1,523	13,481	147	1,089	27	182	34	228	.....	.....	1,315	11,982
Total of Division ...	3,916	35,110	195	1,424	89	606	63	412	.....	.....	3,769	32,668

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	Total as per Statement A.		Jail Guards.		Sudder Treasury Guards.		Personal Guards charged to Police.		Supplied to other Departments.		District Police including Reserve.	
	Number.	Monthly cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Numbers.	Cost.
ROHILCUND DIVISION.												
Shajehanpore	673	6,272	27	182	27	192	9	56	.....	.....	610	5,842
Budaon	673	5,921	18	126	18	126	9	56	.....	.....	628	5,613
Bareilly	1,368	11,916	107	699	18	126	18	119	.....	.....	1,225	10,972
Moradabad...	848	7,709	34	243	19	144	9	56	.....	.....	786	7,266
Bijnour	549	5,006	22	148	27	192	9	56	.....	.....	491	4,610
Total of Division ...	4,111	36,824	208	1,398	109	780	54	343	.....	.....	3,740	34,303
BENARES DIVISION.												
Mirzapore	761	6,893	36	255	27	187	10	64	.....	.....	688	6,387
Benares	1,120	9,834	99	662	23	165	19	122	.....	.....	989	8,885
Jounpore	584	5,410	28	207	28	195	10	64	.....	.....	518	4,944
Azimgurh	740	7,060	35	245	15	108	10	64	.....	.....	680	6,643
Ghazeepore	785	7,334	56	391	34	238	14	88	.....	.....	681	6,617
Goruckpore	932	8,839	56	379	28	192	13	127	.....	.....	829	8,141
Total of Division ...	4,922	45,370	310	2,139	155	1,085	82	529	.....	.....	4,385	41,617
Grand Total ...	22,896	2,06,732 12	1,189	8,322	638	4,564	355	2,295	47	315	21,004	1,91,334
		2,480,784										

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

No. III.

STATEMENT showing proportion of Police employed in District Police Duty, paid by the people and by the Government severally.

DISTRICT.	Total cost of District Police.	Paid by Cities.	Paid by Government.
MEERUT DIVISION.			
Saharunpore	6,838	2,166 0 0	4,672 0 0
Mozuffernuggur...	5,424	1,188 0 0	4,236 0 0
Dehra Doon	1,586	20 0 0	1,566 0 0
Meerut	12,342	3,560 0 0	8,782 0 0
Allygurh	9,296	1,746 0 0	7,550 0 0
Boolundshuhur	6,633	1,500 0 0	5,133 0 0
Total of Division ...	42,119	10,180 0 0	31,939 0 0
AGRA DIVISION.			
Muttra	6,834	2,073 0 0	4,761 0 0
Etawah	5,648	262 8 0	5,385 8 0
Agra	10,755	2,270 0 0	8,485 0 0
Futtehgurh	7,527	2,095 0 0	5,432 0 0
Mynpoory	5,108	364 0 0	4,744 0 0
Etah	4,655	767 8 0	3,887 8 0
Total of Division ...	40,727	7,832 0 0	32,695 0 0
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore	9,506	1,732 8 0	7,773 8 0
Banda	5,641	459 0 0	5,182 0 0
Futtehpore	5,539	790 0 0	4,749 0 0
Allahabad	11,982	1,000 0 0	10,982 0 0
Total of Division ...	32,668	3,981 8 0	28,686 8 0
ROHILCUND DIVISION.			
Shahjehanpore	5,842	1,084 0 0	4,758 0 0
Budaon	5,613	1,000 0 0	4,613 0 0
Bareilly	10,972	2,342 0 0	8,630 0 0
Moradabad	7,266	1,120 0 0	6,146 0 0
Bijnour	4,610	342 0 0	4,268 0 0
Total of Division ...	34,303	5,888 0 0	2,8415 0 0
BENARES DIVISION.			
Mirzapore	6,387	1,014 0 0	5,373 0 0
Benares	8,885	2,151 0 0	6,734 0 0
Jounpore	4,944	544 8 0	4,399 8 0
Azimghur	6,643	674 0 0	5,969 0 0
Ghazeepore	6,617	1,000 8 0	5,616 8 0
Goruckpore	8,141	271 0 0	7,870 0 0
Total of Division ...	41,617	5,655 0 0	35,962 0 0
Grand Total ...	2,01,434	33,536 8 0	1,57,697 8 0

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

No. IV.

STATEMENT showing Revenue, Population, Area of Districts, Number of Police Stations, Strength of Reserve, and average rate of District Police, not including Guards over Jails, &c., on Revenue, Population, and Area.

DISTRICT.	Revenue.	Population.	Area.	Number of Divisions.	Numbers of Stations and Out-posts.	Reserve.		Total Police of District exclusive of Guards.		Average per cent. on Revenue.	Average Number to Population.	Average to Area.
						Officers.	Men.	Number.	Monthly cost.			
Meerut Division.										Rs. As. P.	one to	One to
Saharunpore	10,65,000	801,300	2,162	7	48	19	62	775	6,838	7 11 3	1,034	2¼ths of a square mile.
Mozuffernuggur	11,07,000	673,000	1,646	5	36	16	63	594	5,424	5 14 1	1,133	2½ths ditto.
Dehra Doon	Not known.	32,083	673	2	11	7	25	180	1,586	... ...	178	3¾ths ditto.
Meerut	17,00,000	1,135,000	2,200	9	62	35	137	1,386	12,342	8 11 3	819	1⅗ths ditto.
Allygurh	19,85,000	1,134,600	2,153	10	54	28	75	990	9,296	5 9 11	1,146	2¼th ditto.
Boolundshuhur	10,56,835	778,342	1,823	7	53	19	48	723	6,633	7 6 4	1,076	2⅔ths ditto.
Total of Division	69,13,835	4,554,325	10,657	40	264	124	370	4,648	42,119	7 4 11	941	2½rd ditto.
Agra Division.												
Muttra	16,57,000	862,900	1,613	7	38	23	72	745	6,834	4 15 2	1,158	2½th of a square mile.
Etawah	12,70,000	611,000	1,675	6	43	19	57	634	5,648	5 5 4	964	2⅔ths ditto.
Agra	16,23,000	1,001,960	1,865	11	59	36	120	1,175	10,755	7 15 3	853	1⅔ths ditto.
Futtehgurh	11,18,000	900,000	1,684	8	42	20	80	836	7,527	8 1 3	1,076	1⅗ths ditto.
Mynpoory	10,20,000	634,100	1,533	5	33	20	75	584	5,108	6 0 2	1,082	2⅔ths ditto.
Etah	7,50,000	561,530	1,415	5	30	15	62	488	4,655	7 7 2	1,150	2⅖ths ditto.
Total of Division	74,38,000	4,571,490	9,785	42	245	133	466	4,462	40,527	6 8 7	1,025	

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	Revenue.	Population.	Area.	Number of Divisions.	Numbers of Stations and Outposts.	Reserve. Officers.	Reserve. Men.	Total Police of District exclusive of Guards. Number.	Total Police of District exclusive of Guards. Monthly cost.	Average per cent. on Revenue.	Average Number to Population.	Average to Area.
Allahabad Division.												
Cawnpore	21,44,000	11,74,556	2,348	11	66	22	96	1,026	9,506	5 5 4	1,145	2¼rd of a square mile.
Banda	12,50,000	740,000	3,010	8	42	19	57	628	5,641	5 6 8	1,178	4⅓ths ditto.
Futtehpore...	14,30,000	680,000	1,580	7	39	22	53	600	5,539	4 10 4	1,133	2⅔ths ditto.
Allahabad	21,93,000	1,380,000	2,348	12	93	30	138	1,315	11,982	6 11 3	1,049	1⅓ths ditto.
Total of Division	70,17,000	3,974,556	9,286	38	240	93	344	3,569	32,668	5 9 4	1,114	⅘ths ditto.
Rohilcund Division.												
Shahjehanpore	10,60,000	986,100	2,308	6	32	19	66	610	5,842	6 9 1	1,610	3⅗ths of a square mile.
Budaon	9,24,000	693,627	1,950	6	44	14	52	628	5,613	7 0 4	1,104	3 ditto.
Bareilly	15,95,000	1,105,103	3,215	8	38	27	95	1,225	10,972	8 4 0	902	2½ths ditto.
Moradabad	13,40,000	1,138,461	2,699	7	48	18	66	786	7,266	6 0 1	1,447	3⅗ths ditto.
Bijnour	11,93,000	672,171	1,831	5	30	16	52	491	4,610	4 10 2	1,369	3⅖ths ditto.
Total of Division	61,12,000	4,575,462	12,003	32	192	94	131	3,740	34,303	6 11 9	1,223	3⅗ths ditto.
Benares Division.												
Mirzapore	8,40,000	1,104,500	5,152	6	42	20	72	688	6,387	9 0 10	1,605	7⅗ths of a square mile.
Benares	9,03,000	851,757	996	7	36	19	84	989	8,885	11 11 10	860	1 ditto.
Jounpore	12,54,000	1,143,740	1,552	5	31	17	52	518	4,944	4 11 8	2,206	3 ditto.
Azimgurh	14,90,000	1,653,000	2,516	6	40	18	50	680	6,643	5 5 7	2,401	3⅗ths ditto.
Ghazeepore	15,00,000	1,396,000	2,181	8	39	17	52	681	6,617	5 4 7	2,050	3⅖ths ditto.
Goruckpore	28,00,000	3,087,874	7,340	8	53	24	76	829	8,141	3 7 5	3,724	8⅘ths ditto.
Total of Division	87,87,000	9,236,871	19,737	40	241	115	386	4,385	41,617	5 11 0	2,106	4⅗ths ditto.
Grand Total	3,62,67,835	26,912,704	61,468	192	1,182	659	1,897	20,804	1,91,234	6 5 2	1294	3 ditto.

APPENDIX II.—(*Concluded.*)

No. V.

ABSRACT showing the cost on account of Police Force under Act V. of 1861 *in the North-Western Provinces.*

SUPERVISION.

Inspector-General, Assistant and Office				...	Rs.	88,276	0 0
5 Deputy Inspector-Generals at 1,000 each				...	,,	60,000	0 0
26 District Superintendents—							
7 on the 1st grade, at 800 each	...	5,600	0 0				
3 on the 2nd ditto, at 700 ,,	...	2,100	0 0				
6 on the 3rd ditto, at 600 ,,	...	3,600	0 0				
7 on the 4th ditto, at 500 ,,	...	3,500	0 0				
3 on the 5th ditto, at 400 ,,	...	1,200	0 0				
						1,92,000	0 0
	Rs.	16,000	0 0				
10 Assistants, 4 Military, at 137 Rs. each	Rs.	548	0 0				
6 Do. Uncovenanted, at 250 ,, each	,,	1,500	0 0				
	Rs.	2,048	0 0			24,576	0 0
				Total, Rs.		3,64,852	0 0
Police Force, as shown in Statement No. 1				...		24,80,784	0 0
				Grand Total, Rs.		28,45,632	0 0

APPENDIX III.

ABSTRACT STATISTICAL PRÉCIS of the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provinces, from 1st May to 30th September 1860.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Area in Square British Statute Miles of 640 Acres.	Population.	Number of Pergunnahs.	Number of Mehals.	Disposition of Business in Collector's Office.							Pending at the close of the year.	Number of Letters.		Annual expense of collecting Revenue exclusive of heads of Offices, Covenanted and Uncovenanted Suddler Establishment.	Per Centage on Revenue.
						No. of Cases pending at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of					From Collector to Commissioner.	To Collector from Commissioner.		
									On trial.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	On Default.	Total.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
MEERUT	Dehra Dhoon	1,253	56,767	3	657	38	240	278	228	2	40	270	8	151	121	2,275	15 9 4
	Saharunpore	2,162	8,01,325	15	1,905	816	5,813	6,629	5,232	11	550	5,793	836	193	187	12,445	2 6 2
	Mozuffernuggur	1,648	6,72,861	17	1,143	923	3,847	4,770	3,793	8	80	3,881	889	248	248	12,275	2 6 8
	Meerut	2,350	11,48,149	16	1,968	2,716	10,202	12,918	9,110	130	482	9,722	3,196	265	310	18,095	2 0 4
	Boolundshuhur	1,883	7,90,648	13	1,704	744	5,278	6,022	4,811	55	66	4,932	1,090	418	423	18,800	3 0 2
	Allygurh	1,845	8,17,354	14	2,023	594	4,595	5,189	4,323	23	87	4,433	756	267	271	20,981	2 3 5
	1st May to 30th September 1860	11,141	42,86,504	78	9,400	5,831	29,975	35,806	27,497	229	1,305	29,031	6,775	1,542	1,560	84,871	2 6 8
	1st May to 30th September 1859	10,983	42,84,622	78	9,384	5,805	20,865	26,670	19,453	308	1,009	20,770	5,900	1,268	1,100	84,871	2 7 1
KUMAON	Kumaon	6,000	3,69,223	19	3,574	68	745	813	544	38	44	626	187	14	25	.....	.....
	Terai Pergunnahs	Not known.	63,158	6	333	.....	30	30	24	5	1	30	0	2	8	.....	.....
	Gurhwal	5,000	2,36,687	11	1,901	49	723	772	394	.....	14	408	364	13	27	.....	.....
	1st May to 30th September 1860	11,000	6,69,068	36	5,808	117	1,498	1,615	962	43	59	1,064	551	29	60	.....	.....
	1st May to 30th September 1859	11,000	6,69,068	36	5,795	160	1,007	1,167	898	28	72	998	169	21	46	.....	.....
ROHILCUND	Bijnour	1,900	6,95,521	15	3,313	674	4,247	4,291	3,836	138	40	4,014	907	224	133	13,250	2 10 11
	Moradabad	2,698	11,38,461	7	4,357	1,016	6,606	7,622	5,693	338	298	6,329	1,293	122	98	19,310	3 12 7
	Budaon	1,962	7,89,193	11	2,008	991	3,910	4,901	3,543	31	165	3,739	1,162	92	90	13,515	3 7 4
	Bareilly	3,119	13,78,268	18	3,747	703	5,976	6,679	4,837	337	621	5,795	884	395	349	25,695	3 9 6
	Shajehanpore	2,308	9,86,096	11	3,360	558	4,537	5,095	3,784	122	226	4,132	963	234	180	13,875	2 12 5
	1st May to 30th September 1860	11,987	49,87,539	62	16,785	3,942	25,276	29,218	21,693	966	1,350	24,009	5,209	1,067	850	85,645	3 4 6
	1st May to 30th September 1859	12,660	48,60,898	62	17,152	3,018	23,874	26,892	17,474	1,358	1,259	20,091	6,801	740	463	84,645	3 8 8
AGRA	Muttra	1,617	7,67,101	8	1,038	578	2,865	3,443	2,664	88	112	2,864	579	89	99	30,125	3 12 4
	Agra	1,865	10,68,717	9	1,348	748	4,865	5,613	4,322	220	138	4,680	933	429	578	24,250	3 6 5
	Furruckabad	1,684	8,95,026	16	1,817	1,259	9,215	10,474	8,063	214	119	8,396	2,078	304	317	18,499	3 4 1
	Mynpoory	1,519	5,99,229	12	1,104	1,064	3,799	4,863	2,873	82	584	3,539	1,324	64	141	15,317	2 12 7
	Etawah	1,625	5,86,194	5	1,805	107	3,705	3,812	3,440	66	53	3,559	253	152	163	15,230	2 9 9
	Etah	1,468	5,61,532	16	1,415	775	3,617	4,392	3,425	104	124	3,653	739	162	165	10,096	2 13 6
	1st May to 30th September 1860	9,778	44,77,799	66	8,527	4,531	28,066	32,597	24,787	774	1,130	26,691	5,906	1,200	1,463	1,13,517	3 2 11
	1st May to 30th September 1859	10,174	44,94,244	66	8,529	5,301	25,419	30,720	23,460	724	1,149	25,333	5,387	1,029	1,137	1,14,742	3 3 4
JHANSIE	Jaloun	2,328	2,86,080	8	1,183	2,700	3,929	6,629	4,323	25	8	4,356	2,273	102	149	20,520	3 3 8
	Jhansie	3,175	5,50,736	8	1,224	2,190	5,025	7,215	4,329	51	4	4,384	2,831	56	114	22,580	5 14 11
	Lullutpore	2,338	1,80,000	8	814	1,045	2,334	3,379	2,169	10	11	2,190	1,189	62	107	5,532	6 0 6
	Humeerpore	2,318	4,84,259	8	1,758	794	2,230	3,024	1,754	43	250	2,047	977	129	210	23,163	4 6 2
	1st May to 30th September 1860	10,159	15,01,075	32	4,379	6,729	13,518	20,247	12,575	129	273	12,977	7,270	349	580	71,795	4 6 2
	1st May to 30th September 1859	10,159	15,01,075	32	4,351	4,205	11,572	15,777	9,590	123	308	10,021	5,756	342	581	70,964	4 4 3

APPENDIX III.—(*Concluded.*)

ABSTRACT STATISTICAL PRÉCIS of the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provinces, from 1st May to 30th September 1860.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Area in Square British Statute Miles of 640 Acres.	Population.	Number of Pergunnahs.	Number of Mehals.	Disposition of business in Collector's Office.							Pending at the close of the year.	Number of Letters.		Annual expense of collecting Revenue exclusive of heads of Offices, Covenanted and Uncovenanted Subordinate Establishmen	Per Centage on Revenue.
						No. of Cases pending at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of					From Collector to Commissioner.	To Collector from Commissioner.		
									On trial.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	On Default.	Total.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
ALLAHABAD	Cawnpore	2,349	11,02,978	12	2,782	1,464	4,020	5,484	3,700	84	101	3,885	1,599	294	402	34,766	3 4 1
	Futtehpore	1,583	6,79,787	13	2,008	402	2,181	2,583	1,867	51	94	2,012	571	164	98	18,200	2 8 11
	Banda	3,009	7,48,872	8	1,441	3,637	3,920	7,557	5,535	68	117	5,720	1,837	248	213	31,700	5 2 11
	Allahabad	2,788	13,79,788	14	2,441	2,334	6,147	8,481	5,017	80	397	5,494	2,987	256	264	21,800	2 1 0
	1st May to 30th September 1860	9,729	39,06,425	47	8,672	7,837	16,268	24,105	16,119	283	709	17,111	6,994	962	977	1,06,466	3 1 5
	1st May to 30th September 1859	9,712	39,22,188	48	8,648	8,458	17,019	25,477	14,997	368	901	16,266	9,211	1,122	923	1,07,748	3 0 3
BENARES	Gorruckpore	7,343	30,54,086	19	9,237	1,752	6,867	8,619	4,830	58	584	5,472	3,147	185	296	21,435	2 0 4
	Azimgurh	2,516	16,53,251	16	6,276	1,210	4,710	5,920	4,177	205	499	4,881	1,039	244	229	19,635	2 6 9
	Joumpore	1,552	11,43,749	18	4,074	507	4,339	4,846	3,370	10	285	3,665	1,181	237	253	8,335	1 4 8
	Mirzapore	5,152	11,04,315	13	1,651	919	2,716	3,635	2,502	32	98	2,632	1,003	210	101	4,675	1 0 10
	Benares	995	8,51,757	17	1,318	3,150	2,516	5,666	2,160	131	357	2,648	3,018	147	123	4,590	0 13 9
	Ghazeepore	2,181	15,96,324	18	3,037	726	5,085	5,811	4,264	104	324	4,692	1,119	219	122	12,260	1 11 2
	1st May to 30th September 1860	19,740	94,03,482	101	25,593	8,264	26,233	34,497	21,303	540	2,147	23,990	10,507	1,242	1,124	70,930	1 10 11
	1st May to 30th September 1859	19,740	94,03,482	101	25,593	7,856	24,041	31,897	19,868	548	2,664	23,080	8,817	1,349	1,182	70,930	1 10 11
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	3,656	4,54,390	21	1,175	801	2,739	3,540	2,660	37	15	2,712	828	318	323	10,640	3 2 7
	Dumoh	2,626	2,22,502	13	1,178	221	1,375	1,596	1,068	59	31	1,158	438	90	155	4,126	2 5 5
	Jubbulpore	6,237	4,42,776	11	1,572	150	1,873	2,023	1,773	25	32	1,830	193	102	185	8,000	2 12 8
	Seonee	3,884	2,11,023	3	1,606	84	1,067	1,151	1,042	46	16	1,104	47	106	127	6,540	9 14 3
	Mundlah	5,500	1,50,000	2	159	32	1,308	1,340	1,268	5	.....	1,273	67	51	93	2,660	21 4 4
	Hoshungabad	5,000	2,38,114	4	2,090	792	2,644	3,436	2,549	87	147	2,783	653	102	147	8,090	4 5 9
	Baitool	3,981	1,82,687	2	836	26	951	977	861	14	17	892	85	34	83	3,790	5 7 0
	Nursingpore	2,003	2,14,205	5	949	179	2,335	2,514	2,020	27	102	2,149	365	72	124	4,340	2 2 2
	1st May to 30th September 1860	32,887	21,15,697	61	9,565	2,285	14,292	16,577	13,241	300	360	13,901	2,676	875	1,237	48,186	3 9 8
	1st May to 30th September 1859	32,887	21,31,570	62	9,579	2,670	11,547	14,217	10,358	325	490	11,173	3,044	598	955	48,675	3 10 3
GRAND TOTAL	1st May to 30th September 1860	1,16,421	3,13,47,589	483	88,829	39,536	1,55,126	1,94,662	1,38,177	3,264	7,333	1,48,774	45,888	7,266	7,851	5,81,410	2 13 6
	1st May to 30th September 1859	1,17,315	3,12,67,147	485	89,031	37,473	1,35,344	1,72,817	1,16,098	3,782	7,852	1,27,732	45,085	6,466	6,387	5,82,575	2 13 3

GEORGE COUPER,

Secy. to the Govt., N. W. Provinces.

APPENDIX NO. IV.

EXTRACT Paras. 20, 21, *and* 22, *from a Note by Mr. J. Strachey, Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, and Officiating Commissioner of Kumaon.*

Dated Nainee Tal, the 30*th June* 1861.

Employment of working paupers.

Para. 20. On the 31st May 2,372 persons were employed in the poor-house in various simple occupations. The working paupers, as already mentioned, are divided into parties, each containing 200 persons, and each having its separate enclosure and sheds. One or more paid servants superintend the operations of each party, and instruct the paupers in their work. Much of the work of superintendence is, however, done by inmates of the poor-house itself. All working paupers are expected to be present in the places assigned to them at 6 o'clock every morning; they work till 11 A. M.; they then rest for about two hours, and during this time they receive their food; they then again work till 4 P. M., when the employment for the day is ended. In the morning each person has a certain task allotted to him. Thus, in the manufactory, a certain quantity of *babur* is given to each person sufficient for the day's work. Each woman employed in spinning receives in the same way a basket containing cotton wool, which she is expected to return in the evening spun into thread.

Nature of work performed.

Para. 21. The following statement shows the nature of the work carried on in the poor-house on the 31st May, and the numbers employed in each occupation.

Nature of Work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cotton-spinning	0	414	0	414
Cloth and Newar Manufacture	28	16	5	49
Durree ditto ditto	9	15	0	24
Rope-making	445	302	213	960
Grinding corn	1	303	0	304
Road-making	237	33	47	317
Building sheds and occupations connected with poor-house	276	28	0	304
Total	996	1,111	265	2,372

Results of work-house operations.

Para. 22. The operations were undertaken without any idea of profit, and even if they had been carried on at a loss, they would not the less have been expedient; but in a merely economical point of view the results have been very satisfactory. It is not possible for me at present to give detailed accounts of expenditure and receipts, but the following statement is believed to be approximately correct. It will serve to give an idea of the results of the operations carried on during the month of May. It must be understood that this statement shows only

the expenditure incurred in the work-shops. The whole of the charges for feeding the paupers employed and for the ordinary expenses of the poor-house are separate. It would equally have been necessary to maintain these paupers had no work been performed, consequently the last column of the following statement represents a real and not an imaginary profit. As, however, a considerable part of the articles prepared were not actually sold during the month, but were in store on the 31st May, the entries in columns 5 and 6 are subject to future correction. There is no reason for supposing that the receipts will be less than the amount given in the statement, but should they fall below the estimate, it will not the less have been shown that even on purely economical grounds the employment of the paupers is desirable. We may consider that during the month of May the expenses of the poor-house were less by Rs. 712-1-3 than they would have been if no work had been carried on.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure and Estimated Receipts on account of the Moradabad Work-house, for May 1861.

1. Nature of Employment.	2. Articles prepared or work performed.	3. Quantity of articles prepared.	4. Expended on account of work-house for raw materials, &c., &c., &c.	5. Estimated value of articles prepared.	6. Estimated profit.
		M. S. C.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rope-making	Rope ..	475 9 12	494 15 2	768 2 3	273 3 1
Cotton-spinning	Cotton Thread ..	28 38 5½	396 1 0	481 2 6	85 1 6
Durree-making	Durrees ..	43 in no.	32 14 3	48 8 0	15 9 9
Newar ditto	Newar ..	0 24 7	10 1 10	10 9 0	0 7 2
Cloth ditto	Coarse Cotton Cloth ..	75 pieces	43 3 3	47 3 3	4 0 0
Grinding corn	Flour ..	....	8 12 5	148 4 2	139 7 9
Road-making and repairs to road and earth-work	.....	....	4 12 0	199 0 0	194 4 0
	Total Rs. ..	....	990 11 11	1,702 13 2	712 1 3

(True Extract)

GEORGE COUPER,

Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

APPENDIX V.

The following Returns show the Result of the Relief Operations in the several Districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MONTHS.	Balance in hand on the 1st of each month.	Local Donations and Subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government contribution sanctioned.	Total Income during the month.	Expenditure.	Daily average of Expenditure.	Daily average Relieved.	Total number of poor people relieved during the month.
			MEERUT DIVISION.							
			DEHRA DHOON.							
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	1,119 15 6	.....	.....	.....	1,119 15 6	355 12 10	11 7 7	142	4,411
April	764 2 8	278 10 0	.....	.....	.....	278 10 0	417 11 6½	13 14 9	214	6,436
May	625 1 1½	237 0 0	.....	.....	.....	237 0 0	374 14 6	12 1 6	230	7,148
June	487 2 7½	159 0 0	.....	.....	1,398 9 6	1,557 9 6	367 7 0	12 3 11	243	7,295
July	1,677 5 1½	218 6 0	.....	.....	.....	218 6 0	398 10 5	12 13 9	257	7,971
Total	.....	2,012 15 6	.....	.....	1,398 9 6	3,411 9 0	1,914 8 3⅓	62 9 6	221¾	33,261
			SAHARUNPORE.							
February	1,298 3 7	2,892 3 10	.....	.....	.....	2,892 3 10	1,805 3 7	64 7 7	1,256	35,168
March	2,385 3 10	2,696 13 7	.....	.....	.....	2,696 13 7	3,463 14 6	111 11 9	1,428	44,298
April	1,618 2 11	895 10 10	.....	.....	.....	895 10 10	2,025 2 6	67 8 11	1,084	32,528
May	488 11 3	599 5 4	.....	.....	.....	599 5 4	*1,981 4 10	63 14 7	1,316	40,819
June	.....	654 3 7	25 5 0	.....	.....	679 8 7	1,802 11 9	61 5 0	1,212	36,385
July	.....	221 0 0	79 0 0	.....	6,364 15 9	6,664 15 9	4,169 12 5	69 5 10	1,349	41,868
Total	.....	7,959 5 2	101 5 0	.....	6,364 15 9	14,425 9 11	15,248 1 7	437 1 2	1,540½	2,31,066

* Excess expenditure 893-4-3.

APPENDIX V.—(*Continued.*)

The following Returns show the Result of the Relief Operations in the several Districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MONTHS.	Balance in hand on the 1st of each month.	Local Donations and Subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government Contributions sanctioned.	Total Income during the month.	Expenditure.	Daily average of Expenditure.	Daily average Relieved.	Total number of poor people relieved during the month.
			MOOZUFFERNUGGUR.							
February	1,395 15 7	512 11 8	.....	.....	.....	512 11 8	385 15 10	13 12 7	173	4,843
March	1,522 11 5	1,008 13 9	.....	.....	.....	1,008 13 9	719 14 9	23 3 6	363	11,268
April	1,811 10 5	214 14 0	.....	.....	.....	214 14 0	697 0 6	23 3 9	501	15,049
May	1,329 7 11	220 8 0	.....	.....	.....	220 8 0	1,009 10 2	32 9 1	614	19,037
June	540 5 9	422 3 4	.....	.....	3,404 3 4	3,826 6 8	1,247 0 9	41 9 1	907	27,226
July	3,119 11 8	85 0 0	*9 9 9	.....	.....	94 9 9	1,236 9 8	39 14 10	937	29,192
Total	.....	2,464 2 9	9 9 9	.....	3,404 3 4	5,877 15 10	5,296 3 8	174 4 10	710¾	1,06,615
			ROORKEE.							
February	.....	1,208 11 11	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	3,208 11 11	1,655 13 8	59 2 2	1,619	45,336
March	1,549 1 5	739 0 6	†15 0 0	.....	.....	754 0 6	2,275 5 8	73 6 4	1,759	54,548
April	27 12 3	987 8 0	.....	.....	.....	987 8 0	1,887 13 9	62 14 9	1,135	34,072
May	.....	1,045 3 2	.....	.....	¶2,000 0 0	3,045 3 2	1,617 13 7	56 4 9	820	25,437
June	1,427 5 7	513 15 4	‡6 5 0	.....	.....	520 4 4	1,697 14 2	52 14 5	903	27,090
July	249 11 9	362 4 0	§16 0 0	.....	1,726 8 6	2,104 12 6	2,763 5 6	59 3 9	933	28,919
Total	.....	4,858 10 11	37 5 0	2,000 0 0	3,726 8 6	10,620 7 6	11,898 2 4	363 14 2	1,436	2,15,402

* Sale of Thread.
† Cotton sold.
‡ In this Rs. 3,527-6-5 is included, being excess expenditure.
§ Sale of Ropes.
¶ In advance.

MEERUT.										
February	3,267 2 2	3,776 5 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	4,376 5 0	7,340 2 11	262 2 4	2,233	64,545
March	303 4 3	7,076 4 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	8,076 4 0	7,798 1 8	251 8 9	2,679	83,073
April	581 6 7	1,167 2 5	.....	.....	7,998 14 6	9,166 0 11	6,165 2 4	205 8 0	1,670	50,129
May	3,582 5 2	869 5 0	.....	10,000 0 0	.....	10,869 5 0	1,773 1 5	250 11 8	3,405	1,05,562
June	6,678 8 9	758 0 0	718 14 11	100 0 0	11,565 1 2	*16,669 6 6	23,347 15 3	778 4 2	12,882	3,86,466
July	0 0 0	251 0 0	2,131 1 3	25,000 0 0	.....	*28,892 9 1	28,892 9 1	818 3 8	13,499	4,18,494
Total	.....	13,498 0 5	2,850 0 2	37,100 0 0	19,563 15 8	78,049 14 6	81,317 0 8	2,566 6 7	7,375½	11,06,269
BOOLUNDSHUHUR.										
February	317 0 5	999 11 6	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	1,999 11 6	1,232 0 6	44 0 0	7,535	2,12,392
March	1,044 11 5	1,279 4 6	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	2,279 4 6	2,189 12 5	70 10 2	1,243	38,547
April	1,174 3 6	838 5 0	.....	.....	.....	838 5 0	1,837 9 4	64 4 5	1,174	35,248
May	174 15 2	1,764 2 3	.....	500 0 0	489 0 0	2,753 2 3	2,753 6 10	88 13 1	1,145	35,505
June	174 10 7	783 2 6	.....	5,000 0 0	2,699 3 2	8,482 5 8	5,469 11 4	182 5 2	3,377	10,10,335
July	3,187 4 11	542 8 6	†5 8 0	5,000 0 0	.....	5,548 0 6	8,553 14 5	179 2 6	5,584	1,73,105
Total	....	6,207 2 3	5 8 0	12,500 0 0	3,188 3 2	21,900 13 5	22,036 6 10	629 3 4	3,974½	5,96,132
ALLYGHUR.										
February	3,048 6 7	1,579 8 6	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	2,579 8 6	956 5 8	34 2 5	1,577	44,159
March	4,671 9 5	1,909 0 9	3 15 7	.....	.....	1,909 0 9	2,892 7 5	93 4 10	3,064	94,996
April	3,692 2 4	1,710 12 9	8 5 6	.....	3,633 2 0	5,352 4 3	3,560 15 1	118 11 2	3,157	94,733
May	5,483 7 6	996 2 0	.....	3,500 0 0	.....	4,496 2 0	7,975 11 4	257 3 9	3,766	1,16,889
June	2,003 14 2	1,024 6 6	‡146 11 6	10,000 0 0	4,632 6 6	15,803 8 6	15,207 3 8	506 14 6*	7,227	2,16,812
July	2,600 3 0	• 643 1 6	‡418 9 7	10,000 0 0	.....	§15,331 7 8	16,910 14 7	545 7 8	8,193	2,54,267
Total	.....	7,863 0 0	577 10 2	24,500 0 0	8,265 8 6	45,471 15 8	47,503 9 9	1,555 12 4	5,479	8,21,856
Grand Total	.....	44,863 5 0	3,581 6 1	76,100 0 0	45,912 0 5	1,79,756 5 10	1,85,214 1 1½	5,789 3 11	17,281	31,10,601
AGRA DIVISION.										
MUTTRA.										
January	.....	1,113 1 0	.....	.....	.....	1,113 1 0	509 11 9	28 5 1	1,214	21,854
February	603 5	1,029 12 9	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	2,029 12 9	1,508 9 8	53 8 4	2,298	64,327
March	1,124 8	2,449 11 6	.....	4,000 0 0	.....	6,449 11 6	2,166 11 7	66 10 8	4,478	1,38,823
April	4,407 8	7,817 11 9	.....	.....	.....	7,817 11 9	3,763 8 8	125 7 2	5,929	1,77,861
May	8,461 11 10	2,346 7 9	.....	.....	2,273 10 9	4,620 2 6	4,268 3 5	137 11 0	8,385	2,59,262
June	8,813 10 11	680 10 4	.....	.....	2,346 7 9	3,027 2 1	6,687 3 10	222 14 6	11,020	3,30,608
July	5,153 9 2	789 13 9	.....	3,000 0 0	680 10 4	4,470 8 1	7,455 13 3	240 8 2	8,209	2,54,486
Total	.....	16,227 4 10	.....	8,000 0 0	5,300 12 10	29,528 1 8	26,359 14 2	875 0 11	8,315½	12,47,321

* In this Rs. 3,527-6-5 is included, being excess expenditure.
Ditto Rs. 1,500-7-10 ditto ditto ditto.

† Sale of Thatch Grass.
‡ Sale of Kunkur, Cloth, &c.

§ In this is included Rs. 4,269-12-7, advance taken from Treasury.

APPENDIX V.—(*Continued.*)

The following Returns show the Result of the Relief Operations in the several Districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MONTHS.	Balance in hand on the 1st of each month.	Local donations and subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government Contributions sanctioned.	Total Income during the month.	Expenditure.	Daily average of Expenditure.	Daily average relieved.	Total number of poor people relieved during the month.
				AGRA.						
January	.....	3,636 5 0	.....	.....	.....	3,636 5 0	538 14 11	17 6 2	567	17,586
February	3,097 6 1	3,169 4 6	.....	.....	.....	3,169 4 6	1,287 13 5	45 15 10	1,138	31,885
March	4,978 13 2	12,109 4 6	.....	.....	.....	12,109 4 6	3,692 2 7	119 1 7	2,643	81,943
April	13,395 15 1	13,466 13 9	.....	.....	.....	13,466 13 9	8,542 15 7	284 15 9	4,151	1,24,558
May	18,319 13 3	856 4 0	*96 3 0	.....	.....	952 7 0	12,829 14 3	413 13 10	6,153	1,90,752
June	6,442 6 0	70 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	1,357 9 3	21,427 9 3	*26,490 7 4	589 7 11	8,424	2,52,749
July	1,379 7 11	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	19,993 2 9	464 15 0	9,373	2.90,560
Total	.....	33,307 15 9	96 3 0	40,000 0 0	1,357 9 3	74,761 12 0	73,375 6 10	1,935 12 1	6,600½	9,90,033
				MYNPOORY.						
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	622 0 0	.....	.....	.....	622 0 0	398 3 9	14 3 6	1,014	28,592
March	223 12 3	169 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	2,169 0 0	1,768 10 0½	56 15 9½	1,659	51,429
April	624 2 2½	555 13 0	6 10 7½	4,000 0 0	.....	4,562 7 7½	3,738 10 6½	124 9 11¼	2,849	85,470
May	1,452 15 3½	395 1 0	†50 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	5,445 1 0	5,314 11 3	171 7 1	4,917	1,46,815
June	1,058 11 7	343 4 1	†84 0 0	6,000 0 0	.....	‡7,805 3 11½	8,863 15 6½	295 7 5¼	6,761	2,02,833
July	.....	264 14 0	5 4 0	10,000 0 0	.....	10,270 2 0	9,580 8 8½	245 14 0	5,670	1,75,774
Total	.....	2,350 0 1	145 14 7½	27,000 0 0	.....	30,873 14 7	29,664 11 10	908 9 9	4,604¾	6,90,713

* Out of this sum Rs. 8,805-9-6 was refunded to the Collector erroneously drawn. † Refunded by Luchmun Sing. ‡ In this Rs. 1,377-15-10 is included, being excess expenditure to receipts.

ETAWAH.										
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	10 2 0	265 8 0	.....	300 0 0	*750 0 0	1,315 8 0	793 0 0	25 9 3	497	15,414
June	532 10 0	70 0 0	.....	.....	*236 3 2	306 3 2	838 13 2	49 7 3½	866	25,994
July	.....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	1,041 12 9	24 11 8	409	12,693
Total	.....	335 8 0	.....	2,300 0 0	986 3 2	3,621 11 2	2,673 9 11	99 12 2½	360⅝	54,101
FURRUCKABAD.										
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	}								
March	.....	} 4,369 14 0	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	7,369 14 0	6,461 9 7	72 9 8	1,324	1,17,899
April	.....	}								
May	908 4 5	622 13 0	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	3,622 13 0	3,521 7 0	101 5 10	2,191	67,915
June	1,009 10 5	268 13 0	138 3 0	3,500 0 0	.....	3,907 0 0	3,971 9 9	132 6 1	2,294	68,827
July	945 0 8	264 13 6	.....	5,000 0 0	.....	5,264 13 6	+5,236 15 6	162 12 5	2,223	68,972
Total	.....	5,526 5 6	138 3 0	14,500 0 0	.....	20,164 8 6	19,191 9 10	469 2 0	2,157$\frac{1}{15}$	3,23,563
ETAH.										
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	636 2 0	.....	.....	.....	636 2 0	615 6 2	16 10 1	595	22,030
March	20 11 10	427 2 0	‡38 12 11	2,000 0 0	.....	2,465 14 11	869 4 9	28 0 8	955	29,622
April	1,617 6 0	373 1 0	§109 3 11	.....	.....	482 4 11	1,197 12 4	39 14 9	1,666	50,003
May	901 14 7	399 3 1	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	3,399 3 1	1,436 7 9	46 5 5	2,404	74,539
June	2,864 9 11	56 3 2	¶42 13 4	3,000 0 0	.....	3,099 0 6	5,963 10 3	198 12 7	8,009	2,40,297
July	.....	205 8 0	.....	15,000 0 0	.....	15,205 8 0	8,373 1 4	268 11 5	10,044	3,11,380
Total	.....	2,097 3 3	190 14 2	23,000 0 0	....	25,288 1 5	18,455 10 7	598 6 11	4852½	7,27,871
Grand Total	.....	59,844 5 5	571 2 9½	1,14,800 0 0	7,644 9 3	1,84,238 1 4	1,69,720 15 2	4,886 11 10½	26,890⅝	40,33,602

* In anticipation of Government sanction.
‡ From Road Fund.
† Additional succour given to the poor whose houses were swept away by the rains—Rs. 190-15-0.
§ From Treasury.
¶ Fine from Bunniahs.

APPENDIX V.—*Continued.*

The following Returns show the Result of the Relief Operations in the several Districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MONTHS.	Balance in hand on the 1st of each month.	Local donations and subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government Contributions sanctioned.	Total Income during the month.	Expenditure.	Daily average of Expenditure.	Daily average Relieved.	Total number of poor people relieved during the month.
				ROHILCUND DIVISION.						
				BIJNOUR.						
February	.....	2,909 3 0	.....	.....	.....	2,909 3 0	878 3 0	31 5 9	906	25,379
March	2,031 0 0	1,065 12 6	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	4,065 12 6	2,382 2 9	76 15 6	2,143	66,452
April	3,714 9 9	586 2 0	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	3,586 2 0	3,054 3 11	101 12 11	3,862	1,16,882
May	4,246 7 10	593 6 0	.....	.....	5,014 8 6	5,607 14 6	4,893 2 6	157 13 6	6,103	1,89,217
June	4,961 3 10	*673 0 9	.....	5,000 0 0	586 2 0	6,259 2 9	11,220 6 7	374 1 3	10,919	3,27,574
July	.....	736 9 0	319 6 2	10,000 0 0	.....	11,055 15 2	9,430 12 4	304 3 6	6,838	2,11,985
Total.....	.....	6,364 1 3	319 6 2	21,000 0 0	5,600 10 6	23,484 1 11	31,858 15 1	1,046 4 5	6,243½	9,36,489
				BUDAON.						
February	.....	599 7 6	.....	.....	.....	599 7 6	155 15 3	5 9 1	96	2,706
March	443 8 3	542 2 6	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	2,542 2 6	1,883 9 5	60 12 2	1,261	39,167
April	1,102 1 4	575 12 0	.....	2,000 0 0	599 7 6	3,175 3 6	3,073 7 8	102 7 2	2,382	71,466
May	1,203 13 2	437 5 0	.....	6,000 0 0	542 2 6	6,979 7 6	4,640 6 11	149 11 0	3,437	1,06,563
June	3,542 13 9	230 8 9	.....	5,000 0 0	575 12 0	5,806 4 9	4,615 2 6	153 13 5	3,704	1,11,145
July	4,734 0 0	386 11 3	3 0 0	.....	.....	389 11 3	3,657 13 2	117 15 10	2,783	84,263
Total.....	.....	2,771 15 0	3 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,717 6 0	19,492 5 0	18,026 6 11	590 4 8	2,768½	4,15,284

* Rs. 410-2-9 have been included in this item, being amount expended in excess.

BAREILLY.										
February	.....	889 0 0	.....	.....	889 0 0	1,778 0 0	921 0 6	32 14 3	549	15,378
March	856 15 6	1,031 0 0	2 15 6	.....	1,031 0 0	2,064 15 6	2,951 7 0	95 3 3	1,195	37,057
April	.....	1,297 4 0	.....	.....	1,297 4 0	2,594 8 0	2,208 14 9	73 10 1	1,196	35,899
May	385 9 3	666 4 0	.....	.....	666 4 0	1,332 8 0	1,412 9 1	45 9 0	746	23,122
June	305 8 2	279 15 8	1 4 9	.....	279 15 8	561 4 1	450 10 4	15 0 4	210	6,325
July	416 1 11	1,228 0 6	70 0 0	.....	1,228 0 6	2,526 1 0	1,079 12 1	34 13 3	914	28,348
Total	.....	5,391 8 2	74 4 3	.....	5,391 8 2	10,857 4 7	9,024 5 9	297 2 2	974¼	1,46,129
MORADABAD.										
February	.....	3,473 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,473 0 0	823 15 2	296 10 0	474	13,291
March	2,649 0 2	2,598 1 0	.....	.....	.....	2,598 1 0	3,064 1 1	98 13 5	1,766	54,748
April	2,183 0 1	2,013 10 0	637 3 6	.....	6,071 1 0	8,721 14 6	5,851 9 1	195 0 10	3,327	99,822
May	5,053 5 6	2,620 3 0	504 5 8	5,000 0 0	.....	8,124 8 8	9,218 4 5	297 5 9	5,237	1,62,342
June	3,959 9 9	1,563 13 0	*3,416 12 1	7,000 0 0	1,986 2 0	13,966 11 1	15,481 4 1	516 0 9	9,404	2,82,145
July	2,445 0 9	2,144 8 0	577 1 0	†10,000 0 0	‡4,211 8 0	16,933 1 0	17,090 12 7	§473 0 2	9,110	2,82,434
Total	.....	14,413 3 0	5,135 6 3	22,000 0 0	12,268 11 0	53,817 4 3	51,529 14 5	1,609 11 9	5,631¼	8,44,782
Grand Total	.....	29,140 11 5	5,532 0 8	58,000 0 0	24,978 3 8	1,07,654 15 9	1,10,439 10 2	3,543 7 0	* 15,617½	23,42,634
Grand Total of the 3 Divisions	.....	1,33,848 5 10	9,684 9 6½	2,48,900 0 0	78,534 13 4	4,71,649 6 11	4,65,374 10 5½	.....	.....	94,86,837

* Rs. 2,427-7-6 borrowed from Gordharee Loll.

† Advanced from Inefficient Balance in anticipation of aid from the Agra Central Relief Committee.

‡ Advanced from Inefficient Balance on account of Government donation.

§ This average is based on the actual expenditure, 14,663-5-1, the item of Rs. 2,427-7-6 being nominal.

The period over which the measures of relief extended has been calculated at 150 days in column 10, as although one or two poor houses were set on foot in January, others were not started before March.

GEORGE COUPER,

Secretary to Government of the N. W. Provinces.

APPENDIX VI.

Famine Relief Works conducted from Imperial Funds in the North-Western Provinces.

MONTHS.	People employed during the Month.							Wages.	Cost of supervising Establishment.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Expenditure.	Rate of Work.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Maximum per day.	Minimum per day.	Daily average.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
ROORKEE AND DEHRA ROAD.												
Grant 2,50,000 Rupees.												
December 14th to 31st ...	13270	6018	2986	22274	3837	10	1237	1,719 11 10	40 4 6	2,557 0 0	4,317 0 4	5 per cent. C. F.
January 1st to 31st ...	209977	121985	58929	390891	16631	4607	12609	29,160 3 6	1,560 5 7	3,508 3 5	34,228 12 6	
February 1st to 28th ...	235239	145049	71523	451811	16292	15869	16136	33,373 13 6	2,171 13 9	1,320 8 0	36,866 3 3	
March 1st to 31st ...	233965	152520	70925	457410	15739	12381	14755	33,698 15 6	1,026 9 4	2,618 11 7	37,344 4 5	
April 1st to 30th ...	141505	96217	44333	278055	12434	8077	9268	20,699 11 6	1,170 13 11	606 14 0	22,477 7 5	
May 1st to 31st ...	222331	184397	79667	486395	18183	11488	15690	34,798 15 6	1,334 8 6	1,636 8 11	37,770 0 11	
June 1st to 30th ...	234764	194635	78256	507655	18317	14478	16922	36,280 15 6	1,434 3 9	12,625 4 1	50,340 7 4	
July 1st to 31st ...	157068	147719	52146	356933	14273	7193	11514	25,586 15 6	817 13 3	2,573 15 4	27,341 12 1	
GURMOOKHTESUR AND DELHI ROAD.												
Grant 50,000 Rupees.												
January 11th to 31st ...	23680	20381	9410	53471	1197	72	2546	3,979 11 9	72 2 11	13,992 0 4	17,043 15 3	
February 1st to 28th ...	10323	5891	71	16285	897	452	581	1,338 3 0	265 7 9	784 13 6	2,388 8 3	
March 1st to 31st ...	15521	14336	1617	31474	1174	931	1015	2,401 10 0	352 5 4	4,592 4 7	7,346 3 11	
April 1st to 30th ...	12158	12855	2032	27045	1063	676	901	2,006 12 0	492 10 1	1,523 15 3	4,023 5 4	
May 1st to 31st ...	14518	17831	3461	35810	1472	938	938	2,583 10 6	586 5 10	9,140 10 0	12,310 10 4	
June 1st to 30th ...	20084	27097	5821	53002	2108	1420	1766	3,758 5 6	629 3 4	1,809 10 11	6,197 3 5	2 per cent. C. F.
July 1st to 31st ...	19388	29643	6212	55243	2032	1323	1782	3,864 7 0	141 14 0	84 11 8	4,091 0 8	
FUTTEHGURH BRANCH GANGES CANAL.												
Grant 2,00,000 Rupees.												
January 16th to 31st ...	8110	5943	2982	17035	2078	8	811	1,213 3 0	481 4 5	298 9 3	1,993 0 8	7-11-11 p. cent. C. F.
February 1st to 28th ...	59917	18066	6766	84749	4653	1989	3526	6,287 14 0	1,209 5 0	1,350 4 4	8,847 7 4	2-1-7¼ „ „
March 1st to 31st ...	59361	35239	9819	104419	3724	2419	3368	7,803 5 3	1,483 5 0	7,582 11 4	16,869 5 7	2-2-8 „ „
April 1st to 30th ..	66613	39761	10862	117236	4320	2841	3908	8,816 10 0	859 10 11	337 10 1	10,013 15 0	2-3-7 „ „
May 1st to 31st ...	143325	89865	25242	259432	9478	6528	8369	18,648 12 0	2,726 13 6	609 1 4	21,984 10 10	2-4-4½ „ „
June 1st to 30th ...	143899	103236	31025	278160	12244	2703	9272	19,988 8 6	2,189 14 4	1,869 13 0	24,048 3 10	2-0-3 „ „
July 1st to 31st ..	101676	97660	25839	225175	8570	1195	7263	15,954 9 6	1,490 5 3	2,185 3 9	19,630 2 6	1-15-6 „ „

APPENDIX VI.—(*Continued.*)

Famine Relief Works conducted from Imperial Funds in the North-Western Provinces.

MONTHS.	People employed during the Month.							Wages.	Cost of supervising Establishment.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Expenditure.	Rate of Work.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Maximum per day.	Minimum per day.	Daily average.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
WORKS IN THE STATION OF AGRA.												
Grant 90,000 Rupees.												
January 16th to 31st ..	40233	44720	41886	126839	13567	2371	7927	7,078 12 6	55 9 9	1,294 8 3	8,428 14 6	2-15-0 per cent. C. F.
February 1st to 28th ..	52947	16159	2304	71410	3137	2323	2550	11,138 8 2	152 8 7	935 8 10	12,226 9 7	2-11-7 " "
March 1st to 31st ...	54326	11654	2102	68082	3176	491	2723	13,269 0 7	741 4 7	981 1 3	14,991 6 5	
April 1st to 30th ...	45069	3148	778	48995	2699	1558	1884	10,841 13 6	816 10 4	361 7 9	12,019 15 7	
May 1st to 31st ...	38765	2172	974	41911	1942	1203	1352	9,369 10 11	695 6 0	737 1 3	10,802 2 2	
June 1st to 30th ...	38907	3920	1567	44394	3294	1277	1707	7,590 12 9	597 2 0	354 6 3	8,542 5 0	
July 1st to 31st ...	39125	3866	797	43788	2523	467	1409	6,491 6 4	401 2 0	461 9 9	7,354 2 1	
DIVERSION OF THE HINDUN CHANNEL.												
Grant 34,000 Rupees.												
February 19th to 28th ...	1111	1108	722	2941	701	11	294	625 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	625 0 0	
March 1st to 31st ...	25108	19461	8056	52595	2993	638	1696	3,755 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,755 0 0	4- 1-2 per cent. C. F.
April 1st to 30th ...	42761	38231	16197	97189	4083	2922	3239	7,717 0 0	0 0 0	529 0 0	8,245 0 0	4- 4-0 " "
May 1st to 31st ...	42727	40446	26048	109221	5283	1142	3523	8,689 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8,689 6 0	4- 0-5 " "
June 1st to 30th ...	57310	47928	9683	114921	5566	2402	3707	8,086 11 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	8,086 11 4	4- 0-0 " "
July 1st to 31st ...	32525	23238	873	56631	1945	1356	1826	4,086 4 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,086 4 6	3-11-7 " "
BOOLUNDSHUHUR BRANCH—GANGES CANAL.												
Grant 2,00,000 Rupees.												
May 1st to 31st ..	74311	114490	34233	223034	8816	4366	7194	15,994 10 3	1,823 6 10	5,027 0 9	22,845 1 10	2-1- 0 per cent. C. F.
June 1st to 30th ...	78530	108401	31255	218186	9389	1059	7272	16,701 11 6	3,592 9 11	10,304 4 9	30,508 10 2	3-4- 9 " "
July 1st to 31st ...	132680	142861	36212	311753	13861	5545	10057	23,125 4 6	4,810 2 11	1,510 0 11	29,445 8 4	2-3-11 " "
ROAD FROM AJMERE TO THE POKHUR PASS.												
Grant 3,615 Rupees.												
May 18th to 31st ...	685	767	997	2449	314	2	175	160 3 0	3 5 8	56 0 1	219 8 9	
June 1st to 30th ..	3020	7304	2376	12700	801	48	423	813 14 0	28 12 4	262 3 6	1,104 13 10	4-7-6 per cent. C. F.
July 1st to 7th ...	130	266	0	396	66	30	57	28 13 0	0 0 0	55 2 6	83 15 6	

APPENDIX VI.—(*Concluded.*)

Famine Relief Works conducted from Imperial Funds in the North-Western Provinces.

MONTHS.	People employed during the Month.							Wages.	Cost of supervising Establishment.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Expenditure.	Rate of Work.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Maximum per day.	Minimum per day.	Daily average.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
IRRIGATION WORKS IN ROHILCUND.												
GRANT 30,000 RUPEES.												
May 1st to 31st ...	8777	6269	5325	20345	1038	115	912	1,531 6 0	57 14 9	309 1 9	1,898 6 6	4-11-1 per cent. C. F.
June 1st to 30th ...	10788	6861	6085	23734	1160	652	791	1,833 9 9	96 15 11	119 8 9	2,049 9 5	3- 7-2 „ „
July 1st to 31st ...	19141	12669	4988	36798	1320	860	1200	2,904 4 9	103 14 0	143 15 6	3,152 2 3	3- 5-8 „ „
BUDAON AND BAREILLY ROAD.												
GRANT 30,000 RUPEES.												
May 1st to 31st ...	5065	1205	997	7267	1076	12	234	556 15 3	0 0 0	673 15 0	1,230 14 3	
June 1st to 30th ...	0	0	0	37988	1819	996	1436	2,714 14 3	20 10 4	1,541 3 2	4,276 11 9	
July 1st to 31st ...	0	0	0	46396	1728	1261	1496	2,860 3 0	73 12 2	913 5 5	3,847 4 7	

GEORGE COUPER,

Secretary to the Government of the

N. W. Provinces.

GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB

AND ITS

DEPENDENCIES,

FOR 1860-61.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COORG DISTRICT,

DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

No. 589.

FROM

CAPTAIN H. M. ELIOTT,

Superintendent of Coorg,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONER

FOR THE AFFAIRS OF COORG,

BANGALORE.

SIR, *Dated Coorg, the 18th June* 1861.

IN forwarding the usual Annual Jummabundy Statements for the year Roudry 1860-61, I have the honor to submit my Report on the Administration of the Coorg Territories for that year.

Finance Statement.

The figures in the Finance Statement show an increase in the actual receipts for the year amounting to Rupees 8,923-12-4, which is principally gained from Miscellaneous Revenue, and while there is an increase in the expenditure of Rupees 6,901-7-11, which almost entirely arises from the expenditure on public works, the total revenue shows an excess over the total expenditure amounting to Rupees 1,59,472-15-7, which makes an increased surplus in favor of the District of upwards of Rupees 2,000 over the balance to its credit at the end of last year.

Season.

No season could have commenced more favorably for the prospects of the District than the last. The early showers in March, April and May gave every hope of a plentiful fall of rain in the Monsoon, and were most favorable not only to the cultivators of the soil but to the growers of Coffee and Cardamums, the two chief staple products of the country after Rice. The ryots thus encouraged by the prospects of a good Monsoon and the prevailing high prices of grain were led to till their lands vigorously, and to open out fresh lands freely. The Monsoon, however, was not a heavy or severe one after all, and though

this did not affect the cultivations, the want of sufficient sun at the proper time to mature the bean in the Coffee berry disappointed the expectations of the Coffee planters.

Land Revenue.

The increase this year on the actual cultivation of land paying Revenue as compared with the same cultivation of last year has been very considerable, amounting with the *Jody* lands to Rupees 8,248-6-6, or very nearly Rupees 4,000 over the increased cultivation of last year. The falling off in the value of the grain from Koomery lands and the Dhooly butta is owing to less land having been cultivated under Koomery this year, and to the price of grain being cheaper this year at the time of estimating the price to be paid in lieu of Dhooly butta than it was last year. Koomery has been strictly prohibited in Coorg, but Rupees 279-1-1 have been received on this account, owing to some jungles having been cut down and prepared for this culivation, and which I permitted the people to cultivate this year only. There are some lands in the Yelloosaveraseemay Talook, which are cultivated on the Buttaye tenure, and the price of this Buttaye grain this year amounts to Rupees 220-4-9 which is a loss as compared with last year of Rupees 44-8-5. I am surprised at this, as though in some few instances there were failures of crops still generally throughout the Talook, the crops were good, and I can account for it only by supposing the price of grain to have been cheaper at the time of sale than it was last year when this grain was sold. I have, however, requested the Soubadar's explanation on this point, and shall see that it is satisfactory. Remissions on account of failure of crops have this year been granted to the extent of Rupees 181-8-3, which is Rupees 147-5-7 more than was remitted last year. But of this sum only Rupees 17-4-3 is on account of actual failure in seed sown not springing up or maturing, *viz.*, Rupees 4 in the Nunjarajputten Talook, and the remainder Rupees 13-4-3 in the Yelloosaveraseemay Talook. This remission was granted to 16 ryots of those Talooks. In the Yeddaynacknaad Talook a remission of Rupees 164-4-0 was granted to nine ryots, the whole of whose grain was burnt by an accidental fire along with their houses and all they possessed in them. If it had not been for this accident, the remissions this year would have been but a little over half that of last year. Although the net total increase on account of Land Revenue this year only shows an excess of Rupees 913-9-9 against a net total increase of Rupees 4,377-14-6 last year, yet an immense deal more land has been brought under cultivation from bunger during the year under report than in almost any former year, and the usual remissions on account of manium detract from a letter show in the net increase of land Revenue.

Excise.

From Excise a Revenue of Rupees 49,640-11-10 has been derived, showing an increase over last year of Rupees 13,953-11-10. No Revenue has yet been gained from Stamps, none having been received for sale.

Abkarry and other rent of Farms.

I am happy to be able to report that the Abkarry which was this year taken under Government management has far exceeded my best expectations, and returned a sum of Rupees 48,616-11-10, which is Rupees 14,566 more than was received from the contractors last year. When on my annual tour through the Talooks, I frequently invited complaints by asking the people about the spirit they now received, but none were made, and all express-

ed themselves satisfied. From other rent of Farms which includes the items in the margin, only Rupees 1,024 were received this year against Rupees 1,637 last year, by which a loss of Rupees 613 has been sustained. These articles are yearly put up for sale and knocked down to the highest bidder.

Yellow dye Bark
Red ditto ditto
Resin
Wax—Bees' Wax
Honey and Turmeric

The amount of Income Tax shown in the Returns Rupees 1,095 is only what has been stopped from the salaries of the Government servants under Schedule IV. I hope, however, before the 31st July, the end of the Income Tax year, to have completed the assessment for the whole District; I have found it utterly impossible to trust the Talook Soubadars with the assessment of this tax. Its novelties and intricacies are quite beyond them, and if the assessment was left to them, my whole time would be taken up with answering their queries and rectifying their errors. I have, therefore, agreeably to the provisions of your letter No. 169, dated 1st September 1860, determined upon adopting the lump and punchayet assessment, as that which will be not only the more satisfactory plan to the mass of the people but the more equitable one under present circumstances. I trust I shall be able to realize Rupees 7,000 from the Income Tax, which I believe to be a very fair average for the country.

Income Tax.

Coffee this year yielded a Revenue of Rupees 32,103-2-2 which is an excess of Rupees 4,161-5-6 over that of last year. I am exceedingly disappointed at the smallness of the increase of the return in Coffee. There can be no doubt that the past year was not a favorable one to Coffee,—the berries that promised and looked so well on the trees turned out to a great percent nothing but pulp and light Coffee when picked; but great as this percentage undoubtedly was, still I do not think it satisfactorily accounts for the smallness of the Coffee Háulut this year, and the reduction of the tax by 9 pie on the maund, when the Coffee is exported in the husk, will not help much to account for the short return from Coffee. I have not been able to pay as much attention to this branch of the Revenue this year as I did last, owing to other more pressing calls on my time; I must, therefore, most reluctantly suppose a considerable quantity has been smuggled. Only one instance of smuggling has been brought to my notice, but owing to the shortness of hands in the Department,—I can have no doubt but that many occurred. I therefore earnestly beg with reference to the correspondence in the margin, to be allowed to send in a Statement for extra hands for this Department, and to put it on a somewhat new footing in regard to pay and establishments, as neither the present pay nor establishments are nearly adequate to the wants of the Department. Out of 1,29,869½ maunds exported this year no less than 1,17,223¾ maunds were exported by the Native dealers and growers, and only 12,645¾ maunds were exported by Europeans. Next year many of the gardens of the European settlers will have come into full or nearly full bearing, when a very considerable increase may be expected in the quantity exported by them,

Coffee.

From Superintendent to the Secretary to Coorg Commissioner, dated 28th January, 1861.
To Superintendent from the Secretary Coorg Commissioner, dated 9th February, 1861.

and as the season promises well for the coming year's crop of Coffee, I have great expectations for the Revenue from the source generally next year.

Mohaturpha.

From Mohaturpha Rupees 11,887-15-8 have been realised, showing an increase of Rupees 386-9-1 over the Revenue derived from this source last year, as the Commissioner's permission for remitting Mohaturpha to the payers of the Income Tax was not received till towards the end of April, when it was too late to alter the accounts, and no assessments were made. No deduction has been made from the Mohaturpha this year on account of Income Tax. In assessing the Income Tax, however, full allowance will be made to the payers of Mohaturpha. Cardamums have yielded Rupees 2,187-12-9 more this year than last, owing to the return from the Government jungles being far greater. But the price received for the Cardamums has not been quite as good, being Rupees 2-0-0 the maund less than it was last year. No Sandalwood whatever has been sold this year, consequently there is a decrease under this head of Rupees 4,632-11-5. Nuzzerkanikay, which is another of the items under the major head of Miscellaneous Revenue, shows an increase of Rupees 274-4-8 over last year, and sundries, another item of the same head, which gave last year Rupees 939-5-1, only returns Rupees 374-6-0 this year, by which a loss of Rupees 564-15-1 has been sustained.

Extraordinary Revenue.

The only point worthy of remark regarding the extraordinary Revenue is the increased amount of the tax levied on Shops; last year the total sum levied was Rupees 825-1-6, and this year it is Rupees 181-12-4 more, or Rupees 1,006-13-10, which shows the increased prosperity of the weekly Bazars held all over Coorg. The total received on this account exceeds that of last year by Rupees 181-12-4.

An examination of Statement No. 3 will shew that the uncollected balance at the end of the year amounted to Rupees 75,241-13-5, which is Rupees 10,537-5-1 over what was the balance at the end of last year. The balance on account of arrears is this year only Rupees 706-9-10, whereas last year it amounted to Rupees 3,243-12-2, or Rupees 2,542-2-4 more than it was this year. A portion of this uncollected balance of Rupees 706-9-10, amounting to Rupees 122-4-1, will have to be remitted to two indigenet ryots in the Yeddaynacknaad Talook, who are unable to pay their Cardamum Tax, and Rupees 140-5-0 of the balance in the Mercara Talook, being Cardamum rent due by Mr. Main, will have to be struck off, as the tax paid by the Coffee grown on the land exceeds the Cardamum rent. Most of the remainder of Rupees 444-0-9 has since been collected, and only Rupees 7-8-9 remain outstanding.

Wild Beasts.

Three Royal Tigers and nineteen Cheetahs have been killed this year, for the destruction of which rewards amounting to Rupees 72 have been paid, being a decrease on the sum paid last year on the same account by Rupees 40.

therefore, indispensable that they possess a thorough familiarity with the Native languages, in which the decisions submitted to their review are recorded ; and it is doubtful if this familiarity can be acquired unless in early life. The circumstances of the Punjab are not very dissimilar from those of the ancient world, as described by Hume.

Essays.

" During the flourishing period of Greek and Roman learning, the municipal laws of every state were but few and simple, and the decision of causes was in a great measure left to the equity and common sense of the Judges. The study of the laws was not then a laborious occupation, requiring the drudgery of a whole life to finish it, and utterly incompatible with every other study or profession. The great statesmen among the Romans were all lawyers ; and Cicero, to show the facility of acquiring this science, declares that in the midst of all his occupations he would undertake in a few days to make himself a complete civilian."

12. As, however, the Native gentry are gradually invested with judicial functions, the want of some institution in which they and their sons may study the fundamental principles of legal science will become more urgent even than it now is as respects the Native Officers, who, as Tehseeldars, are not only the executive representatives of Government in circuits of considerable extent, but also preside in the Courts of first instance, and decide nearly half the original suits instituted.

The want of a School for legal training will eventually be more urgent.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

13. The state of Crime in 1860, as compared with 1859, is shewn by the following figures :—

The state of Crime compared with previous year.

Year.	1st Class of Atrocity.	2nd Class of Atrocity.	3rd Class of Atrocity.	4th Class of Atrocity.	Total of heinous Offences.	Minor Offences.	Grand Total.
1859 ...	265	792	20,273	2,362	23,692	23,226	46,918
1860 ...	257	734	22,046	1,917	24,954	22,502	47,456
Difference	—8	—58	+1,773	—445	+1,262	—724	+538

14. The proportion of crimes committed (324) to population is the same as in 1859. But there was one heinous crime to every 640 instead of 641 persons, or a numerical increase of 1,262. The increase has occurred chiefly in the Delhi, Hissar, and Cis-Sutlej Divisions, and is traceable to the dearth of food from which they have suffered so severely. But in the Mooltan Division the increase is attributed to the leniency of the penal sentences given under a mistaken view of the law. In the Umritsur, Derajat, and Peshawur Divisions heinous offences have much diminished in number, and in a less degree in other Divisions.

Heinous Crime, Increase of, in certain Divisions owing to dearth of food.

In Mooltan Division to leniency of sentences.

Diminution of, in other Divisions.

15. The class of crime in which increase is most observable is simple theft, cases of which have risen from 9,820 to 10,964. The dearness of provisions may account for this in some degree; but the increase is marked in the Mooltan and Lahore Divisions, as well as in those affected by the famine.

Simple theft, Increase of, most observable.

16. Murders fell in number from 203 to 178. The diminution is particularly visible in the frontier Districts of Dehra Ghazee Khan, Dehra Ismael Khan, and Peshawur. In Peshawur, however, the number of murders was still excessive, *viz.* 37.

Murders diminished, but still excessive in Peshawur Division.

17. Only four cases of Dacoity occurred. There was one case of Thuggee, in which four persons were murdered.

Dacoity and Thuggee of rare occurrence.

18. The decrease of Adultery cases was marked, there being only 690 to 873 in the previous year. This crime in the male offender has been punished for the first time during the past year with stripes; and the result proves the efficacy of the punishment. It is of the first importance to frame the penal law so as to check the commission of this crime; for of the large number of murders which annually take place, a great proportion are committed in revenge for adultery. The Indian penal code has not provided corporal chastisement as a penalty for this dissocial vice; and in this respect is not well adapted to the circumstances of the Punjab.

Adultery greatly decreased.

Efficacy of flogging male offenders.

The absence of provision in the Penal Code for inflicting corporal punishment for this crime.

19. Of the cases reported 74 per cent. were brought to trial; 75 per cent. of the persons put on trial were convicted; and 27 per cent. of the value of property stolen was recovered. These statistics are much the same as in 1859.

Proportion of cases brought to trial, persons convicted, and property recovered.

20. The criminal business was efficiently transacted; only 289 cases remaining undecided at the end of the year. The average duration of trials in which the Police were employed was eight days. Of 90,451 witnesses summoned 85,939 were discharged on the first day.

Cases undecided at the end of the year. Duration of trials and detention of witnesses.

21. During the year 26 persons were punished with death (to 56 in 1859), 90 with transportation for life; 27 from 12 to 14 years' imprisonment; 8,676 with shorter terms; 8,219 with flogging; and 38,132 with fine.

Number of capital and minor sentences.

22. The system of inflicting combined punishments in lieu of prolonged imprisonment has been enforced. In some divisions an increase of crime is attributed to the more frequent resort to fine and flogging. In other divisions, however, no such result is perceptible; and the system is well deserving of a longer trial. It has already led to the abolition of four district jails and an annual saving to the State of Rs. 15,556.

System of combined punishments in lieu of prolonged imprisonment deserving of longer trial.

23. The most striking measure of the year has been the investiture of some of the principal subject Chiefs and Jagheerdars with criminal jurisdiction. Altogether twenty-seven Chiefs have been selected, of whom fourteen belong to the Cis-Sutlej States. It is remarkable that so far back as March 1849 the Marquis of Dalhousie, then Governor General, in ruling generally that no rent-free holder should be allowed to retain any police powers within his tenure, made a special exception in favor of the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs in the following words:—

Investiture of Chiefs and Jagheerdars with criminal powers.

"There may be cases in which it may be expedient to invest Jagheerdars with Police powers subordinate to the local Civil authority; these should be treated as special cases. The Governor General believes that in the Cis-Sutlej Province there are several states in which the assumption of Police powers by the British Government has been quite unnecesary, and in one or two cases very inexpedient and much opposed to the interests and wishes of Chiefs who have deserved well at our hands; and he will be glad to concur in a recommendation, which he understands has for some time been contemplated by some of the Civil Officers, to modify the stringency of these orders, in cases to which they may not be considered applicable."

The Marquis of Dalhousie's opinion on the subject as expressed in 1849.

The following observations on the same subject were founded on personal observation:—

"For instance, a feudal Chief has what is called a Jagheer, that is the Government rights in one or more villages in which he lives with his retainers. If the Jagheer is one which ought to be

Mr. G. Campbell's observations on the same subject.

resumed, by all means resume it; but if the whole or any part is to be upheld, it is one thing to leave the accustomed management to the hands of the Jagheerdar, and another to pay over to him the annual proceeds. The latter system he detests. To enable him to manage his barony we might find it necessary to give him, not the powers of an independent sovereign, but a certain moderate jurisdiction defined by law and subject to appeal to the European District Officer. The rights of the Zemindars would be defined, and they would still be better off than they were before. But it is the too common practice of the present day to consider the Jagheerdar as a matter of course a tyrant, to take the management of the village at a considerable cost and trouble to Government, but to pay over to him the whole proceeds in money; thus giving him the means of mischief without contenting him. I think that this has been too much the case with regard to the Sikhs. During the Sikh rule they were of course the absolute masters of the Zemindars; but now the tables are turned; the Zemindars, a large and united body, bully the Sikh Jagheerdars in every way, deprive them of their best dues, and even reclaim land which the Sikhs have themselves cultivated for many years. We do not attempt to give a reasonable support to the Jagheerdar; but at once pronouncing him a tyrant, assume the whole management. Every claim to political privileges of any kind is treated with very great jealousy, every claim to pecuniary allowance with very great liberality. This sounds very well, but is extremely expensive to Government; and the habits and feelings of Natives of the classes lately dominant are such, that they can in no way appreciate [illegible] stipends. I believe that a Sikh had rather exercise a reasonable control over one village, than receive the revenue of a dozen; and as the case now stands, I must say that I think the Sikhs have been let down rather suddenly. I should see no objection to the retention for a time of petty personal jurisdictions, something like that of an English country-gentleman who is a justice of the peace.

Campbell's "India as it may be," Chapter III., pages 162-3.

24. The foregoing Extracts serve to show that, even in the judgment of those whose opinions were certainly not unduly favorable to the Native aristocracy, there were immediately after annexation substantial reasons for according to the Sikh Chiefs, and in particular to those of the Cis-Sutlej States, some limited exercise of administrative authority. Many years, however, elapsed without any thing being done. But it may be that the delay has lent an additional value to the conferment of those powers which have now been granted; in pursuance of the announcement made by the Viceroy Earl Canning at the Durbar held at Lahore, that some among those present "would be shortly invited to assume the duties which belong to the hereditary Chiefs and landholders of a loyal nation in times of peace."

The powers vested in Chiefs and Jagheerdars.

25. The Jagheerdars of the plains have been invested with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner with special powers, and can inflict fine up to two hundred Rupees, and imprisonment not exceeding six months. The Rajas of Seeba and Nadown, whose domination in the Himalayan country is of great antiquity, are also empowered to award corporal punishment, to appoint their own Police, to have their own Jails, and to appropriate fines.

26. An appeal is allowed in every case to the Deputy Commissioner, but he cannot reverse an order or censure a Jagheerdar-Magistrate without the concurrence of the Commissioner.

The limits of Deputy Commissioner's interference.

27. The reports of the Local Officers, as well as the entire absence of complaint on the part of the people, leave no doubt that the admission of the Jagheerdars to Magisterial authority is equally wise and popular. Their jurisdiction has usually been confined to their own jagheers, but there is no good cause why it should not extend beyond, as is gradually being arranged. One of the most vexatious points of our judicial system is the distance which, even in petty cases, parties and witnesses have to travel ; and though this inconvenience is mitigated in the Punjab by the exercise of criminal powers by the Tehseeldars, still these Officers have a great deal of other work, and there is room for the introduction of a class of resident Magistrates of great local knowledge and influence, with benefit to the body-politic.

Evidence of the wisdom and popularity of the measure.

Room for resident Magistrates.

28. Honorary European Magistrates selected from the independent community have recently been appointed at Simlah and Lahore, where there is a large English Society.

Honorary European Magistrates appointed.

PART III.—POLICE.

29. In this Department a great administrative reform has been initiated, in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Calcutta Police Committee, and subsequently embodied in Act V of 1861.

Reform of the Police commenced.

30. At the close of last year the Police consisted of two distinct bodies. The Military Police was composed of ten Battalions of Foot under Native Officers, of Jowahir Singh's Contingent, the Suttee company, some foot levies; and of the mounted branch. The organization was purely Military, and the duties such as could best be taken by a disciplined force ; the guarding of Treasuries, Jails and Tuhseels, escort of Officers, &c. At the head quarters of each District a strong reserve was maintained for the purpose of effecting periodical reliefs, and for immediate action upon any sudden emergency. The force was under the orders of six Captains of Police, stationed at the principal places in the Province. In the first days of our occupation of the Punjab the Mounted Police was instrumental in the suppression of the crime of Dacoity, which was peculiarly rife in the Sikh Doabs, and, from the recent disbandment of the Khalsa Army, was a cause of alarm to the population and the Government. The whole force has since maintained its Military efficiency. In 1857 its presence contributed essentially to the

Its original constitution in the Punjab.

Duties of the Military branch.

Efficiency of the Force.

preservation of order; the duties of the disarmed Hindoostanees were taken by the Police Battalions, and the Irregular Punjab Regiments were thus enabled to proceed towards Delhi and Lucknow. The Civil Police was under an entirely distinct organization, similar to that in force in the older Provinces. Each district contained a certain number of Police posts. The men and Native Officers were appointed by and responsible to the District Officer. They were armed and partially drilled; but did not constitute one embodied force subject to the same control, and subordinated in uniform gradations. They were purely a local constabulary for each District.

The Civil Police.

31. The cost of the two bodies for 1860-61 was as follows :—

Cost of Military and Civil Police.

Military Police...	Rs.	26,54,002
Civil „	„	9,15,669
Total Rs.		35,69,671

But in the Estimates for 1861-62 this sum was reduced to about Rupees 31,50,000, which better represents the average expense of the old system. In the large sum were included extra charges which accrued during the period of the mutinies.

Defects of the Punjab Police.

32. The main objections to the old system were these :—

Conflicting functions of the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police.

1*st.*—The union of Police control and criminal jurisdiction in the person of the Magistrate. It has been well said that, if the Magistrate acts as Superintendent of Police, "he will be bribing spies, endeavouring to corrupt accomplices, laying himself out to hear what every tell-tale has to say, and putting his wit to the utmost stretch for weeks perhaps to beat his adversary in the game of detection," and will thus unfit himself for dispassionate adjudication on evidence which he has painfully prepared; and that, on the other hand, if he acts only as Criminal Judge "the Superintendent of Police then abandons all real concern with the detection of crime and the prosecution of Criminals in the mass of cases, and leaves this important and delicate duty almost wholly, in fact, to the Native Darogahs."

Minute by the Hon'ble J. P. Grant, dated 9th April, 1857.

Expense of the double organization.

2*nd.*—The great expense. The geographical position of the Punjab, abutting as it does on the countries of the wild fanatical Mahomedan tribes of the North-West, undoubtedly necessitates the maintenance of a strong and well organized Police Force; but the Military Police, without material deterioration as regards drill and discipline, were susceptible of employment in the ordinary civil works; and while utilizing the men in this manner, it was

possible considerably to reduce their number, and to devote the money saved to strengthening the interior control by the appointment of European Superintendents. The state of the case was not so much that the expense of the Police Establishment was excessive, as that it was not applied in the most economical manner; for a large part of the Military Police were always virtually unemployed.

Fusion of the two bodies effected.

33. The first step therefore towards re-organization has been the fusion of the Military with the Civil Police. The minimum number of men for each District having been fixed, the complement has been filled by selecting the best of the Sepoys and Burkundazes; the remainder have been discharged with gratuities. The new force under their Officers have taken the place of the old, but the number of posts have been reduced. The number of mounted Police is also less than formerly.

Grades of Police Officers.

34. The entire Constabulary is under the orders of an Inspector General, who is in direct communication with the Local Government. Subordinate to him are four Deputy Inspectors General, whose control extends over all the Police stationed in a territorial circuit comprising two or more Revenue Divisions. Under these again are the Superintendents, one for each District, assisted by an Uncovenanted Officer. The subordinate grades are designated Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables.

Cost of the new Force.

35. The total cost of the new Constabulary, exclusive of the Derajat and Peshawur Divisions, is estimated to amount to twenty-two lakhs; of which the cost of European Superintendence is at present Rupees 3,60,000.

Police of the Frontier Divisions.

36. In the Derajat and Peshawur Divisions the Police are still directly subordinate to the Magisterial Authorities. The Districts being contiguous to the Affghan and Belooch hills, are exposed to frequent and formidable raids from numerous marauding tribes. The security of our subjects is there no simple matter of Police protection, but may require for its preservation diplomatic negotiation or Military reprisals. The political skein is so intricate, that the several threads must be held by one hand. The Police of these Divisions has, however, been subjected to complete revision. The details of retrenchment have not yet been reported, but a considerable saving has been effected.

Urban Constabulary.

37. The Police in large towns and cities has also been reformed. Heretofore it was composed of two bodies: the Thannah or Station Police paid by Government; and the town watchmen for each ward paid from municipal funds. The two bodies have now been formed into one, paid from the local taxes, and organized like the regular Constabulary. Each man has his appointed *beat*, and is periodically relieved. No part of the new system has given so much satisfaction to the people as the substitution in towns of a vigilant and respectable set of Policemen for the old watchmen.

38. For the preservation of external order, or for the suppression of violent open crime or popular riots, there can be little doubt that the new Constabulary will be found sufficient. But one of the chief reproaches against the Indian Police has always been that much of the crime committed is never reported. Segregated in hamlets each village community forms a society complete in itself and independent of others. In the Punjab this indivisible constitution has been for the most part studiously preserved. The shares of each member, and of the united brotherhood in the land, have been defined and recorded. The relations of the brotherhood to the traders, menials, and non-proprietary residents have been fixed. The connection with the Government Officials is carried on by appointed representatives, and under the common fiscal and general responsibility of the whole community. This corporate constitution much lightens the work of Government. Society is already grouped in sections, bound together naturally, as they never could be by political artifice, with an interior organization sufficient for the control of all the Members. In our early management of the rural Police we, to some extent, deranged the symmetry of this rustic economy. Watchmen were appointed who, being removable only by the Magistrate, gradually ignored their subordination to the heads of the village, on which their salaries were a heavy additional tax. The direct responsibility of the community for the reports and detection of crime was weakened by the intermediate position occupied by the Chowkeedar. At the same time Chowkeedars themselves were inefficient. The community, looking on him as a spy, gave him little information. The watch and ward of the village was performed, as from time immemorial, either by the Burwala or reporter, who was still a village servant, or by several watchers taking it in turn. And when any banded attack had to be repressed, the Chowkeedar undrilled and ill-armed was of no service whatever. Information could be better procured from the Lumbardars; watching could be better effected without the Chowkeedar; and for defence the villagers could depend on themselves. The experiment has therefore been tried of dismissing the Chowkeedars, and of requiring the Headmen of villages to report to the regular Police the occurrences of the week. The community will still have to keep a Burwala or reporter, but he will be their servant, and look to them only for orders and his pay. They will be jointly responsible themselves for the detection of crime. The experiment has as yet been tried only in the Lahore Division, where it has met with success. It is proposed that one-third of the former pay of the Chowkeedars shall go towards the expense of the regular Constabulary in rural districts. The remainder will be remitted to the village community.

New Police how far efficient.

Peculiar constitution of rural society in the Punjab.

Its political advantages.

Not attended to in our Police arrangements.

Irregular independence of the Chowkeedars.

Their inefficiency.

Dismissal of the Chowkeedars as an experiment.

Saving of expense to the Villages and the State.

39. Freed as they will certainly be from much petty annoyance, the Lumbardars are still too numerous a body to be influenced in the mass by our Officers. They are too much wrapped up in the affairs of their own villages to care much for the general interests of the State.

Difficult from their numbers to move the Lumbardars.

The absence of a privileged class of representative men, whose welfare is identified with that of the Government, makes a gulf between us and our subjects productive of mutual misunderstanding. The Sikh Government, though native to the country, did not dispense with such a class. In every *talooqua* or hundred was some landholder endowed with a free-hold by the State, and specially attached to its interests. This class has been partially preserved under our revenue arrangements. It forms to a foreign Government a most useful link in the political chain. A stipendiary official cannot penetrate into the social life of the people. It is not perhaps desirable that he should. But it is of great advantage to Government to be able to watch and direct the electricity of popular opinion, which may otherwise unexpectedly explode. We need men with the leisure, the knowledge, and the zeal, to enable them to observe and report the transitions of native thought and habits, and to familiarize us with their tendencies. Such information is almost indispensable to the successful working of the Police, and the Lieutenant-Governor has therefore authorized the grant of *inams* of land of the value of Rupees 150 or 200 per annum, debitable to the Police Department, to selected Zemindars, who become responsible for reporting to the Police the crime which may occur amongst the members of a particular tribe or the inhabitants of a cluster of villages. The experiment requires to be skilfully managed, as the nomination of an individual creates jealousy and heart-burning; but in the Goojranwala District under the supervision of the Commissioner of Lahore, Mr. Forsyth, it has worked well, and is now in course of trial in the sparsely peopled tracts of the Mooltan Division.

Sikh policy.

Appointment of Honorary Police Chowdries.

40. The plan adopted in the Sealkote district, of settling the thieving families of Sansees and Pukeewaras on waste land belonging to Government has thriven during the year. Some agricultural live stock has been accumulated by the men, and many of the children have been sent to school. Altogether 372 Sansees and 381 Pukeewaras are employed in husbandry. It is observable that in 1860 the number of burglaries in Sealkote fell from 344 to 284, and of thefts from 560 to 427. In Ferozepoor also, where bad characters in default of giving security are worked on the roads, thefts decreased from 340 to 277. In 23 out of 33 Districts there was a considerable increase of theft. The ordinary Police arrangements completely fail in the detection of petty thefts and burglaries; and it is a question of much interest whether or not special restrictive measures used against notorious criminal classes can be made effectual to check the spread of those crimes.

Sealkote reformatory farms.

Coincident declension of predatory felonies in the District.

PART IV.—JAILS.

41. The Jail statistics for the year exhibit satisfactory results.

The Statistics show satisfactory results.

42. The number of admissions during the year was 23,187, being an increase of 1,070 on that of the preceding year. Of these 7,295 were released by acquittal or

appeal. There were also 1,790 convicts released on payment of fine or flogging. The number of convicts in Jail at the end of 1860 was 10,504 or 352 in excess of the number at the end of 1859. The penal statistics shew that 16,048 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; and 36,034 to other penalties not necessarily involving imprisonment. The remarkable healthiness which prevailed in 1859 has continued during the past year, the only exception in this respect being the Jail at Peshawur. The percentage of sick to strength throughout the territories under this Government was 3.88; that of mortality 2.33; the cost of each prisoner has been Rs. 20-15-8, or a little more than Rupees 4 in excess of what it was in the preceding year. This enhanced rate is owing to the high prices of food which have prevailed during the year. The gross expenditure on account of Jails has been Rupees 4,18,043, against which there is a set-off of Rupees 1,69,902, being money realized and expenditure saved by the labor of convicts. The number of juvenile and female convicts has somewhat decreased, but that of second and third convictions has slightly increased. Better progress has been made in the instruction of the prisoners than in the preceding year, as will be seen by the following figures:—

The Jails maintain their character for healthiness.

Increased cost of Prisoners owing to high price of grain.

Progress in the instruction of Prisoners.

Able to read and write	...	1859	...	496
		1860	...	600
		Increase	...	104
Able to read only	...	1859	...	3,194
		1860	...	3,802
		Increase	...	608

There has also been some advance in the Manufacturing Department. The profits for 1859 were Rupees 52,406, and for 1860 Rupees 57,837, showing an increase of Rupees 5,431, and this result has been obtained with a fewer number of prisoners. The average of these profits calculated over the whole number of prisoners in Jail was:—

Also in Manufacturing Department.

For 1859	...	...	...	Rs. 4 9 5
1860	...	...	...	„ 5 12 5

Escapes.

The number of escapes during the year was 11, of which 5 were re-captured.

43. The system of employing as monitors or guards within the wards selected convicts who are excused all other labour, referred to in the report for last year as being tried in the Lahore

Efficiency of the monitor system.

Central Jail, has been found to work efficiently under the vigilant supervision of Doctor Dallas. The Inspector General is himself opposed to the scheme, which he considers incompatible with the primary object of penal incarceration ; but in practice no inconvenience has as yet resulted.

Jail labour leased to a Contractor.

44. The labor of the Prisoners in the Central Jail at Lahore has been let out to a contractor for three years for the average annual sum of 10,000 Rupees, and every facility and encouragement will be given to this mode of disposing of prison labour. Many articles required for the Government Departments can be well made by the prisoners, and with a clear saving to the State.

Jails abolished and saving effected thereby.

Lahore District Jail.	Muzuffurghur.
Sealkote.	Huzara.
Goordaspore.	Leiah.
Simlah.	Goorgaon.
Loodianah.	Kurnal.
Goojerat.	Jhujjur.

45. The Jails marginally noted have been closed during the year, and it is estimated that a saving of Rupees 57,913 will accrue from the measure; whilst concentration of convicts in fewer prisons conduces to discipline and good supervision.

General results satisfactory.

46. On the whole the tendency of prison management during the year has been towards improvement. In point of economy, cleanliness, and good order, the state of the Jails is highly satisfactory. Education has been more attended to. Incentives to good conduct are afforded, as some think, to an extreme degree. The labor of the prisoners has been more profitably employed; but in this respect much remains to be done. The success which has been attained is mainly due to the long, active, and deserving superintendence exercised by Doctor Hathaway.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

Comparison of the demands, receipts and balances.

47. Owing to changes of account, there is some difficulty in accurately comparing in detail the permanent land revenue, its miscellaneous adjuncts, and the tribute and service commutation dues of dependant States for 1859-60 and 1860-61. For the purposes of this report, however,

it will be sufficient to show the whole under one head, premising that the balances are exclusively on account of land revenue :—

Year.	Demands.	Collections	Balances.	Particulars of Balances.				Percentage on demand	
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful or undetermined.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Of Collections.	Of Balances.
1859-60	1,94,87,744	1,91,03,921	3,83,823	30,695	52,846	1,50,142	1,50,142	97-14-5	2-1-7
1860-61	1,92,93,580	1,80,52,738	12,40,942	60,773	5,48,309	4,67,015	1,64,845	93-5-8	6-10-4

Collections how divided.

48. The Collections for 1860-61 are thus divided :—

Land Tax	Rs.	1,70,95,090
Tribute and Service Commutation ...	,,	4,45,460
Miscellaneous	,,	5,12,188

Difference in the demand accounted for.

49. The difference between the demand of the two years amounts to Rupees 1,93,824. This is more than accounted for by the alienation by sale to the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States of a portion of the Jhujjur District, the Land Revenue of which amounted to Rupees 2,07,105.

Cause of Balances.

50. Excluding the nominal balances, a real deficit of nearly 11 lakhs is shewn, which has accrued owing to the failure of the periodical rains and the consequent entire miscarriage in unirrigated tracts of the autumnal harvest. The drought has been most felt in the Delhi territory and the Cis-Sutlej States bordering thereon. The following exhibits how the revenue of the several Districts has been affected :—

Divisions most affected by drought.

Districts.	Amount of Balances.	Percentage on total Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi	63,066	16 4 0
Goorgaon	2,76,092	23 2 3
Kurnal	37,067	4 9 11
Hissar	1,05,103	23 7 5
Rohtuck	2,74,544	28 9 8
Sirsa	85,182	45 4 6
Umbalah	88,002	19 7 1
Thunesur	1,44,545	36 14 5
	10,73,601	22

In the remaining Divisions North and West of the Sutlej the revenue due for 1860-61 was fully realized.

Divisions.	Percentage of Revenue realized.
	Rs. A. P.
Trans-Sutlej States	99 7 6
Umritsur	99 12 0
Lahore	98 13 3
Rawul Pindee	99 5 4
Mooltan	97 4 11
Derajat	96 15 0
Peshawur	98 6 5

High prices profitable to Agriculturists.

51. The high price of grain caused by the great demand for food has enabled the agriculturists to realize large profits, wherever their crops could be matured.

History of the drought and its effects in the Delhi Territory and Cis-Sutlej States.

52. In 1859-60 the Delhi territory suffered from want of rain. The great Nujjufghur Jheel or Lake became entirely dry, "a thing never before known within the memory of any one."* The villages dependent for irrigation on the Nujjufghur Jheel or its feeder, the Sahibee Nuddee, suffered much distress, and the unirrigated tracts of the Southern Pergunnah of Delhi and of Pergunnahs Rewaree and Bhora in Goorgaon yielded scanty harvests. The drought was not less felt in the Jhujjur and Rohtuck Districts of the Hissar Division. The Delhi territory, except where irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal or moistened by its vicinity to the Jumna, is naturally sterile. The average fall of rain is small; the soil sandy; water brackish and deep below the surface of the soil, which is in parts diversified by rocks and ravines. A portion of the population are Goojurs and Mewattees, and indifferent husbandmen. The khureef crops partially failed in Umbalah and entirely in Thunesur and Loodianah. Grass dried up, and the herds were taken away from the villages to graze in the valleys inside the Sewalik Range, or on the banks of the rivers.

53. The rains of 1860 almost completely failed in the country between the Jumna and Sutlej; and except where irrigation was available, no autumn or spring crop could be sown. The effects of the previous drought and of the confusion which had reigned during the period of the mutinies soon became visible. Women and children were to be seen in crowds picking wild berries for food. Old unwholesome grain was

* Commissioner's Report.

sold in the bazars. Numerous deaths from starvation were reported. Herds of cattle perished, and general emigrations from the famine-stricken tract took place. The Lieutenant-Governor immediately directed the District Officers to provide work on which unskilled labourers could be employed. The construction of earthen roads and dams, and the excavation of tanks were those found to be best adapted to the necessities of the people. Simultaneously subscriptions for the relief of the starving poor were raised in all parts of the Province. To these an equal sum was added by Government. Large contributions were subsequently received from Bombay, Calcutta, and England; and at the end of May charitable Funds to the amount of £40,000 had been received; relief and work were provided by Local Committees. In the town of Delhi as many as 30,000 persons daily received food from the charitable Fund, at the same time that 16,000 were maintained in the villages of the District. For the same purpose a sum ultimately increased to 35,000 Rupees a month was allotted in the Goorgaon District, where the famine has been most severely felt. Smaller sums were allotted to the Districts of the Hissar Division and Kurnal, Thunesur, and Umbalah. No correct record of the mortality caused by the famine has been kept, but it must have been considerable.

Measures taken for the relief of the people.

54. The Goorgaon District during the month of June (1861) has suffered from the ravages of Cholera, to which many of the populations may have been pre-disposed by privation.

Cholera in the Goorgaon District.

55. It is consolatory to be able to report, after recording a visitation which human power can at best but inadequately alleviate, that the periodical rains of 1861 have set in most favorably. It is, however, doubtful if the agriculturists, impoverished as many of them have become, could have effectually entered upon the tillage of the soil at the right time had not arrangements been made by Government to supply them at once with advances for the purchase of seed and plough-cattle. Charitable grants for similar purposes have also been made by the Relief Committees.

Improved prospects of 1861-62.

56. In concluding this portion of the subject the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his sense of the valuable services rendered by the Reverend C. Sloggett in his capacity of Honorary Secretary to the Punjab Famine Relief Fund. The acknowledgments of the Government are equally due to the Civil authorities of the afflicted Districts for their active and benevolent exertions.

Valuable services of the Reverend C. Sloggett and the Civil Authorities.

57. Notwithstanding the inauspiciousness of the seasons, coercive processes used in the collection of the land revenue were rarely resorted to. The number of *dustuks* or notices issued was 36,670, less by one-fourth than in the previous year. There were 28 cases of personal

Coercive process rarely resorted to.

confinement ; 48 of distraint of personal property ; 3 of sequestration ; and 2 of alienation of proprietary right.

Number of Revenue suits and appeals disposed of.

58. Suits relating to rights in the soil are in the Punjab finally decided in the Revenue Department. It will be seen from the following return that the work is onerous :—

Description of Case.	Number disposed of.		Pending at close of 1860-61.
	1859-60.	1860-61.	
Original regular suits	11,729	15,440	Not reported.
Appeals from Subordinates to Deputy Commissioner..	1,905	2,546	134
Appeals from Ditto to Commissioner .	3,357	3,695	194
Appeals from Commissioner to Financial Commissioner	844	798	41

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND OPIUM.

Excise on Liquors, Causes of decrease of Income.

59. In the collections on account of excise on intoxicating liquors there has been, exclusive of the loss caused by the alienation of a portion of the Delhi territory, a decrease of Rupees 82,484 ; attributable, especially in the Delhi territory, to the unfavourable character of the season. The gross collections for 1860-61 amounted to Rupees 4,18,656. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits the issue of the experiment of establishing Sudder Distilleries in Oudh before introducing them into the Punjab, though the measure is warmly advocated by the Financial Commissioner.

Sudder Distilleries.

Excise on Drugs, Causes of decrease.

60. There was also from the same causes a decrease of Rupees 10,596 in the yield of the excise on intoxicating drugs, which amounted to Rupees 2,38,751. On the subject of Opium a report is about to be submitted to the Supreme Government. In the plains the cultivation does not exceed 5,000 acres. But in the Kangra Hills Opium of good quality is grown, manufactured and exported both into Thibet and into the Punjab Provinces.

Opium—A report about to be submitted on this subject.

PART III.—CUSTOMS AND SALT.

Increase of Revenue under these heads.

61. The receipts under this head show an increase of no less than Rupees 12,48,205. The total collections for 1860-61 amount to Rupees 62,04,374. The revenue was realized in the two years from the several Departments in the following proportions :—

	1859-60.	1860-61.
Delhi Customs Line	27,06,619	33,73,778
Indus Preventive Line and Scinde Saugor Salt Revenue Department... ...	21,69,707	27,40,720
Trans-Indus	78,690	87,855
Sutlej Preventive Line	1,153	2,021
	49,56,169	62,04,374

Intention to raise the duty at the Scinde Saugor Salt Mines.

And to impose a duty on saccharine produce passing down the Sutlej.

The duty on Salt imported across the Delhi Customs Line was in the month of March 1861 raised from Rupees 2-8-0 to Rupees 3-0-0 per maund. It is in contemplation to raise the price of Salt at the Mines of Pind Dadun Khan from Rupees 2-2-0 to Rupees 2-8-0 per maund. Arrangements are also being made for the imposition of a duty on saccharine produce passing down the Sutlej. Such produce already pays duty on crossing the Delhi Customs Line. The revenue from Customs and Salt now equals one-third of the land tax. It is not however levied exclusively from the population of the Punjab.

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

Increase of Water Revenue owing to drought.

62. As might be anticipated in a year of drought, there has been large increase of Canal or Water revenue amounting to Rupees 2,23,135. The gross collections for 1860-61 amount to Rupees 7,12,574.

PART V.—OCTROI AND INCOME TAXES.

Amount collected from Octroi for the first half of the year.

63. The Octroi remained in force as a source of Imperial Revenue up to the end of October 1860. The gross collections during six months amounted to Rupees 10,35,267, which, added to the

collections of the last six months of 1859-60, make up the income for one year to Rupees 20,11,074. For the last six months of 1860-61 the Income tax was collected. The Lieutenant-Governor's instructions under which this tax was assessed will be found in the Appendix I. In general it has been found unadvisable to serve the notices and forms required by the Act. They have been distributed only to Natives of considerable wealth, and to Europeans. The actual method of assessment has been left in a great measure to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioners. In the towns of Delhi and Peshawur the assessor has fixed the quota of each individual. At Lahore and Umritsur a total was fixed for each guild or trade, which the Members willingly apportioned amongst themselves. The License tax was fixed at the same time but has not been collected. The dissatisfaction which was at first felt at the imposition of the tax has, in some degree, worn away; but in every town there is a large party of the traders who would hail with gladness the revival of the Octroi. It is obvious that the rich have a direct interest in evading the equitable assessment of the Income tax, and the ignorance of the poorer classes leads them to unite in the opposition. It is probable, however, that a year's experience will enlighten the common people as to their true interests.

Income tax collected during the last six months.

Modes of assessment adopted.

Dissatisfaction with the Income tax has worn away.

64. The demand on account of Income tax amounts only to Rupees 3,99,674 for six months. The following figures show the proportion to be paid by each division :—

Amount of Income tax collected during six months.

Delhi	Rupees	57,493
Hissar	,,	22,525
Cis-Sutlej States	,,	41,188
Trans-Sutlej States	,,	30,471
Lahore	,,	28,047
Umritsur	,,	1,19,802
Rawul Pindee	,,	32,145
Mooltan	,,	28,179
Derajat	,,	24,928
Peshawur	,,	14,896

65. Extreme care has been taken to ensure a really light and moderate assessment at the beginning. The result (even allowing that the estimate of income is below the mark) is strongly indicative of the poverty of the non-agricultural portion of the population. It is of great importance, however, to have asserted the principle that the mercantile community, whose interests are peculiarly secured under our Government, shall contribute in a fair degree to its expenses.

Care taken to ensure light assessment.

PART VI.—STAMPS.

(Exclusive of Postage Stamps.)

Revenue from Law Stamps much in excess of that derived in 1858-59, though less when compared with that of 1859-60, which was an exceptional year.

66. Under this head, notwithstanding the introduction of the Stamp Act (the effect of which is to double the cost of Law Stamps in the Punjab), there has been a decrease of Rupees 86,555. The extraordinary income of 1859-60 amounting to Rupees 7,36,701 (according to the most recent return) was due to the increase of litigation during that year owing to a change in the period of limitation of suits. Compared with the income of 1858-59, *viz.*, Rupees 4,17,335, the return of the year under review, amounting to Rupees 6,51,046, shows a large excess. The Financial Commissioner has observed that the provisions of the Acts are not as yet strictly complied with. He adds that "the bulk of the transactions of our agricultural population, however, are upon so small a scale, that the provisions of the Act, if strictly observed, would, I believe, be almost intolerable; and it is my opinion that if the use of day books and ledgers of stamped paper were permitted in lieu of stamped bonds and receipts for all sums under five or even ten Rupees, the arrangement would be advantageous to all parties."

Remarks of the Financial Commissioner, and his suggestion that the use of account books of stamped paper would be advantageous.

Aggregate increase of Revenue.

67. It will be seen from the subjoined Statement that there has been an aggregate increase of Revenue from all sources of Rupees 3,19,922. The actual collections from land revenue of all kinds have diminished by Rupees 10,51,283. Of this sum Rupees 2,07,105 are nominal, being the land revenue of the Jhujjur District, sold. The remainder, Rupees 8,44,178, is the loss caused by the failure of the autumnal crop; and the decline of Rupees 82,484 in the Abkaree income is due to the same cause. It is satisfactory to observe that while these losses are temporary and inevitable from calamity of season, there has been an increase of Rupees 12,50,598 in the Salt and Customs Revenue, of which a large proportion is likely to be permanent; of Rupees 2,23,135 in the Canal income due to the extension of irrigation in a rainless season; and of Rupees 3,39,014 from Income tax, which, however, unless the License Tax be imposed, will not re-appear. On the whole, considering the character of the season, the collection of revenue has been more punctual than could have been anticipated.

Year.		Land Tax including Tribute and Miscellaneous.	Spirits, Drugs and Opium.	Salt and Customs.	Canal Income.	Trade and Income Tax.	Stamps.	Postal, Toshakhana and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1859-60	Rs.	1,91,03,921	7,45,357	49,56,913	4,89,439	9,75,807	7,36,702	18,77,547	2,88,85,686
	£.	19,10,392	74,535	495,691	48,943	97,580	73,670	1,87,754	28,88,568
1860-61	Rs.	1,80,52,638	6,18,463	62,07,511	7,12,574	13,14,821	6,50,946	16,48,655	2,92,05,608
	£.	1,805,263	61,846	6,20,751	71,257	1,31,482	65,094	1,64,865	29,20,560
Difference	Rs.	—10,51,283	—1,26,894	+ 12,50,598	+ 2,23,135	+ 3,39,014	—85,756	—2,28,892	+ 3,19,922
	£.	—105,128	—12,689	+ 1,25,039	+ 22,313	+ 33,901	—8,575	—22,889	+ 31,992

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

68. In the last report the causes which led to the Superintendence of the Tehsilee and Village Vernacular Schools being imposed on the District Officers, whilst the direction of the Training Schools for Vernacular teachers and of the Zillah Anglo-vernacular Schools was reserved to the Inspectors of Public Instruction, were explained at length. The results by which during the past year the change has been followed will now be briefly noted.

Cause of changes explained last year

69. Several circumstances combined have tended to diminish the attendance on the Vernacular Schools. The famine and the dearness of provisions would at any time have had this effect; but during the past year the levy of tuition fees has been strictly enforced, and the expenses of living and education have thus simultaneously increased. New rules striking off from the registers the names of Scholars absent for a certain period have also been introduced. Many of the best teachers have been temporarily withdrawn from their own Schools to pass through a course of instruction in the Training institutions, and some of the Tehsilee have become Zillah Schools.

Causes of diminished attendance.

70. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find that the number of pupils at the Vernacular Schools is less than at the end of 1859-60. There are now only 123 instead of 140 Tehsilee Schools, with 6,437 instead of 10,353 scholars, and an average daily attendance of 4,564 instead of 7,636.

Reduced number of Tehsilee Schools and of Scholars.

71. The Village Schools also have been reduced from 1,704 to 1,686, the number of scholars has fallen from 37,000 to 32,165, and the daily attendance from about 30,000 to 26,867.

Number of Village Schools also reduced.

72. It is believed, however, that the decline of these Schools will not long endure. The causes from which it has occurred are for the most part fortuitous, and in more prosperous years the attendance may be expected to increase under a stricter system and improved tuition.

Expected improvement.

73. The management of the Civil Authorities has been found to be defective in one respect. Many of the Tehsildars are not competent to conduct any searching examination even of these elementary Schools. A qualified Native drawing a salary (varying with the number of Schools), and travelling allowance, has therefore been placed at the disposal of each District Officer for the purpose of supervising the educational details of the Schools in a manner less superficial than that in which the visitation of the Tehsildar is necessarily conducted.

Incompetency of Tehsildar to supervise, and appointment of a qualified Native.

74. No more elaborate inspection is as yet required, nor would it repay the cost. In general these Schools are in the lowest stage of development. To expend large

sums on their supervision before infusing some principle of improvement would be useless. The true means of unfolding their powers must be inward not external, and can be attained only by educating the teachers. But the work is one of time. The incumbent teachers cannot be set aside without alienating the people. They are averse too to quit their homes for any length of time, and it has been found necessary to limit their first attendance at the Normal Schools to six months. But it has been proved that this training, slight as it must be, is sufficient to create a marked difference in the management of a Village School. The trained master, though he may not much increase his knowledge, acquires a better method of communicating it, and a clearer view of his own deficiencies.

Deficiency of the present Teacher, and difficulty of setting him aside.

75. The Normal Schools are eight in number, and are placed at Delhi, Umballah, Jullundur, Lahore, Mooltan, Rawul Pindee, Dehra Ismael Khan, and Peshawur. The number of teachers receiving instruction increased during the year from 325 to 431, and the daily attendance from 292 to 352. Of the teachers, 334 were Mahomedans and only 111 Hindoos; altogether 273 received certificates of proficiency. A manual of directions has been furnished to the teachers in training, relating to their attendance, conduct, and studies. No striking improvement in Vernacular education can be looked for until the present generation of teachers has passed away. In the meantime the vain fears of the people on the subject are being rapidly dispersed.

Normal Schools.

76. In accordance with the scheme initiated in 1859-60, the number of *superior* Zillah Schools has been raised from 6 to 20; and the number of *inferior* reduced from 6 to 3. The number of scholars at the close of the year was 2,309, and the average daily attendance throughout the twelvemonth 2,018.

Zillah Schools.

77. The following extract from the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1860-61 will explain the general character of these important Schools :—

"The curriculum for Zillah Schools has been framed on the basis of that adopted after long experience in the School classes of the Government Colleges and high Schools of the North-Western Provinces. The main principles observed in it are, that classification must depend on the English attainments of pupils. Nothing but confusion and failure result from attempting to preserve a separate classification for English and Vernacular studies. Distinct departments in each language with the boys arranged in classes according to their attainments in each was tried for many years; but with the concurrence of every educational Officer of experience that system has been superseded of late years by that which I have adopted. It will be some time before it can work smoothly, for many boys who are now mere beginners of the English language have made considerable progress in the Vernacular, and by the new classification being in a low class, are required to read very simple Oordoo works. These, however, they can master very quickly, and by applying the spare hours of their Vernacular studies to pushing

on in English, they will be able to qualify themselves before their class fellows for promotion to a higher class. The greater intelligence too they have gained by their Vernacular studies will assist them considerably in conquering the difficulties of English, so that their rise will doubtless be rapid, until they reach the class for which they are fitted both by their acquirements in English and in the Vernacular. "Another principle is, that English shall be taught simply as a language during the first few years of a boy's education. General knowledge he must acquire through the medium of his own tongue until he is sufficiently conversant with English to understand an English work on any subject like Arithmetic, History, or Geography, with tolerable ease. Having acquired some proficiency in these subjects by his previous course of reading, he will in the higher classes be able to revise his knowledge with the aid of more advanced English treatises.

"The curriculum being designed theoretically for boys who are supposed to have no knowledge either of English or the Vernacular on entering a Government School, the greater time in the lower classes is prescribed for the study of the latter, which is of the first importance. Practically most boys entering Zillah Schools have some knowledge of their own tongue, and so more time can be given by them to the acquisition of English. As the pupil advances to the upper classes, the time for studying English is gradually increased, and that allowed for the Vernacular appears rather short in consequence, it must be remembered that a pupil of that standing has acquired such a mastery of his own language as to be able to carry on his Vernacular studies to a great extent out of School hours, and almost without the aid of a master.

"The object aimed at in this curriculum is to educate a pupil up to the standard of the Calcutta University, and all the studies lead gradually up to that point. For this purpose the test books in the first or highest Vernacular class will be those ordained by the University for candidates for matriculation at the next December's matriculation."

78. The progress of the Zillah Schools has been retarded by the difficulty experienced in procuring efficient English Masters, and a supply of the requisite books.

Progress of Zillah Schools, why retarded.

79. The following description of the Delhi Zillah School, which is one of the best, will give a clear idea of the actual condition of these institutions at the present time:—

Delhi Zillah School.

"The number of scholars has increased from 277 to 344 at the close of the year; the average daily attendance from 218 to 339. No less than 289 boys are learning English. The number of Hindoos is greatly in excess of Mahomedans, there being 324 of the former and 17 of the latter. I held a very strict examination of this School in December last, chiefly by written papers, and was well satisfied by the progress of

the classes since the previous annual examination. Lala Ramchundra, the head master, had evidently exerted himself to improve the institution; and had been ably assisted, by Wuzeer Ali and the rest of his Educational Staff. At the same time many defects were brought to light, which the masters are now endeavoring to rectify. Translation and Composition in English were found, as might have been expected, the weakest point in the study of the upper classes. The lower classes struck me as very promising indeed. Great attention had been paid to English writing, and marked improvement in this respect was visible. The English pronunciation of the pupils struck His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as decidedly faulty when he briefly inspected the institution in February last. The public distribution of prizes and scholarships took place in the middle of March; and, owing to circumstances, was not so well attended as it usually has been. The Native gentlemen who gave scholarships last year continue them for this, and another was added."

Satisfactory progress of the Lahore Zillah School.

80. The Lahore Zillah School, in which there is a class exclusively for the sons of the Native chiefs and gentry, has made satisfactory progress under Mr. Beddy the head master.

Zillah Schools established in certain Districts.

81. Zillah Schools in various stages of advancement are now established at the following places :—

UMBALAH CIRCLE.—Delhi, Goorgaon, Ferozepore, Thuneysur, Simla, Rohtuck, Hissar, Jhujjur and Kurnal.

There are also excellent Anglo-Vernacular Schools under the direction of Missionaries at Delhi, Umbalah and Loodianah.

LAHORE CIRCLE.—Rahon, Hoshiarpore, Umritsur, Buttala, Lahore, Goojranwalah, Mooltan, Jhung and Sealkote.

82. In this Circle also are very good Missionary Schools. That at Lahore under the able and experienced superintendence of the Reverend Mr. Foreman is considered the best in the Punjab Provinces. The others are at Umritsur, Mooltan, and Sealkote.

RAWUL PINDEE CIRCLE.—Goojrat, Shahpore, Jhelum, Dehra Ghazee Khan, and Abbottabad.

Missionary School.

83. There is also a Missionary School at Rawul Pindee, and a smaller one at Khairabad, attended chiefly by the Sepoys of the 24th Punjab Infantry, which is composed of Muzbee Sikhs. The School at Peshawur under the direction of the Reverend Mr. J. McCarthy, is, with reference to the character of the population, a remarkable institution. It contains 135 boys, and there is a branch School in the Cantonments, which contains 45.

It is a promising sign that some of the Mahomedan Khans of the frontier have sent their sons to this School.

School Houses.

84. During the year many Zillah and Village School Houses have been erected.

Grants-in-aid to Missionary and Private Schools.

85. The sums granted in aid of Missionary and private institutions amount to Rupees 2,337 per mensem, or £2,800 per annum.

Girls' Schools.

86. There are now 38 Schools for females containing 812 girls, with an average daily attendance of 671. Of these Schools 29 are in the Julundhur District, and have been established through the personal influence of Captain Elphinstone, the Deputy Commissioner.

"He commenced by impressing on the people the importance of educating their daughters as well as their sons. This being admitted, he encouraged those who showed the greatest readiness to support his views to open a School, and promised pecuniary aid on the part of Government. Several of the old indigenous tutors who were in the habit of teaching the Koran by rote, have been induced by the offer of regular salaries to agree that they will give up teaching the Koran during School hours and steadily pursue the Government scheme of studies. The attendance has been enlarged by the liberal distribution of books and presents in cash and clothes.*"

Statistics of Cost.

87. The following Table exhibits the cost of the several classes of Schools and the aggregate expenditure on education during the year :—

Present No. of Schools.	Description of School.	Aggregate expenditure from all sources.	Chargeable to Imperial Revenues.	Chargeable to one per cent Educational Cess Fund.	Cost of educating each Pupil.			
					Total cost 1859-60.	Total cost 1860-61.	Cost to Government 1859-60.	Cost to Government. 1860-61.
20	Superior Zillah Schools ...	55,306	43,025	.....	24 14 0	35 5 1	12 1 0	24 5 10
3	Inferior Zillah Schools	2,610	2,520	.....	.....	10 5 0	.....	10 0 0
123	Tehsili Schools	35,470	968	32,704	5 14 0	0 7 10	5 9 0	0 2 9
1,086	Village Schools	1,24,773	1,620	1,22,358	4 8 4	4 10 3	.....	0 1 0
38	Female Schools	1,426	2	005	8 1 11	2 2 0	8 1 11	0 0 1
10	Private Schools (superior) ...	35,305	16,320	.....	11 8 0	22 15 3	3 3 0	10 0 11
10	Private Schools (inferior) ...	9,390	3,709	.....	22 1 0	25 10 11	7 10 0	8 9 7
8	Normal Schools	20,998	9,881	20,059	52 3 0	85 3 6	52 3 0	28 1 1
	General Establishment and other charges	1,07,501	67,877	39,624	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Excess of receipts over charges	16,632	2,941	13,691	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total... ...	4,18,510	1,48,853	2,29,101				

* Director's Report, 1860-61.

88. It will be observed that the sum granted by the State has not exceeded £15,000. But the state of the Imperial revenues has not admitted of a larger grant being made. The total population of the ten Commissionerships of the Punjab Provinces is 14,794,611 souls. If it be assumed that one-eighth is formed of children of a School-going age, then at the cheapest rate of education, or Rupees 4-8-0, a sum of Rupees 83,21,967 is required for the general diffusion of the most elementary learning. It will be long before funds so large can be provided; but, with improved finances, it is hoped that a liberal support of the institutions, which during the past year have been placed on firm foundations, will not be denied by a Government, the safety as well as the duty of which consists in the dissipation of ignorance and error.

Inadequacy of present means for the general diffusion of learning.

89. Copies of the Holy Scriptures in English, the Vernacular, and Romanized Oordoo have been placed in the Libraries of all Government Schools; and to pupils desiring it, instruction may be given in the Bible out of School hours by Christian teachers, whether Native or English.

The Bible.

90. The year 1860-61 will be memorable for the opening of the Medical College at Lahore. The students qualifying for appointment as Sub-Assistant Surgeons are as yet only five in number. The lower class for Native Doctors contains about 40 or 50 pupils. The College is under the direction of Mr. Scriven as Principal, and Doctor Brown as Chemical Examiner.

Medical College.

91. The Educational Department has remained under the active and systematic control of Captain Fuller, who has given full effect to the reforms devised by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Captain Fuller.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

92. During the year under review the outlay on *Military Works* has been less than in previous years: larger progress has been made in works of *Internal Improvement*.

Outlay on Military Works less than in previous year.

93. The following General Summary shows the classification of the Public Works of the Punjab Provinces, with the estimated and actual expenditure under each head during the year.

General Summary.

These figures are the general totals, including new works provided for, emergent works not provided for, &c., &c., and all repairs :—

	Expenditure 1860-61.		
	Proposed.	Sanctioned.	Actual.
Military	15,41,761	10,41,761	9,41,123
Judicial	1,84,545	1,84,545	74,077
Revenue	35,407	35,407	18,389
Ecclesiastical	75,069	75,069	66,235
Educational	24,350	24,350	11,815
General	65,512	65,512	41,991
Agricultural (Irrigation)	10,31,842	10,31,842	9,43,732
Communications	15,21,405	15,21,405	11,78,060
Electric Telegraph	9,200	9,200	10,110
Direction	2,62,856	2,62,856	2,59,966
Establishment and Contingencies.. ..	8,09,729	8,09,729	10,05,587
Total	55,61,676	50,61,676	45,51,985

I.—MILITARY.

Classification of Military Works.

94. Military Works are classified under the Sub-heads *Fortifications, Cantonments* (Roads, Drainage, &c.), *Accommodation for Troops, Ordnance, Commissariat, Stud.*

Fortifications.

95. The principal works of this class have been the prosecution of the defences of the Fort of *Delhi*, and the clearances around the Fort walls ; defences of the Fort of *Attock* ; improvements on the Fort of *Kohat*. The clearances of old city buildings around the Fort of Delhi have been of great extent and importance. On this work employment was provided for a large number of the starving poor. A sum of Rupees 50,000, from the amount assigned to Famine works, was allotted to these clearances, a description of work which afforded ready employment of the kind required, adapted for unskilled labour.

Cantonments.

96. Ordinary repairs of roads, planting road trees, drainage, clearance, &c.

Accommodation for Troops.

97. A commencement has been made just before the close of the official year of the Barracks within the Palace enclosure of *Delhi*. The troops continue to be quartered chiefly in Native buildings of various character; part belonging to the Palace; some affording very good, and others very indifferent, accommodation. The new Barracks will be double-storied having cast iron girders and roof work. Those now commenced will be completed and used one story high in the first instance.

New Barracks at *Kussowlee* were nearly completed at the close of the year.

At *Meean Meer* two Barracks, built with the iron frames received from England, have been completed in the Artillery Lines. Plunge baths and other minor buildings have been provided for the European Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry.

At *Umritsur* one wing of the European Hospital in Cantonment has been nearly completed; and quarters for married soldiers have been erected, with iron frames, the same as provided for the ordinary Barracks.

At *Ferozepore* the iron-framed Barracks commenced in the previous year have been completed with large transepts in the centre of each Barrack, forming dining rooms; and with accommodation in end rooms for Non-Commissioned Officers.

At *Mooltan* the iron-framed Barracks have been completed according to the original arrangement. Some small alterations remain to be completed, to fit the end rooms for Non-Commissioned Officers of the European Hospital, the one wing sanctioned has been completed. Quarters for Medical Subordinates are in progress.

Two more Barracks have been built at *Rawul Pindee*, the same as the three built in the previous year; these five are complete with partial exception of flooring. Two Barracks for married soldiers have also been built and occupied. With these, the Barrack accommodation at Rawul Pindee is completed for the present, sufficing for the actual strength of the Force at that Station.

The quarters for married Soldiers at *Murree* have been finished, completing the accommodation demanded for European troops at that Depôt.

The Hospital in the Fort of *Attock* has been completed, and improvements to the Officers' quarters.

At *Nowshera* two Barracks have been fitted up and occupied as quarters for the Regimental Officers, with out-offices.

Ordnance.

98. The Magazine at *Delhi* has been fitted with powder racks. The Powder Magazine and Ordnance Officer's quarters at *Attock* have been completed. Nothing further during the past year under this head, but petty works of the most ordinary kind and repairs.

Commissariat.

99. For this Department Liquor Godowns have been commenced at *Subathoo* and *Kussowlee*.

Stud.

100. Certain old Military buildings of the deserted Cantonment at *Kurnal* have been repaired for the use of the Remount Depôt now established at that station.

Expenditure on Military Works.

101. The provided and actual expenditure in each of the above sub-divisions of Military Works during the past year has been :—

	Sanctioned.	Actual.
Fortifications	1,07,965	89,799
Cantonments	98,763	53,798
Accommodation for Troops	7,64,977	7,68,123
Ordnance	37,848	8,134
Commissariat	32,208	5,644
Stud	...	1,452
Total	10,41,761	9,26,950

Frontier works executed by local Military Authorities.

102. During the past year a new arrangement has been put into practice with respect to the Military works connected with the several scattered posts of the Punjab Irregular Force on the Western Frontier ; the execution of all minor works, and repairs generally, being undertaken by the local Military Authorities without Public Works agency. The result has been very satisfactory. A great saving has been effected of the expense of subordinate establishments of the Public Works Department, as well as relief of Public Works Officers having duties extending over a large range of country, and who are thus enabled to give their attention more entirely to works really demanding professional direction and supervision. The continuance of this system, worked during the past year experimentally, has been recommended.

II.—JUDICIAL.

103. Some necessary alterations have been carried out in the Deputy Commissioner's Kutchery at *Dhurmsala*.

A Kutchery for the Commissioner of the Division has been built at *Murree*.

A new Kutchery has been commenced at *Abbottabad* in Huzara for the Deputy Commissioner.

At *Hurreepore*, in the same District, a building has been purchased to be used for a similar purpose.

III.—REVENUE.

104. The only works to be noticed under this head during the past year are those connected with the *Khewra Salt Mines* near *Pind Dadun Khan*, namely, further excavation of the ascending gallery of the mine called the Buggy Mine; continuation of the little aqueduct consisting of a wooden trough on masonry piers, for bringing fresh water from the head of the gorge, all the water near the mines and residence of the miners being salt; and the completion of the principal road to the foot of the hill below the mines, and rivetment wall along the Khewra stream. Some expenditure has also been incurred on the communications with the mouths of the mines: these roads require further improvement. Some improvements in the mode of working the mines are also in contemplation.

IV.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

105. Saint Paul's Church, *Umbalah*, has been completed. The haste with which the finishing work was latterly pushed on by the immediate Superintendent, with a view to accelerate completion, led to the execution of some very inferior workmanship, which has had to be renewed. This renewal is now in progress.

Alterations have been made in the old Church Bungalow at the same Station, now to be used as a Presbyterian place of worship.

Some alterations have been made in the interior of the building used as a Church at Anarkullee, *Lahore* (Saint James's), to provide additional accommodation.

The temporary Church at *Mooltan*, built with iron Barrack frames, has been completed.

The spire of Trinity Church, *Sealkote*, has been completed. The stone cross was fixed in its place shortly before the close of the official year. The scaffolding had to be taken down, and little else remained to complete the whole edifice as designed.

The Church at *Peshawur* has been opened for service. It is not yet in all respects finished. The tower, part of the external plastering, the steps, &c., remain to be completed.

Small Churches, of three several standard plans and sizes, adapted for small Stations, with very limited Christian communities, are in progress at *Goorgaon, Kurnal, Hissar, Rohtuck, Sirsa, Goordaspore, Madhopore, Goojrat, Shahpore, Jhung, Moozufferghur, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismael Khan, Bunnoo*, and *Kohat*. These are of the general appearance and plan of the little Church at *Goojranwalla*, which has been in use for some time.

106. The majority of the above are being erected under the superintendence of the local Civil Officers, not by the direct agency of the Public Works Department.

PART V.—EDUCATIONAL.

107. Additions have been made to the Lawrence Asylum Buildings at *Sunawur* near *Kussowlee*. The Head Master's house has been finished, also the quarters of the second and third Masters. The Normal School and house for Normal School Master have been completed. Additional work is in progress in the Boys' School. A new building is in progress, on the completion of which, by a modification of existing arrangements, accommodation will be provided for the Head School Mistress and two Assistants. The work on these buildings is chiefly superintended by the Principal of the Asylum.

108. No other educational buildings constructed during the past year under the Public Works Department. Some School houses are among the works executed by the local Civil Authorities to be noticed below.

PART VI.—GENERAL.

109. This heading comprises works executed for the Local Government, for the Public Works Department, Post Office, Charitable and Scientific Institutions, and Miscellaneous.

Government.

A building at Lahore has been altered to accommodate the Offices of the Accountant and Civil Pay Master, as a temporary arrangement. A scheme is in contemplation for the erection of a large building for permanent Public Offices of the Local Government.

The enclosure wall and other minor works connected with Government House, Lahore, have been completed.

Public Works.

A building has been erected at Murree for Secretariat and Electric Telegraph Offices. Further expenditure has been incurred on the extension, and accessory arrangements of the Workshops at Madhopore.

Post Office.

Nothing for this Department during the past year beyond petty works and repairs.

Charitable Institutions.

Additions have been made to the Lunatic Asylum at *Lahore*, to afford increased accommodation for the reception of patients from outstations.

The new Civil Dispensary at Delhi was nearly ready at the close of the year.

Scientific Institutions.

A commencement has been made of the foundation works of the "Lawrence Institution" at *Delhi*. This work has since been suspended, a preference being given at the present time to works which can be carried on with unskilled labour, so as to afford employment to the distressed poor during the time of scarcity.

PART VII.—AGRICULTURAL.

(IRRIGATION.)

Baree Doab Canal.

110. The whole projected length of this canal, main line and branches, is 477 miles. The portions in progress during the past official year are—

Main Channel	140	miles.
Lahore Branch	62	„
Kussoor Branch	30	„
Subraon Branch	30	„
Escapes and Miscellaneous Channels	25	„
Total	287	miles.

The total excavation up to the close of the past year has been 1,066,000,000 (1,066 millions) cubic feet. The amount of excavation remaining to complete the abovenamed sections, on which work is now going on, is 70,000,000 (70 millions) cubic feet. This, at the same rate of progress as during the past year, should be completed, if no interruption occurs, by March 1862. The main channel, as far as the Vahn Escape, is expected to be open by November next. The lower portion of the main channel is not yet in progress.

The extensive *Hill Torrent works*, near the head of the canal, for diverting the flood stream of the Chukkee River from the canal bank, and carrying it off by a new channel, are advanced so far that part of the floods of this year are expected to be passed through the deep Dhangoo Cutting. A small portion of the cutting still remains to be executed.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the excavation of the *Rajbuhas* or distributing channels. There are now—

48 Miles opened.

162 „ ready, and will be available for the Rubbee of 1861-62.

53 „ in progress

In addition to the above 48 miles of distributing channel opened, there is the old *Huslee Canal*, 104 miles in length, now annexed to the Baree Doab Canal.

There are certain lands below the head of the Canal irrigated direct from the Ravee. Apprehensions were at one time entertained that the withdrawal of the large body of water taken by the Canal might be injurious to this other irrigation. These apprehensions have been removed. The supply of water is found ample to meet both demands.

Lock-gates for the Canal and the apparatus for regulating the supply of water at the heads of the Rajbuhas, have been made up during the past year in the *Canal Work-shops* at *Madhopore*.

The total amount expended on the Canal during the past year has been—

Original Works	...	Rs. 6,16,311
Repairs	...	„ 1,12,438
Establishments and Contingencies ...	...	„ 2,19,529
	Total Rupees	9,48,278

The total cost from the commencement of the work to the close of the past year has been Rupees 1,06,27,276, including expenditure on the Huslee Canal.

The past year was the first year of *Revenue* from the Baree Doab Canal. The following figures represent the principal facts under this head :—

Area irrigated	Kunals	*8,68,842
Total value of crops	Rupees	25,35,945
Total income	„	2,26,876

Inundation Canals.

111. Of the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals, the *Kutora* and *Sohag* projects have been resumed.

In the *Khanwah* there has during the past year, as in the year previous, been a deficient supply of water, caused partly by insufficient clearance, and partly by the low state of the river. Measures are being taken to rectify the defective clearance.

Revenue from the Upper Sutlej Canals during the past year.

	Khanwah.	Sohag.	Total.
Water rent	381 7 7	3,222 12 10	3,604 4 5
Miscellaneous	211 12 4	211 12 5	423 8 9
	593 3 11	3,434 9 3	4,027 13 2

* Acres 90,505.

The clearances of the *Lower Sutlej Canals* have been carried on by the usual means of statute labour, commutable by a payment of 4 annas a day per man. The produce of this commutation, Rupees 43,511, has been applied to the improvement of the Canals, and of the roads along the banks.

The clearances of the *Indus Canals* have cost during the past year Rupees 35,518, and repair of bunds Rupees 6,476. The clearance of these Canals has been executed by hired labour, half at the expense of Government, and half at the expense of the Zemindars.

The areas irrigated from these Canals during the past two years have been—

1859-60	...	...	...	Beegahs	*1,63,555
1860-61	...	...	...	„	†2,28,190

Indus River Works.

112. During the past year the cutting away of the right bank of the River Indus near *Dera Ismael Khan* having begun to seriously threaten the city and cantonment, measures were taken to protect them against further encroachment by throwing out spurs from the banks at certain points, with the view of aiding the several streams into which the river is divided to pass more largely down an eastern channel at this part of the river's course, and so reduce the force and volume of the current in the channel passing Dera Ismael Khan. These operations have been up to the present time so far successful that a much larger body of water than before has been thown into the desired channel; and from the diminished current at the part affected, a shoal has begun to be deposited where the cutting of the bank had most seriously advanced towards the city and station. Though not effecting so much as is desirable, the result of the operations has been thus far satisfactory; and the indications they have afforded will be taken advantage of in extending and improving the works after the river has fallen, whereby it may be hoped that in the floods of next year they will be attended with entire success.

The total expenditure under the Director of Canals in the Punjab during the past year has been—

New Works	...	...	...	Rupees	6,63,518
Repairs	...	...	...	„	1,68,620
Establishment and Contingencies		...	...	„	3,09,459
				Total Rupees	11,41,597

Western Jumna Canals.

113. These Canals, formerly included in the North-Western Provinces, continue to be under the direction of the Superintendent General of Irrigation in those Provinces.

The chief works on these canals continue to be the improvement of the imperfect alignments and faulty construction of the original channels opened by the Mahomedan

* Acres 68,148. † Acres 95,079.

Emperors, which channels were for the most part adopted when the canals were re-opened by the British Government. Improvements have been effected on various parts of the Canals during the past year at a cost of Rupees 36,606. Expenditure on repairs during the past year Rupees 68,429.

The area irrigated from the Western Jumna Canals has largely increased during the year under review. The measuring Establishments have been found insufficient to complete the measurements in time for this report, and an increase has just been made to their strength, to accelerate the completion of the measurements and of the Revenue returns.

Irrigation Works, Delhi Division.

114. Certain improvements have been made on the Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works at a cost of ... ... Rupees 3,605 0 0

Expenditure on repairs ... ... „ 1,224 0 0

The total expenditure under this head (Irrigation) during the past year has been—

New Works	...	...	... Rupees	7,03,729
Repairs	...	...	... „	2,38,273
Establishments and Contingencies	...		... „	4,62,870
			Total Rupees	14,04,872

PART VIII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Metalled Roads.

115. On the first portion of the *Grand Trunk Road* within these Provinces, from *Delhi to the Sutlej* (the 7th and part of the 8th Division) there have been no new works of importance during the past year, with exception of those connected with the large Hill torrents near Umbalah. A bridge over the Sursootee has been completed at a cost of Rupees 17,998. The orders of the Supreme Government have now been received on the other bridge projects belonging to these rivers, and the work will be pushed on during the current year. On the beds of the unbridged channels in these divisions of the road metalled causeways have been laid down, furnishing a good roadway and easy means of transit, only temporarily interrupted at intervals by the brief floods which pass over the causeway.

On 37 miles of this section of the road new metalling has been laid down during the past year.

From Loodiana, where the Trunk Road meets the Sutlej, the road proceeds by two lines to Lahore, *viâ* Ferozepore (continuation of the 8th Division) and *viâ* Jullundur (the 9th Division). From *Loodiana to Ferozepore* there has been no work required during the past year beyond current repairs. From *Ferozepore* to *Lahore* is a new road now being made. Of the embankments 16 miles have been completed. The earth-

work of the remaining part of the line has been reduced, and will be soon finished. A beginning has been made of the metalling, and a further considerable quantity of metal has been collected. Road bungalows have been built for the use of the officers in charge of the works.

Of the line from *Loodiana viâ Jullundur to Lahore*, the earth-work of the portion from Jullundur to the Beas has been completed during the past year, and has received one coat of metal, completing metalled communication along the whole line of the Trunk Road from Calcutta to Lahore. A second coat of metalling is in progress, but the road was opened for traffic with one coat, and with temporary wooden bridges.

On the prolongation of the Trunk line, the *Lahore and Peshawur Road*, the amount of work done during the past year was not so great as had been anticipated. Scarcity of labor at one time, and at another the difficulty of procuring cattle in consequence of the drought and want of forage, occasioned this retardation of work. These causes are no longer affecting the work, and it is being pushed on with increased expedition.

From *Lahore to the Chenab* (Wuzeerabad) the earth-work, which has been very extensive, is expected to be complete about August next. From the *Chenab to the Jhelum* it is nearly completed. In this, the *1st Division, from the Ravee to the Jhelum*, 100 miles, metalling has just been commenced. Broken boulders, kunkur, and bricks are used. Of the 57,00,000 cubic feet of metalling material required, 13,00,000 have been collected. Five timber bridges in this Division have been completed during the past year, one of 30 feet water-way, two of 120 feet, one 150, and one 180 feet. Three more bridges remain to be built in this Division.

The next 49 miles of the road, from Jhelum, form the *2nd Division*. Cuttings and embankments are in progress. Of the four bridges required, three are in course of construction, having masonry piers and timber superstructure. The fourth, over the Deena Nullah, it is proposed to build with masonry arches.

The *3rd Division* embraces the next 47 miles of the road, through hilly country, to the Chablat River. During the past year about 18,00,000 cubic feet of digging has been executed in widening, deepening, and sloping the excavations and embankments of the road already opened. One large culvert and three drain bridges have been completed, one timber bridge of three spans and one masonry bridge of one arch. Four more bridges remain to be built in this Division of broken stone for metalling, 4,24,000 cubic feet have been collected.

The *4th Division* extends from the Chablat River to Peshawur, 66½ miles; in two sub-divisions Cis and Trans-Indus. Of the former the cuttings and embankments are approaching completion, and are expected to be finished during the current year. During the past year 15 bridges of various sizes, and 15 culverts and drains have been completed. In the Trans-Indus section 15 bridges and 27 culverts and drains have been completed during the year. A great part of this Division is metalled with slaty shingle from the beds of rivers, which gives an excellent road surface.

Indus Tunnel.

116. In this Division is the *Indus Tunnel* at *Attock*. The experimental drift gallery is proceeding satisfactorily. It is worked from both ends, starting from the foot of a vertical shaft on either side of the river. The depth of the West shaft is 93 feet, and of that on the East bank, where the ground is higher, 168 feet. Ultimately the Tunnel is intended to be continued from the foot of these shafts outwards, ascending by an easy slope to the road on either side. The total length of gallery between the feet of the shafts is 1,505 feet; of which, at the close of the year under review, 235 feet had been executed from the West end with tramway laid down, and 153 from the East; in all 388 feet, leaving 1,117. This experimental gallery is roughly 7 feet high, and between 3 and 4 feet wide. Only a small portion has required to be lined with masonry. The West gallery was on the 1st May 157 feet under the deep Channel of the Indus.

Latterly the work has been a good deal impeded on the West side by water, which made head with greater celerity than could be met by the means then at command. Pumping apparatus is now being procured, to facilitate the clearing out of the water. In the East gallery the quantity of water has at no time been large, and there has been no impediment to the work. The material is throughout, so far as has yet been reached, a dark shale, at times more hard and compact, at others more soft and splintery. During the last month of the past year the amount of water making its way into the West gallery averaged 930 gallons per hour; in the East gallery 52 gallons per hour.

During the same month the progress in the West gallery was 52 feet; in the East, (where the rock now met with is harder, and requires all to be blasted,) 40 feet; total 92 feet in the month. At the same rate, if continued, the experimental gallery might be completed in about 13 months more. But for some time past, since the high rise of the river, work has been altogether suspended on the West side, and awaits the arrival of the chain-pumps and horse-gin now on their way from Roorkee.

The work has been executed chiefly by the men of the 24th Punjab Infantry (Pioneers) under the command and direction of Lieutenant J. Chalmers; and with the aid of six English Miners, soldiers of Her Majesty's 94th Regiment.

The Tunnel was projected by Major A. Robertson, and during his absence in England is superintended by Captain Sandilands, Executive Engineer of the 4th Division of the Road.

The improvement of the road from *Umbalah to Kalka* (leading to the Hill Stations of Kussowlee, Subathoo, Dugshace, and Simla) is in progress, and stone for metalling is being collected. In the first instance there has been laid on the repaired road surface a covering of a thin layer of jungle grass, which has been found so useful as a temporary substitute for metalling on the Lahore and Mooltan Road and elsewhere.

On the improvement of the Umbalah and Kalka Road Rupees 17,541 had been expended up to the end of the year.

Unmetalled Roads.

117. On the *Hill Roads* between *Kalka* and *Simla*, and the prolongation beyond Simla (*Hindoostan and Thibet Road*), there has been no work of importance beyond the current repairs. The Tunnel near Dugshaee, which was stopped on the outbreak in May 1857, has not been resumed.

The improvement of the road from *Rawul Pindee to Murree* is in progress.

The *Abbottabad and Murree Road* is approaching completion on the scale originally sanctioned, of sufficient width for ordinary requirements. The work is being carried on with the aid of two Companies of Sappers.

For the masonry bridges over the Suggoo and Yarruk Nullahs, on the road from Dera Ismael Khan to Bunnoo, materials have been collected.

Accommodation for Travellers.

118. Three Staging Bungalows have been completed during the past year, one at *Rohtuck*, one at *Rayah* on the road from *Umritsur to Sealkote*, and a third on the hill road from *Murree to Abbottabad*.

The total outlay during the year under this head (Communications) has been—

Metalled Roads (with Bridges and Causeways)	...	Rupees	11,20,700
Unmetalled Roads (with Bridges)	... ...	,,	64,905
Accommodation for Travellers	... ...	,,	9,996
	Total	Rupees	11,95,601

Electric Telegraph.

119. The line between *Googaira and Mooltan* has been strengthened with additional posts.

A second line has been set up from Rawul Pindee to Murree.

The line West of the Indus, completing communication with the Derajat Stations, has been finished.

The expenditure during the year on work for this Department has been—

New Work	... ...	Rupees	7,008
Repairs and Maintenance	... ...	,,	3,102
	Total	Rupees	10,110

Special mention of Officers.

120. In the Public Works Department the services of the following Officers during the past year deserve special mention :—

Colonel E. L. Ommanney ... ... Officiating Chief Engineer.
Colonel H. Rigby ... ... Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.

Captain C. W. Hutchinson			Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Turnbull,			Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces.
Major A. Robertson			Officiating Superintendent, Lahore and Peshawur Road.
„ H. Drummond			Officiating Director of Canals, Punjab.
„ H. W. Gulliver			Superintendent, Baree Doab Canal.
Captain T. G. Glover			Superintendent, Western Jumna Canals.
„ C. Pollard	Executive Engineer,	Peshawur.	
„ H. Rose	„	„	Mooltan.
„ S. H. J. Davies	„	„	Rawul Pindee.
„ S. Black	„	„	Lahore.
„ F. Davies	„	„	Huzara.
„ E. H. Sandilands	„	„	Lahore and Peshawur Road.
„ C. M. Browne	„	„	Ferozepore.
Mr. W. Purdon	„	„	Bridge Works, Umbalah.
„ C. J. Campbell	„	„	Delhi.
„ J. D. Smithe	„	„	Madhopore Workshops.
Lieutenant W. B. Holmes... ...			Assistant Engineer, Officiating Executive Engineer, Peshawur.
„ L. Conway Gordon ...			Assistant Engineer Bridge Works, Umbalah.
„ J. Brown			Assistant Engineer, Lahore and Peshawur Road.
Ensign A. Monies			Assistant Engineer, Attock.
Mr. H. Scott	„	„	Lahore and Peshawur Road.
„ D. Kirwan	„	„	Indus Canals.
„ H. Garbett	„	„	Baree Doab Canal.
„ J. Harding			Head Accountant, Central Office of Account.

Colonel McLagan's appointment as Secretary.

121. At the commencement of the present year Lieutenant-Colonel Robert McLagan, of the Bengal Engineers, was appointed Chief Engineer in the Punjab and Secretary to the local Government in the Department of Public Works.

RAILWAY.

Umritsur to Lahore.

122. The length of this line is 32 miles. The earth-work is completed, and the slopes grassed.

The arches of the Oodyara Nullah Bridge, 8 spans of 12 feet, are nearly complete.

There are two iron girder bridges—one having two spans of 80 feet, the other one span of 60 feet. The girders for the former have arrived. For the latter, a temporary wooden bridge will be set up to allow of the line being opened, though the permanent girders may not have arrived. The masonry abutments of both bridges have been for some time ready.

The wooden fencing, first tried, of which a small portion was set up, was found not to answer; the feet of the posts, though charred and tarred, being destroyed by white ants. Galvanised iron fencing is now proposed. Meantime, as a temporary arrangement, an earthen bank and ditch will be made, or mud wall, where sufficient supply of water allows of this being done, in order that the line may be quickly fenced for the opening.

The permanent way materials for the whole line are on the ground, excepting about half of the sleepers. The failure to obtain these in the number contracted for is due to the low state of the rivers during the past two years, which affects the supplies of timber brought down by them from the hills in the flood season. Arrangements have, under these circumstances, been made to appropriate for this line a quantity of sleepers intended for the Lahore and Mooltan Rail where they are not so soon required. The points and crossings are on their way up from Mooltan.

There having been great delay in the supply of the requisite quantity of brick ballast by the original Native Contractor, a second contract for Kunkur has been entered into with a European Contractor, and the supply is coming in satisfactorily at the rate of 150,000 cubic feet a month. Portions of the permanent way and ballasting have been laid at different parts of the line.

There are four Stations, Lahore, Meean Meer, Attaree, and Umritsur.

At the central Station, Lahore, work has been carried on during the past year on the Passenger Station, Goods Shed, Engine-repairing Shop, Carriage-building Shop, and Shed, Work-shops, Engine-room, water tank, well, and other accessory works.

The Passenger Station is being constructed for a defensible post, as well as for its own proper purposes in connection with the Railway. It has round bastions, loop-holed; and the roof protected by loop-holed parapet commands the whole Station ground. By massive sliding doors across the line at both entrances, the Station can be entirely closed. It is intended to form the Railway employés into a distinct Company, about 60 strong, to be attached to the present corps of Lahore Rifle Volunteers (1st Punjab).

The platforms are 500 feet in length and 20 feet broad. The work has proceeded satisfactorily during the past year. The masonry is now 12 feet above the rail level.

The central columns are receiving their capitals to support the roof trusses, 44 feet span, over the arrival and departure lines. The whole building will not be completed for some time, but the opening of the line will not be delayed in consequence.

A very large amount of earth-work was required to bring the station plot to the required uniform level, the ground having been originally very irregular and much cut up. A large extent in the middle of the plot has been brought to formation level, and is about to receive the sleepers and rails. Ballast for the Station ground has been collected. The masonry drains have been nearly completed. The Station ground is intersected by the existing high road to Umritsur, and a new portion of road at this part has been made by the Railway Company, clearing the Railway land.

The intermediate Stations at Meean Meer and Attaree are nearly completed, and will be ready before the line can be opened. At Meean Meer, with a view to the Military requirements of the large cantonment, a separate Goods and Carriage-loading platform will be built alongside and in rear of the ordinary traffic platform.

For the Station at Umritsur a site has been finally selected North of the City, presenting many advantages over that formerly intended on the South side. Preparations are now being made for construction of the Station buildings. In consequence of the change of Station site, the line of rail, from the 30th to the 32nd mile, has been re-traced, and the earth-work for the new line is now in progress. It is intended to build the Goods Shed in the first instance, to serve temporarily, on the opening of the line, for passenger as well as goods traffic.

Two locomotives and tenders for this line have been despatched from Kurrachee. A quantity of iron work for rolling stock is also on the way.

It is not possible at present to state with any thing approaching to certainty when the line may be opened; but it is hoped by the Officers of the Railway Company that it will be possible to run an engine along the whole line by about the beginning of 1862, and every effort will be made to accomplish this. After a further period of about two months the line may be ready for public traffic.

Lahore to Mooltan.

123. The length of this line is 218 miles.

The earth-work of the first 30 miles has been finished except in a few places; but having been some time executed, and being much injured by rain, it requires complete repairing. From the 30th to the 83rd mile it is in good order. From the 83rd to the 110th part is complete and part in progress. From the 110th to the 218th the whole earth-work has been completed and is in good order, except about 23 miles injured by rain, where slight repairs will be necessary.

A few culverts have been built on the first six miles of the line from Lahore; also the abutments of one bridge, the girders for which are on the spot. The culverts and bridges near the Mooltan end are built. The girders for a bridge at the 45th mile are on the ground.

At the Meean Meer Station six of the nine bungalows for the Railway Officials are well advanced.

Most of the wells along the line are sunk. They are about ten miles apart.

A small quantity of ballast and 11,000 sleepers have been delivered.

The permanent way materials for sixteen miles of the line has been almost all delivered and deposited at the prescribed intervals along the line. A further large amount is on the way from Kurrachee. The exertions of the energetic Contractor, Mr. Coates, have been very satisfactory. There remain 84 miles of the line for which the transport and delivery of permanent way materials has yet to be contracted for.

No arrangement will be made at present for permanent Station buildings at the Mooltan end.

The whole expenditure on the Railways in the Punjab from the beginning and during the past year has been:—

	Previous to 1st May 1860.	During year 1860-61.	Total to 30th April 1861.
Survey and preliminary expenses	98,454	..	98,454
Survey of line from Delhi to Lahore	17,630	20,093	37,723
Salaries, &c., Agent's Department, Engineer's Department, Locomotive Department, Plate-layer's, Transport Agency, Passage expenses ..	3,59,483	3,42,850	7,02,333
Works.			
Earth-work, Ballast, grassing slopes, Plate-laying, level crossings, and Umritsur Road Division ..	2,46,735	1,01,077	3,47,812
Bridges and Culverts	24,083	14,032	38,115
Wells and Bungalows	12,995	9,310	22,305
Lahore Central Station	36,493	1,51,053	1,87,546
Meean Meer (two) and Attaree Stations ..	..	18,212	18,212
Landing, Transport, Insurance, &c.	2,38,054	3,09,166	5,47,220
Sleepers, Permanent Way stores, &c.	30,783	1,08,857	1,39,640
Telegraph Posts	..	5,478	5,478
Advances, Miscellaneous	1,13,000	1,58,000	2,71,000
Total Rupees ..	11,77,710	12,38,128	24,15,838

Cause of retarded progress.

124. The serious retardation of progress occasioned by the late unhappy differences between the two principal servants of the Railway Company have now been brought to a close. The Directors of the Company saw fit to remove both of these officials. The whole circumstances have been laid before the Indian and Home Governments in detail, and need not here be further adverted to. In the place of these two Officers Mr. Stevens has been appointed by the Railway Company their Agent, and Mr. Harrison their Chief Engineer. These gentlemen have arrived and assumed charge of their respective duties, and, under their management, all is now going on most satisfactorily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cost of works executed by Civil Officers from Local Funds.

125. The following is the expenditure on miscellaneous works executed by Civil Authorities from Local Funds during the year.

	Rupees.
Thannah building	1,396
Eight Chowkies and Quarters for Police Officers ...	7,998
Drainage works	6,892
7 Serais, in progress	11,637
Town Walls	4,918
Metalled Roads	72,997
Unmetalled ditto	35,457
51 Bridges, in progress	8,618
1 Museum	4,792
9 Staging Bungalows	6,087
45 Tanks, in progress	18,998
21 School Buildings	12,637
Miscellaneous works costing above Rupees 500 ...	76,261
Ditto below ... ,, 500 ...	43,572
Total Rupees ...	3,12,260

The following General Abstract shows the Expenditure incurred on works undertaken to relieve the starving poor in the Districts in which Famine prevailed, together with the daily average number of persons employed :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Expenditure 1860-61.	Average daily No. of Laborers employed.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Delhi District.	Rupees.				
	Roads and Bunds for Irrigation -	38,915	3,078	2,773	715	6,566
	Goorgaon District.					
Delhi ...	Roads and Bunds - - -	9,298	380	278	308	966
	Kurnal District.					
	Tanks - - - - - -	10,714	210	445	151	806
	Thanesur District.					
	Tanks and Wells - - -	9,660	2,992	1,509	1,137	5,638
	Umbalah District.					
Cis-Sutlej	Roads, Tanks and Drains - -	12,389	3,487	1,754	1,001	6,242
	Loodiana District.					
	Roads, Tanks, Drains and Miscellaneous improvements -	6,549	428	42	30	500
	Hissar District.					
	Tanks, Roads, Public Necessaries -	4,731	1,124†	- -	- -	1,124
	Rohtuck District.					
Hissar ...	Tanks and Roads - - -	23,388*	914	329	538	1,781
	Sirsa District.					
	Tanks, Roads and Repairs - -	5,686	326	325	85	736
		1,19,992	12,939	7,455	3,965	24,359

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

Operations of the District Post.

126. The following Statement shows the extent to which the District posts have been employed in carrying the correspondence of the Country :—

Year.	Total number of Covers delivered.	Total number of Covers returned undelivered.	Grand Total of Letters.
1859-60 ...	5,06,650	43,669	5,50,319
1860-61 ...	5,72,057	45,526	6,17,583

* To May 31st. † Sexes not recorded.

The proportion of Covers undelivered is somewhat less, while the aggregate number of Covers carried has increased 12 per cent. as compared with the preceding year.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Receipts and Disbursements.

127. There is nothing new to record under this Head. The disbursements of the year in this Department have amounted to Rupees 96,988; the receipts to Rupees 39,433.

Usefulness of the Derajat Line.

128. The line between Lahore and Dehra Ismael Khan, established in 1859, is used almost entirely for Government messages, and is of great service in conducting the business of the Frontier.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

Detrimental effect of dearth on Indus Traffic.

129. Comparing the returns of Indus Traffic for the last four years, the effect of the dearth which has prevailed during 1860-61 is but too visible.

Year.	Number of Boats.	Tons.
1857-1858	3,548	42,125
1858-1859	3,965	49,871
1859-1860	3,806	53,043
1860-1861	2,945	39,708

There has been a decrease of no less than 861 boats and 13,335 tons.

Explanation.

130. The diminution has most affected the transport of cereals down the river. But there has been only a diversion, not a cessation of this trade. In ordinary years, notwithstanding the cheaper prices prevalent in the Punjab, the difference has not been sufficiently great to cover the expense of transport by land to the North-West Provinces. But the Famine rendered this trade highly profitable, and immense supplies of grain have been sent to the marts of the afflicted Districts.

Increased Export of some Articles.

131. It is observable that some sorts of agricultural produce have continued to go down the Indus in increased quantities, as Molasses, Sugar, Ghee, and Oil. There has also been an augmented export of articles unnecessary to human subsistence, as Wool, Hides, Sujgee,* Madder, dried fruits, and Copper.

* Impure Carbonate of Soda.

Traffic only diverged, not decreased.

132. It would be erroneous to infer that, as regards trade, the year was one of retrogression for the Punjab. The fact is simply that prices, exceptionally high, caused the traffic to diverge from the Indus and its tributaries to the Grand Trunk Road.

Traffic and Receipts of Steam Flotilla.

133. The following is a return of the value of freight and number of passengers conveyed by the Government Steam Flotilla :—

Weight in Tons.	Measurement by Feet.	Number of private Passengers.	Total amount realized.
605	17,951	381	18,550

Surveys of the Jhelum and Indus.

134. During the year under review surveys of the Jhelum and Indus were made by Lieutenant C. Forster, of the Indian Navy. His experience shows that maps and plans of the Punjab rivers are useless for navigation, on account of the frequent shiftings of the channels. He makes the following remarks on the description of Steamer best adapted for the Upper Indus :—

Description of Steamer best adapted to the Punjab Rivers.

"This river being in many respects superior to the Jhelum, Steamers somewhat larger than those recommended for the latter river may be designed, and I think that for the low season, upon which after all the navigation of these rivers depends, the following approximate dimensions should not be exceeded :—

Length	...	...	...	170 Feet.
Breadth of Beam	...	...	...	35 ,,
Depth	...	...	...	5 to 5½ ,,

Engines of from 80 to 90-horse power, and the draught ought not to exceed 2 feet.

"It is generally admitted that the boats peculiar to a harbour, coast, or river, and in use by the Natives, are best adapted to the navigation in the several localities to which they belong. I believe that the Native boats on the Indus are no exception to this rule; that being so, it would seem that Steamers for that river should be low, shallow and broad; but with the present depth of hold which the Flotilla Steamers possess, there is no prospect of being able to construct others of so light a draught as is necessary on the Upper Rivers. In consequence too of this draught, to which they must be limited, it may well be doubted whether Engines powerful enough to propel them against the current of the inundation can be put on board them, and in that case, as I have mentioned above, the larger Flotilla Steamers would prove useful.

"The navigation of the Punjab rivers hinges upon whether Steamers of two feet draught can be constructed possessing speed and capacity, and strong enough to bear occasional grounding without material injury."

Steamers of the private Companies not so well adapted as those of the Government Flotilla.

135. There is no question of greater importance to the material interests of the Punjab than the navigation of its rivers. During the last two or three years two independent Companies have placed their Steamers on the Lower Indus; but it appears that their vessels are not so well adapted to the river as those of the Government Flotilla.

Commercial advantages to be attained by Steam communication between Kurrachee and Dehra Ismael Khan.

136. If there were regular Steam communication between Kurrachee and Dehra Ismael Khan on the Indus, there seem to be some peculiar facilities for the introduction of our manufactures into Central Asia. The continuous water-carriage would there be exchanged for the Camels of the Povindia traders of Affghanistan, who would convey our piece-goods and broad cloths to Ghuznee and Candahar, whence they would be distributed to the markets of Khorassan and Bokhara. Equal advantages would attend the presence of Steamers on the Jhelum, whence English goods might be profitably taken to Srinugur, and then by Leh to Yarkund and Kokan. The time has arrived when, in the interests of the Empire, the experiment of navigating the Upper Indus and the Jhelum by well adapted Steamers should be made under the auspices and at the expense of Government. Neither the glory nor the risk should be left to private enterprize.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

137. In the Appendix will be found the usual abstract of receipts and disbursements for the year under review, and for that preceding it.

Why this Abstract will not agree with the returns of the Revenue Department.

138. This account shows the sums actually received into the Treasuries. It frequently includes arrears of previous years, and does not exactly report the sums *due* for the years to which it refers. Hence it will not always agree with the returns from the Revenue Department, which exhibit the sums realized for the year, as compared with the assessed demand. In future the returns from the Account Department will be rendered according to the new Budget Forms, and will then be in considerable detail for the several Departments. As it is, however, the Comparative Abstract serves to show with tolerable exactness the financial position of the Province.

Explains increase and decrease of ordinary Receipts.

139. In the ordinary receipts there has been an *increase* of Rupees 14,94,440, the sources of which have been explained in the Revenue section, and consist mainly in the enhanced Salt and Customs duties, and the extension of irrigation. There has been a simultaneous *decrease* in the receipts of Rupees 9,76,883. But of this sum Rupees 1,24,741 is simply from fewer presents having been given by Native Chiefs. The real decrease may, therefore, be assumed at Rupees 8,52,142; of this Rupees 6,63,593 is deficit of land revenue from the Famine, and the remainder miscellaneous.

Total Revenue realized.

140. The total realization of ordinary revenue for the two years was as follows:—

1859-60	...	...	...	...	Rupees	2,95,70,583
1860-61	...	...	...	...	„	3,00,67,740
				Increase	Rupees	4,97,157

As land revenue to the annual amount of Rupees 2,07,105 has been lost to the Punjab finances by alienation of the Jhujjur District to the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, it would not be incorrect to bring to credit the amount of public debt thus liquidated, amounting to 34½ lakhs of Rupees. But as this increase is temporary and extraordinary, the Comparative Statement need not be confused by its introduction. A sum of Rupees 1,05,000 has also been obtained by the sale of confiscated houses at Delhi; but it is believed that it will be required to pay for houses demolished for the improvement of the city, and will not recur.

Decline of Local Funds.

141. The receipts from Local Funds, which are partly held in trust, and accrue partly from escheated buildings, Ferry tolls, and other sources not reckoned as Imperial, but which in fact form a large fraction of the Provincial finances, available for material and other improvements, have declined from Rupees 19,13,011 to Rupees 17,83,594. The annual income and expenditure of these funds is now estimated and regulated by means of a separate Budget.

Public Works Department. Miscellaneous.

142. In the ordinary and extraordinary disbursements* there has been an increase of Rupees 26,95,713.

Increase and Decrease in Disbursements explained.

Of this 13¼ lakhs are on account of augmented expenditure on Civil Works, and 6 lakhs for pensions granted to the dependants of the ex-King, and to other parties at Delhi and Rohtuck. Under Miscellaneous there is an addition of 2½ lakhs caused by compensation paid to sufferers by the mutiny. The sum paid was Rupees 6,70,000; but there was a diminution of 3 lakhs on the premium paid on supply bills, and ¾ths of a lakh on compensation to land occupied for public purposes. There was a *decrease* in the disbursements of about 1,00,000 under Judicial, ¾ths of a lakh under Revenue, 4¾ lakhs under Military, and 1,40,000 under Toshakhanah. The reductions consequent on the fusion of the Civil and Military Police, and on the decrease of the Frontier Force, which have been very considerable, are not shown in the Accounts for 1860-61.

Comparison of Disbursements.

143. Subjoined is a comparison of the ordinary and extraordinary disbursements of the two years:—

1859-60	...	...	...	...	Rupees	1,76,96,410
1860-61	...	...	...	...	„	2,03,16,775
				Increase	Rupees	18,47,287

* Settlement and Survey.

It may fairly be said that this increased expenditure is on account of great and remunerative Public Works.

Recapitulation of results.

144. The following figures recapitulate the financial results above reviewed :—

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1859-60	2,95,70,583	1,76,96,410	1,18,74,173
1860-61	3,00,67,740	2,03,16,775	97,50,965

The prominent facts are these—that, while there is a deficit of land revenue on account of the Famine, and the sale of the Jhujjur District, a larger expenditure on Public Works and on pensions and compensation to individuals, there has been a permanent increase in the Salt Revenue; a considerable enhancement of the Canal income; and a saving in the Military and ordinary expenditure.

Expenditure on Imperial Military Works.

145. The sum spent on Military Public Works is given by the Accountant at Rupees 12,40,338; but this appertains to the Imperial, not to the Provincial Accounts.

Railway Advances.

146. Advances on account of Railways were made as below :—

For Punjab Railway	Rupees	12,95,340
For East Indian Railway	„	2,95,000
For Consulting Engineer	„	80,000
Total	Rupees	16,70,340

Receipts from Supply Bills and Remittances.

147. Extraneous sums were received as follows :—

By Supply Bills.

Drawn on Calcutta	Rupees	47,18,000
„ Bombay	„	43,000
„ North-Western Provinces	„	9,09,000

By Remittances.

From North-Western Provinces	Rupees	21,80,000
„ Bombay	„	11,00,000
„ Madras	„	75,000
Total	Rupees	90,25,000

Cash Balances.

148. The Cash balances in all the Treasuries at the close of the year amounted to Rupees 94,20,586.

Reduction of Miscellaneous Advances.

149. The miscellaneous advances unaccounted for on the 30th of April had been reduced to 14 lakhs, a most satisfactory result.

Review of Contingent expenditure.

150. During the year a review was made of the contingent expenditure of the Civil Departments by a Special Committee, but the effects have not yet been reported in detail.

Improvements by the Budget and Audit Commission.

151. The greatest improvement in the Financial Departments has been produced by the labors of the Budget and Audit Commission.

Notice of Account and Audit Officers.

152. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the zeal and ability with which the duties of the Offices of Account and Audit have been conducted by Mr. C. E. Chapman and Mr. R. Taylor respectively.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Chaplains.

153. A Chaplain has been supplied by the Additional Clergy Society for the Civil Station of Jhelum; but the arrangements for providing one at Hissar have not yet been completed.

Churches.

154. The progress made in erecting the small Churches sanctioned last year by the Supreme Government, and in other Ecclesiastical buildings has already been detailed in the Public Works Section of this Report at paragraph 105.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

Visit of the Kokan Envoy.

155. Towards the end of August Khodai Nuzzer, a Tartar Nobleman, the *Kurawul Begee* or Lord Chamberlain of the Ruler of Kokan was received by the Lieutenant-Governor at Murree. He was the bearer of a letter from his Sovereign, announcing His Highness's accession to the throne of Kokan on the 5th of September 1857, in deposition of his younger brother Khoda Yar Khan, who, after a reign of some years' duration, had been set aside by the nobility; the letter also acknowledged one addressed to his predecessor in 1857, conveying intelligence of the capture of Delhi. On taking leave the Chamberlain received presents and a letter for delivery to the Ruler of Kokan on the part of the British Government, and returned, as he came, by way of Cabul.

156. The situation of the country of Kokan, between Latitude 42° and 45° North, and Longitude 64° and 75° East, in the Valley of the River Sirr or Jaxartes, on which stand the principal towns Tashkend, Kokan, and Khojend, and enclosed on the North-East and South by the Altan and Gakchal Mountains, is one of importance. The soil is fertile and easily irrigated; grapes, pomegranates, and apricots abound. On the East, trade is carried on with the Chinese Settlements of Khoten and Yarkund, and an Agent is stationed at Cashgar. On the North there is considerable trade with the Russian Settlements; the nearest of which, Ak Musjid, is on the Sirr, some 250 miles from the City of Kokan. The State maintains friendly relations with its Chinese neighbours and with Khiwa, Budukshan, and Affghanistan, but is frequently engaged in hostilities with Bokhara. The following is the account of the revenue as given to the Commissioner of Peshawur, Captain James, C.B., by the Envoy :—

Position of Kokan, its Political and Commercial relations.

"The King takes one-fifth of grain produce, but a money rate of four Cabulee Rupees per Jareeb on fruits, and of two Cabulee Rupees on vegetables. He receives also one in forty on horses, sheep, and goats, which are the wealth of the Khirgey and Kuzzak tribes. But a principal item of his revenue is derived from the duties collected on merchandize. These at Kokan are farmed at 40,000 *tillas*, and at Tashkend for the same amount. Formerly there was war between Kokan and the Chinese Frontier authorities, but Mahomed Ali Khan settled the dispute, and an Agent from Kokan is placed at Cashgar, who collects duties and realizes 20,000 *tillas*. There is also an arrangement with Russia, whereby an annual payment of 20,000 *tillas* is made to Kokan, from the duties collected on Kokanee merchandize at Astrakhan. Roughly estimating the sources of revenue, as detailed by the Envoy, I calculate them as follows :—

Its Revenues.

Customs	1,50,000	*tillas.*
Land Revenue	25,000	„
Fruit and Vegetables	25,000	„
Sheep, Horses, &c.	1,00,000	„
Total ...	3,00,000	*tillas.*

or 24 lakhs of Cabulee Rupees equal to 21 lakhs late Company's

Route taken by the Envoy.

"The following is the route taken by the Envoy :—

Kokan to Karateghin	10	days' journey.
to Kolab	4	„
to Koondoz	4	„
to Huzrut Imam	3	„
to Tash Koorghan	4	„
to Cabul	12	„
Total ...	37	days' journey."

157. A recent traveller * states that some English calicoes sent to Yarkund, Kokan, and Tashkund in 1849 were printed at the two latter towns, to suit the taste of the people, and bought up by the Tatar merchants for sale to the Nomad tribes of Central Asia. The same writer remarks that "the Tatar merchants are thoroughly acquainted with the tribes and know all their wants; they are industrious and energetic in their calling, travelling over thousands of miles. They know every part of the country, and where to find the tribes at all seasons of the year; it is by them that Russia distributes her merchandize over Central Asia."

Trade of Kokan and neighbouring countries.

The general character of the existing trade in those regions may be seen in the following Extract:—

"Many Tatar merchants in Semipalatinsk† are engaged in trade with the Chinese towns of Tchonbachack and Kuldja, also with Bokhara, Kokan, and Tashkend; between which and Semipalatinsk caravans are frequently passing. They take out printed Russian goods, copper, iron, and hardware; returning with tea, silks, and dried fruits, which are forwarded to the fair at Irbit, and are then dispersed—the greater portion being sent into Siberia, the rest into Europe. The dwellings of the merchants engaged in this trade are commodious and clean, and the rooms contain a great deal of valuable property; in some rich carpets from Persia and Bokhara are hanging on the walls, as well as spread on the floors; in others they are piled up in bales. In another room are magnificent silks, shawls, and kalats (or dressing gowns) beautifully embroidered with gold and coloured silks. Ornaments and large vases in porcelain from China, tea services, plates, dishes and similar works of singular taste and beauty; diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and a few other precious stones, form parts of their stock in trade. At my visits, shortly after entering the house, tea and dried fruits were handed. Besides these merchants there are others who carry on a great trade with the Kirghis, supplying them with silk dresses, tea, raisins, and wooden bowls from China; kalats of printed calico from Kokan; Russian hardware, iron, copper and leather; for which they receive in exchange black and grey fox-skins, black lamb-skins, horses, lambs, and sheep. The journey from Semipalatinsk to Kokan occupies seventy days."

Atkinson's Travels in the regions of the Amoor, 1860.

158. The Kingdom of Bokhara lies to the South of Kokan, and is separated from it by the Khizil-koom Desert which occupies a vast extent of the country between the Sirr and the Oxus, and the Aktagh or Gakchal Mountains. The only incidents during the year calling for mention were the exchange of embassies between this State and Cabul, and the death of the Ameer Nasir-oolla-Khan, who was succeeded by his son Syud Meer Moozuffer Shah on the 20th October. The new Ruler is reported to be unsuccessful in his Government.

Bokhara.

159. To the South of Bokhara, on the left bank of the Oxus, lie the Affghan conquered Provinces of Balkh and Koondooz. The former District is reported to have advanced in prosperity since its acquisition by the Ameer in 1850. Koondooz was occupied in 1859 by a force under

Balkh and Koondooz.

* Atkinson.

† Situated on the frontier between Siberia and the Kirghis Steppe in latitude 50° 30' North, and Longitude 80° East on the River Irtisch.

the command of his eldest son Mahomed Afzul Khan, who has hitherto maintained his ground in spite of the disaffection of the population and the hostility of the petty Chiefs of Maimunna, Siripool, Shibberghaum, and Andkho, against whom he has not been able to act effectually. They have always been partially under the influence of Herat, and Sooltan Ahmud has, during 1860, aimed at a more definite supremacy. As the avowed and recognized vassal of Persia, this ambitious man, the son-in-law and nephew of the Ameer Dost Mahomed, is prepared to play an important part in the politics of Central Asia. He has, however, had to cope with rebellion in his own country, on the Upper River Moorghab, from the Jumsheydee Eimaks, and recently lost one of his sons in action. His friends, the Persians, also suffered a disastrous defeat in the autumn at Merve. They are said to have committed some oppressions on the Turcoman tribes in the neighbourhood, who unexpectedly attacked the army when moving in the early dawn; and it is reported that of a force of 40,000 men and 40 guns, only 2,000 men and one gun escaped to Herat.

Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan.

160. With the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan himself our relations have continued to be satisfactory. Some anxiety expressed by His Highness regarding the pretensions of the Khan of Khelat to the Suzerainty of the petty Chiefship of Khoran, were completely allayed by the Governor General's declaration of non-interference; and although the Ameer on two occasions received deputations from the Muhsood Wuzeerees, he cautiously abstained from any intervention in their favor, susceptible of offensive interpretation. The peace of Affghanistan is dependant on His Highness' life, and a general apprehension regarding the future is felt by his subjects, who see in the rival pretensions of the heir apparent Shere Ali Khan; of Sirdar Afzul Khan, the conqueror of Koondooz; and of Sooltan Ahmud Khan, the Vassal of Persia; portents of impending anarchy and disturbance.

Muhsood Wuzeerees.

161. More than a year has passed away since the return of Brigadier General Chamberlain's expedition against the Muhsood Wuzeerees, and as yet the tribe has not made submission or given guarantees for the future. The blockade on their access to British Territory and the embargo on their trade have consequently been maintained. One cause of their backwardness was the hope of support from the Ameer of Cabul, but the shrewd old Chief had no notion of embroiling himself with our Government for the sake of a tribe virtually independent, which he has not the power to reduce or to manage. Being able, too, to draw supplies of grain from the Affghan Valleys of Dour and Khost, the Muhsoods have not been pinched by famine, though they have suffered from the exclusion of their iron and other commodities from our markets. In February of the present year the Mullicks opened negotiations with the Commissioner, but without any satisfactory result. The Muhsoods have lost no opportunity of making plundering raids into our country.

Kohat Pass.

162. In September the Kohat Pass was closed for a few days. This defile connecting our two Frontier Stations, Peshawur and Kohat, is not British Territory. It is some

fourteen or fifteen miles long, and on average four broad, and flanked on both sides by bleak precipitous hills. There are five villages in the Pass situated in ravines communicating with the circumjacent hills: around them is some little cultivation which begins to expand and to show traces of greater care than formerly. But numerous mud towers rising above the flat-roofed houses still indicate the unchanged lawlessness of the Afreedee inhabitants. The chief men receive an allowance from our Government, in return for which they agree to keep up road posts, and to be responsible for crimes committed within the limits of the several villages. They generally satisfy justice by making restitution of stolen property or paying a fine; but if offences increase, or they fail in their engagements, the British Authorities close the Pass. The conformation of the gorge renders its closure easy. About three miles from the entrance on the Peshawur side is a Fort erected in 1853; from thence the path rises insensibly until the foot of "the Kothul" is reached. This is an abrupt ridge on the crest of which, commanding the Pass, are three towers occupied in times of disturbance by our partizans. Far down below this ridge lie the town and valley of Kohat, to which descends a steep but practicable road about two miles long.

Misconduct of the Afreedees.

163. On the occasion under notice the men of two of the villages committed robberies, and were subjected to fine and other penalties. Dissatisfied, they commenced to levy black mail, and to plunder the travellers traversing the Pass. Its closure was ordered, and the Kothul towers manned. Camels belonging to the leading delinquent were arrested. Then the other villages unconcerned in the outrages bound themselves to support the Government. Even in the offending villages individuals were on the side of order. The rioters, however, came forward with specific demands—that the fines imposed should be remitted; that the allowance of one of the villages, which had been stopped, should be renewed; and that the Kohat Chief, who has the management of the Pass, should be displaced. The counter-demands of the Deputy Commissioner were, that all the principal men of the disaffected party should come in and sue for pardon; that all the former orders on the points in dispute should be at once obeyed; that a fine of one month's allowance should be paid; and that compensation in full should be made to all travellers plundered. In a few days the malcontents, pressed by their neighbours, gave in and complied with the terms of the District Officers. The Pass was re-opened, and the Afreedees quietly returned to their usual occupation of carrying salt and fire-wood to Peshawur.

Improving character of the tribe.

164. This incident, unimportant in itself, has been dwelt upon as illustrating the degree in which these mountain barbarians are beginning to be influenced by self-interest and civilization. There is less indifference to the crime of taking life; murder is not wantonly added to robbery. The outrages are less bold and violent. In 1850 the Afreedees actually cut up a party of Sappers and Miners when making the road on the Kohat side of the Kothul. Sir Charles Napier, when Commander-in-Chief, did not disdain to lead a force against these banditti. In 1853 they destroyed the Kothul towers. And

later, even while a Military force was at the mouth on the Peshawur side, the Afreedees attacked and got possession of these same towers. Their conduct was invariably marked by a savage audacity. But this last ebullition has fully proved that there is now a strong party among them, sensible of the advantages of peace and order, and aware of the power of Government to enforce its will.

Unity of religion and race.

165. The peculiarity of our position in the Kohat District as on the frontier generally, compared with the rest of India, is that the people are all of one religion; all are ignorant and bigotted Mahomedans without any admixture of Hindoos. There are not here the immiscible elements which, in most provinces, render a union of the population impossible. Moreover, the district of Kohat consists of a series of valleys running into the independent hills, which are inhabited by the same or kindred tribes. At a considerable elevation is the small canton of Terrah which, from its cool climate, is the summer resort of the Orukzaie and Afreedee tribes. The chief power is there enjoyed by one Syur Mahmood. This man holds opinions repugnant to the orthodox tenets of Islam, and an attempt was made to displace him by the assistance of the Afreedees, headed by Syud Ameer, a bigot, who, during 1857, endeavoured to rouse the Khyberees to a fanatical war against the British. The admission of this man to great influence over a tribe like the Orukzaies, who are both our subjects and neighbours, might have proved embarassing; but fortunately his intrigues were not successful.

Pindialee Mohmunds.

166. No tribe on the frontier has been more obstinate in its opposition to our power than the Pindiali Mohmunds, who occupy the hills on the left bank of the Swât River. The Chief, Nuwab Khan, held under the Sikh rule a Jagheer in our territory worth 800 Rupees a year. He failed to present himself to the British Authorities at annexation, and the Jagheer was resumed. In contempt of friendly overtures, he has, for the last ten years, held aloof from the Peshawur Authorities, and harassed our people to the limit of his power. The tribe having no possessions in, and little intercourse with, our territory, have not been coercible by blockade, and precautionary measures very harassing to our villages have been enforced for the protection of their flocks and the communication of intelligence. It is, therefore, a matter of congratulation that Nuwab Khan should, in January last, have voluntarily made his submission to the Commissioner, Captain James, C. B.

Fanatical Colony at Sitana.

167. An attempt was made during the year to re-establish the Colony of fanatical Hindoostanees at Sitana, which was dispersed by the expedition under Major General Sir Sydney Cotton, K. C. B., in 1858. It appears that the Hindoostanees found an asylum at a place called Mulkah in the Amazai country. With the connivance of the Otmanzai and Jydoon tribes of the neighbourhood, who were especially bound over to prevent their re-settlement, they regained a footing at Sirree, a post on the hill over the old site of Sitana, whence they commenced kidnapping Hindoo merchants, and plundering and murdering our subjects. But a blockade against the colluding tribes being promptly established, the demands of our authorities have been complied with.

Maharajah of Cashmere.

168. With Her Majesty's feudatory, the Maharajah of Cashmere and Jummoo, our communications have been of an ordinary nature. His Highness himself was chiefly occupied with the acquisition and administration of Ghilgit and Yasseen. The difficulties of keeping the force supplied during winter have been surmounted. The fame of the Maharaja has been increased by his success; and several petty states have during the year sent representatives to his Durbar for the first time. His conquest, if followed by a sound commercial policy, may be materially beneficial to those distant regions. He has now the means "of over-awing the robber clans of Nagar and Hoonza, who have for years infested the roads between Balti and Ladakh on the one side, and Yarkund on the other; and latterly to such an extent that those roads in their immediate neighbourhoods, though the shortest, have been almost completely closed to any thing in the shape of a merchant.*"

Railways and development of trade.

169. As the construction of the Sind and Punjab Railways progress, the development of trade with the Trans-Himalayan Countries of Central Asia must force itself on the attention of Government.

The Capital of Ladakh the entrepôt of Indian and Chinese trade.

170. The entrepôt of the Indian and Chinese trade is Leh, the Capital of Ladakh, the exact geographical position of which was last year scientifically fixed by Major Montgomerie.† Hither are brought both the shawl wool from the Chinese Provinces of Ruthog and Chang-Thang and the manufactured shawls from Cashmere; and from hence are sent to India tea, shawls, wool and borax; and to China opium, saffron, brocades and shawls. Cunningham, who visited Ladakh in 1846 and 1847, gives the following valuation of the imports and exports:—

Cunningham's valuation of the Imports and Exports of Ladakh.

Imports.			*Value.*
From the Chinese Territories	...	...	£26,765
Ditto Indian Ditto	...	...	£22,020
	Total	...	£48,785
Exports.			
To the Indian Territories	...	...	£23,800
Ditto Chinese Ditto	...	...	£21,600
	Total	...	£45,400

The amount of duties paid was estimated at £1,800. Major Montgomerie mentions that Kafilas still come to Leh every year from Yarkund and Lhassa. Of Yarkund Mr.

Atkinson's account of Yarkund.

* Major Montgomerie's Memorandum on Survey in Cashmere.

† Latitude 34° 9′ 30″ N., Longitude 77° 36′ 42″ E. Height above the Sea, 11,278 feet.

Atkinson collected the following account from merchants with whom he conversed:— "Yarkund contains nearly 14,000 houses, and the population was estimated at from 85,000 to 90,000 in 1852. There is also a Chinese garrison of 5,000 men. It is a place of considerable trade, and a great number of Chinese, Tatar, Bokharian and Cashmerian merchants reside here. Formerly Persians were also numerous, but now there are but few to be found in the City. The Bazars are three miles and a half in length, and on market days present a busy scene. Rich silks and porcelain are conspicuously displayed; also embroidered Kankalats, for which the Kirghie Chiefs give twenty and thirty horses in exchange; brick tea appears in vast quantities, as well as printed calicoes from Kokan. The loom of Cashmere contributes its quota to the mass of manufactured goods."

Routes by which trade may find its way from Ladakh to Peshawur or Mooltan.

171. The best route from Leh to Yarkund is 364½ miles long, and the Karakoram Pass, 18,600 feet high, is crossed in the journey. From Leh to the plains of the Punjab the merchant may either take his goods on coolies, sheep, or goats, over the Lunga Lacha and Thung Lung Passes, more than 17,000 feet high, crossing the Indus, Bhaga, and Chandra Rivers, when he will enter our district of Kulu, and proceed from thence to the markets of Noorpoor and Umritsur; or he will load his ponies and mules and take the shorter, easier, and more frequented road made by the Sikh conqueror Zorawur Singh in 1834, and annually travelled by numerous British Officers, over the Photo-la, Namyika, and Seojila Passes, and dispose of his merchandize at Sirinugur, or transmit it to Peshawur by land, or Mooltan by water.

How English goods might be forwarded to Central Asian markets.

172. With the increasing facilities for transport, a line of water carriage extending from Jhelum to the Sea-board, and a friendly territory up to within 200 miles of Yarkund, it would appear that, with attention and perseverance, our manufactures might be remuneratively introduced into that market to which Russian products are sent under much greater disadvantages.

Present contracted condition of trade.

173. As yet, however, trade is lamentably contracted, compared with the imports which are annually brought down through the Affghan mountains; those from the equally productive regions within or adjacent to the Maharaja's dominions are insignificant. A class of travelling merchants like the hardy Povindias about Ghuznee, whose camels are annually seen at Calcutta and Bombay, or the Tatar merchants who ply between Semipalatinsk and Nijni Novgorod has not yet arisen in the neighbourhood of the Kara-korum. His Highness has in many ways shown himself anxious for the prosperity of his subjects. But the fiscal system to which he has succeeded is injurious and oppressive to traders, and obstructive of the expansion of commerce. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, does not despair of effecting some improvement without exercising any undue interference.

Hope of effecting improvement.

Death of Raja Jowahir Singh.

174. Raja Jowahir Singh, the first cousin of the Maharaja, and the son of the celebrated minister Raja Dhyan Singh, expired at Umbalah in the month of December.

175. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been drawn during the year to the unsatisfactory administration of his territory by the Raja of Chumba, one of the most ancient of the Himalayan principalities. It has been intimated to the Raja that the British Government, whilst averse to exercising any interference in his political arrangements, regards him and not his ministers as responsible for the good Government of his territories.

Raja of Chumba.

176. The personal conduct of the young Raja of Mundee, a minor, has also been unsatisfactory ; and the Purohit or Hindoo ecclesiastic charged with his supervision has been dismissed.

Raja of Mundee.

177. On the attainment of his majority in 1853, the Rana of Joobul, a small State in the Simlah Hills, was allowed to resume its Government, which had been resigned by his father, and had been ministered by British Officers for a period of twenty-one years. An express condition was, however, attached to his accession, that, in the event of misrule, the Rana should be summarily deprived of power. Since 1856 the young Rana has been charged with various acts of high-handed oppression in the banishment and attainder of innocent men. The Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, the late Mr. G. C. Barnes, C. B., was directed to visit the territory, which he did twice during the year. On the second occasion, he ascertained that the Rana had attended to his instructions, and was pursuing a more conciliatory line of conduct. It has not, therefore, been necessary to take any more stringent measures against him, than warning and remonstrance.

Rana of Joobul.

178. Additional territory, yielding a revenue of Rupees 12,000 a year, has been conferred on the Maharaja of Bickaneer for his services during 1857.

Bickaneer.

179. In pursuance of an engagement entered into by Sir Henry Elliott when deputed to Lahore at the time of the annexation of the Punjab, but only recently made known to Government, the full powers of a Deputy Commissioner have been granted to Raja Tej Singh and Sirdar Shumshere Singh, who were formerly Members of the Lahore Regency.

Powers granted to Raja Tej Singh and Sirdar Shumshere Singh.

* * * * * *

183. A notice of the political events of the year would be incomplete without a record of the words in which the Governor General announced the future policy of the British monarchy towards the independent States of India :—

Governor General's announcement of future policy of the British monarchy.

" Notwithstanding the greater purity and enlightenment of our administration, its higher tone, its surer promise of future benefit to the people, as compared with any Native

Government, I still think, we have before us a higher and more pressing duty than that of extending our direct rule; and that our first care should be to strengthen that rule within its present limits, and to secure for our general supremacy the contended acquiescence and respect of all who are subjected to it.

"Our supremacy will never be heartily accepted and respected so long as we leave ourselves open to the doubts which are now felt, and which our uncertain policy has justified as to our ultimate intentions towards Native States.

"We shall not become stronger so long as we continue adding to our territory without adding to our European force; and the additions to that force, which we already require, are probably as large as England can conveniently furnish, and they will certainly cost as much as England can conveniently pay.

"As to Civil Government, our English Officers are too few for the work which they have on their hands, and our financial means are not yet equal to the demands upon us. Accession of territory will not make it easier to discharge our already existing duties in the administration of justice, the prosecution of public works, and in many other ways.

"The safety of our rule is increased, not diminished, by the maintenance of Native Chiefs well affected to us. Setting aside the well known services rendered by Sindiah, and subsequently by the Maharaja of Rewah, Chirkaric, and others over the wide tract of Central India, where our authority is most broken in upon by Native States. I venture to say that there is no man who remembers the condition of Upper India in 1857 and 1858, and who is not thankful that in the centre of the large and compact Province of Rohilkund there remained the solitary little State of Rampoor still administered by its own Mahomedan Prince; and that on the borders of the Punjab, and of the districts above Delhi, the Chief of Putialah and his kinsmen still retained their hereditary authority unimpared.

"In the time of which I speak, these patches of Native Government served as breakwaters to the storm, which would otherwise have swept over us in one great wave, and in quiet times they have their uses: restless men who will accept no profession but arms; crafty intriguers bred up in Native Courts, and others who would chafe at our stricter and more formal rule, live there contentedly: and should the day come when India shall be threatened by an external enemy, or when the interests of England elsewhere may require that her Eastern Empire shall incur more than ordinary risk; one of our best mainstays will be found in these Native States. But to make them so, we must treat their Chiefs and influential families with consideration and generosity, teaching that in spite of all suspicions to the contrary, their independence is safe; that we are not waiting for plausible opportunities to convert their country into British territory; and convincing them that they have nothing to gain by helping to displace us in favor of any new rulers from within or from without.

Bhawulpoor.

184. We cannot hope that the free action and secure stability which it is the object of this policy to ensure to Native States, however wisely and generously conceded, will never be abused. And in the Punjab the Government of Bhawulpoor forms an exception to the general good administration of their territories by Native Princes. On the

25th of May last a collision occurred between the Nuwab and his Minister Ahmud Khan, which terminated, after some open fighting, in the slaughter of the latter. The Nawab suffered his body to be treated with indignity, and the Lieutenant-Governor has felt himself constrained to express his grave displeasure of this and some other parts of the Nuwab's conduct. It is fair, however, to say that no public disorder has as yet followed this collision, and the people generally do not regret the death of the Minister.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

Measures attended to during the year.

185. The attention of the Local Government in this Department has been directed to reduction in fighting men and camp-followers of the Punjab Irregular Force, the re-constitution of the organized Police, the repression of raids on the Derajat frontier, and the maintenance of a strict blockade of the Muhsood Wuzeeree tribe, who were punished last year by an expeditionary force under the command of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B.

Expedition against the Muhsood Wuzeerees.

186. The immediate cause of this expedition, with a brief account of its proceedings and results, was given in the political section of last year's Report; the Military details may now be supplied.

History of the Tribe.

187. But before entering upon these details, it will be well to give a brief outline of the general history of the powerful and warlike tribe of which the "Muhsoods" are a branch, and of our relations with them since annexation.

As recorded in General Chamberlain's report.

188. This cannot be done better than in the following extracts from General Chamberlain's Report:—

Para. 3.—"The Wuzeerees are divided into three great branches, *viz.*, Ahmedzye, "Ootmanzye, and Muhsood; named after the three sons of Wuzeer, the first parent "and founder of the tribe, and from whom it takes its name. From these three "great branches spring numerous smaller ones, but which need not be named. The "reputed number of fighting men that each branch can bring into the field is—

"Ahmedzye	...	...	...	10,000 fighting men.
"Ootmanzye	...	...	...	14,000 „
"Muhsood	...	...	...	12,000 „

"but of the two first branches not more than one-third, and of the last one-fourth, "are armed with guns, the remainder carrying a sword and shield, to which many "add a pistol and dagger."

Para. 4.—"The birth-place of the tribe is Kaneegorum, at the Southern base of "the Peer-ghul Mountain, and from which, as their "numbers have increased, they have gradually spread "themselves, until they occupy their present limits; "but their stronghold is still in the valley and upon "the plateaus around the high Mountains of Peer-ghul, Shoe-dur and Koondeeghur,

Note.—They are a branch from the Sulyman or main range which separates the Western Trans-Indus border from the high table-lands of Affghanistan.

" where all assemble to pass the summer months; and in times of danger they and " their families and cattle retire to the forest-clad spurs of these Mountains, where, " from the ruggedness of the ground, they are almost unassailable."

Para. 5.—" The Ahmedzyes and Ootmanzyes may be described as migratory, " passing their lives in tents, and alternating between their winter quarters in the " low lands (towards the Koorum River and British border), and their summer " homes in the higher ranges. The Muhsoods, on the contrary, do not leave their " Mountains and reside in houses. The tract of country possessed by the tribe may " be broadly described as divided into three parts, of which the Ootmanzye occupy " the Northern, the Ahmedzye the central, and the Muhsood the Southern. Prior to " the annexation of the Punjab, some clans of the Ootmanzye and Ahmedzye had " wrested certain lands and possessed themselves of certain privileges within the " Kohat and Bunnoo districts, whereby, on annexation, they were necessarily " brought into direct contact with the British Government and its laws. The " Muhsoods had not acquired any such privileges, and consequently came not in " any manner under direct control."

Para. 6.—" The whole tribe are thieves, are proud of their prowess as such, and " unless paid black-mail, systematically make raids upon their neighbours; and " whilst no road in their vicinity is safe except to armed bodies, no stranger can enter " their country, save through the intervention of some holy or well known man. " Unlike all other independent border tribes, they have had the wisdom to avoid " internal feuds, have allowed a rude law sufficient weight to control them in their " intercourse with each other, and have worked for a common end. Thus, as their " numbers have increased, they have gradually overcome their neighbours and ex- " tended their limits, until they have become the most powerful and the most " dreaded tribe along the whole western border. Other tribes have been some- " what restrained in their internal policy by the fear of retaliation; but the " Wuzeerees have felt no such check, for, united themselves, they have been opposed to " disunited communities, and the fear of drawing down the vengeance of thousands " has been to them a shield for the safe practice of tyranny of every line. Lastly, " it may be said of them that they are proud of their numbers and of their con- " quests, and prouder still of their freedom, for they aver that in no time past " have they ever paid tribute to any King."

Para. 7.—" Such is the history of the tribe, who, upon annexation, became our " neighbours from the North-Western border of the Kohat district to the Ghwalarah " (or Gormal) Pass in front of Dera Ishmail Khan, the measured distance along the boun- " dary line being 140 miles. On their becoming our neighbours, every endeavour was " made to conciliate them; but from the very commencement some clans of the Ahmed- " zye and Ootmanzye, and the whole Muhsood branch exhibited the most hostile spirit " and committed constant aggressions. No traveller or caravan was safe within miles " of the border, except under strong escort. The Salt Mines in the neighbourhood " of Bahadoor Khael had to be protected by a fort and strong garrison. The Saidak " Pass, through which runs the main road between Kohat and Bunnoo, could not be

"traversed with safety, until the heights were crowned. A line of forts had to be "erected along the Bunnoo and Dehra Ishmail Khan borders to check inroads, and "every road within reach of the Hills to be guarded "and patrolled."

Note.—In the absence of knowledge of the country and of the ways of the marauders, the posts were originally built too far from the Hills, and have therefore not afforded the security they ought to have done. This is being remedied and every new post is placed well to the front at the foot of the Hills.

Para. 8.—"Whilst Government was thus incurring "expenditure for the protection of its subjects, its Offi- "cers were required 'to act purely on the defensive, to "'strive to conciliate those who dwelt altogether be- "'yond the boundary, and to reason into submission, "'and rule with forbearance those within our territory.' But it was not within the "capacity of Wuzecrees to believe that conciliation could co-exist with the ability to "exact redress; and so far from crediting our power to inflict punishment upon them "within their Mountains, they hoped and believed that, by constantly harassing the "border and giving asylum to every malcontent or proclaimed criminal, Government "would in the end be glad to buy them off. They accordingly kept the frontier in con- "stant turmoil; the Military posts, and on one occasion Bunnoo itself, were threatened "in force; the border villages were threatened, and in some instances, when not timely "supported, attacked and sacked, and such of their inhabitants as fell into their hands "slain or wounded; the village cattle, when insufficiently guarded, were driven off, and "the herdsmen killed; and small bands roamed the "country at night in the hope of coming across stray "travellers or husbandmen, whom they either murdered "or carried into captivity to ransom."

Note.—Many of the villages are within a short distance of the Hills, and at some seasons the only grazing ground is at the foot of the Hills.

Para. 9.—"At length at the close of 1852, after having tested the defensive "policy for upwards of three years, and endured constant injuries and indignities, Major "John Nicholson, then Deputy Commissioner of Bunnoo, obtained the sanction of "Government to undertake offensive operations against the Omerzye clan of the "Ahmedzye branch, who reside in the Hills to the North-East of Bunnoo and had made "themselves unusually obnoxious. They were surprised by a night march, a few of their "number killed, some encampments burnt, and the cattle captured brought away. In "short the expedition was successful, and from that time the Omerzyes became changed. "They refrained from raids, were re-admitted within the boundary, and have since re- "mained tolerable neighbours. This one successful act of retaliation sufficed to place "our relations with the whole Ahmedzye branch upon a satisfactory footing."

Para. 10.—"Since the punishment of the Omerzyes, it has been found necessary, "on three occasions on the Kohat border, to take offensive measures against the Caboo "Kheil clan of the Ootmanzye branch. On the first occasion (1855) the expedition of "the troops sufficed to make them come to an amicable settlement of our claim. On the "second (1856) the offending clan was surprised by a night march, and finding "themselves surrounded, and resistance hopeless, surrendered the murderers (of our "subjects) demanded of them, and suffered no injury. The third occasion was in "December last, when refusing to surrender the murderers of a British Officer to whom "they had afforded asylum, and trusting to the strength of their position, they fought

"and were defeated with the loss of their encampments and property, besides a large "quantity of sheep and cattle. Thus convinced of their inability to resist our arms, they "acceded to the terms imposed upon them; and there is therefore hope of a good "understanding for the future."

Para. 11.—"Lastly come the Muhsoods, who of all three branches are pre-eminent for "living by plunder and violence; and trusting implicitly to the inaccessibility of their "Mountains, their conduct from first to last has been outrageous. To go no further "back than the five years that I have commanded on this frontier, the Police reports "of the District Officer, to say nothing of the harassing duties imposed on the Military, "record against them the commission of 184 crimes of "a heinous nature, such as recorded at the termination "of paragraph 8. In addition to this list in March "1855, a Native Officer and twelve Troopers of mounted "Police, pursuing too far into the Hills, were surround-"ed and destroyed; and in November of the same "year some 3,000 of the tribe assembled in the pass "in the front of Tank with the intention of plundering that town, but were foiled in "their object by the Troops arriving by a forced march of fifty miles."

1855	41
1856	32
1857	40
1858	48
1859	23
Total	184

or 36⅘ per annum.

Para. 12.—"So far back as the Spring of 1855, the Chief Commissioner (Sir John "Lawrence) becoming impressed with the injuries committed by the Muhsoods, recom-"mended that a force be sent against them in that Autumn; but the proposal was not "carried out. In February 1857 Sir John Lawrence again found occasion to recom-"mend 'that retributive measures be no longer delayed,' and Government sanctioned "their being undertaken; but again circumstances arose to prevent their being carried "into execution."

Para. 13.—"Emboldened by years of immunity, and believing that they could suc-"cessfully oppose any attempt to penetrate their mountains, they, on the 13th March "last, without provocation or pretext of any kind, came out into the plains, to the num-"ber of some 4,000, headed by their principal men, with the intention of sacking the "town of Tank. Fortunately the Cavalry outposts in the neighbourhood had sufficient "warning to admit of 195* sabres being collected to "meet the inroad; and through the skill and boldness "of the Native Officer who exercised the command, "and the gallantry of all ranks, this small body of dis-"ciplined and well armed men met and drove back the marauders to the hills, making "them leave upwards of 100 dead in the field, besides a larger number wounded, at a "loss to ourselves of a few men, but many horses. This outrage was considered as "filling up the measure of their offences. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor "General ordered that a force should enter their mountains, and there exact satisfaction "for the past, and security for the future."

* 5th Regiment Punjab Cavalry...	158
Mounted Police	37
Total ...	195

Para. 15.—"On receipt of the order for conducting Military operations, steps were "at once taken to assemble the necessary troops; and on the day month that the ma-

"raiders emerged from their mountains to sack Tank, a force pitched its camp upon the "scene of their disgrace, preparatory to penetrating their strong-hold in search of re- "dress; but prior to moving, a proclamation was sent to the Muhsood Chiefs, to announce "the object for which the Government forces entered their hills; to tell them that, with- "in a fixed period, they were free to attend the camp for the purpose of learning the "demands of the British Government; and that on their failing to appear, or not com- "plying with the demands, they and their tribe would be treated as enemies and "punished; and that their blood would be upon their own heads."

March of the Expedition.

189. The above extracts from Brigadier General Chamberlain's Report explain why the operations now detailed were undertaken, and show that before entering their hills every opportunity was afforded the tribe to come to terms, but in vain; they had taken their course and adhered to it. No reply was received to the Brigadier General's proclamation. Reports reached Camp that the Wuzeerees were assembling within a few miles of the plains,—further delay was to be avoided, and accordingly on the morning of the 16th April, Brigadier General Chamberlain struck his Camp, and with a force of 5,196† fighting men crossed the border by the Tank-Zam entrance opposite Tank.

† Staff	...	8
Sappers and Miners	...	478
Artillery	...	237
Cavalry	...	339
Infantry	...	4,134
Total	...	5,196

Its progress.

190. Meeting with no opposition, the force, on the 18th idem, reached a walled village called Shingee-ka-kote, about 28 miles from Tank: On the approach of our Cavalry, a small party of the Wuzeerees, who had been left there, quitted the village. One was killed, a few taken prisoners, and some head of cattle and 200 sheep were seized on the hill side.

Take possession of Chandola.

191. A body of the border Militia was located at the village of Chandola, at the Western mouth of the Tunis-Tunga, to keep open communication with Tank, and thus ensure the passage of supplies, &c.

Force divided and a portion left under Colonel Lumsden at Paloseen.

192. Before moving upon Kaneegoram, it was determined to penetrate the Shahoon and Koondeeghur Mountains; but to retain possession of Chandola, and keep open communication with the rear, it became necessary to divide the force; and accordingly a Detachment of the strength marginally noted was left at Paloseen, four miles in advance of Chandola, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, C. B.

4 Field Guns.
100 Cavalry.
1,564 Infantry.

General Chamberlain moves towards Shahoon.

193. On the 20th Brigadier General Chamberlain, with the greater portion of the Cavalry and Infantry, and the Mountain Guns, supplied with provisions for eight days, moved towards Shahoon; the gorge was unoccupied, save by a small party of the enemy, who retired as our own Infantry ascended the heights, causing by their fire, however, a few casualties. The defile is described as narrow and difficult, and about three miles in length,

the hills on either side closing in so as to render Artillery of little use. On emerging at the Western end of the gorge, Major R. Taylor, whilst reconnoitering the road ahead, came in broken ground upon three Wuzeerees, who attacked his party and wounded three men and some horses before they were killed.

Further progress.

194. On the 22nd the force reached Burrund at the foot of the Koondeeghur Mountain, and on the 23rd Jungee-Khan-ke-kote, a distance of about 24 miles from Paloseen.

Fort and Village of Jungee Khan destroyed.

195. Jungee Khan, the principal chief of the whole Muhsood tribe, with his son and nephew, had fallen the previous month in the attack upon Tank. His fort was now blown up and village destroyed; the residence of a neighbouring Chief, who was known not to have participated in that outrage, was spared.

General Chamberlain returns to join Colonel Lumsden.

196. Having now seen the greater part of the South-Western portion of the district, and burned the crops, the force proceeded to retrace its steps, in view to joining Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden's Column prior to an advance on the capital.

Attack on Colonel Lumsden's Camp.

197. As the Troops were falling in for this purpose, on the morning of the 24th a despatch was received from Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, reporting the successful repulse of an attack made upon his Camp at dawn the previous day by a body of 3,000 men.

Absence of opposition to General Chamberlain accounted for.

198. The absence of opposition to Brigadier General Chamberlain's advance was thus accounted for: It appears that the Wuzeerees had assembled in two large bodies, one to defend the passes in the more immediate neighbourhood of their capital, the other to attack the numerically weaker Camp at Paloseen.

Colonel Lumsden checks the attack on his Camp.

199. But the latter move was eminently unsuccessful. Although in the first headlong rush the vastly superior strength of the Wuzeerees enabled them to annihilate the Pickets, the advance of the great mass was quickly checked by Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden at the head of an inlying Company of Guides; about 500 of the bravest of the band, however, dashed into Camp, cutting down all within their reach.

The Wuzeerees borne back by the Guides.

200. The attack was so sudden and unexpected, that some slight confusion prevailed; but the Guides were quickly rallied by Lieutenants Bond and Lewis, who bore the Wuzeerees back at the point of the Rifle sword, killing many and clearing the Camp.

Major Rothney's advance on the enemy's flank.

201. Whilst this was going on on the right, Major Rothney in command of the Goorkhas, supported by the 4th Seikhs, advanced on the enemy's flank, bearing down on the mass of the Wuzeerees with admirable steadiness. When clear of the Camp the Guides joined

this force, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, with the Detachments of the three Corps, pursued the enemy for fully three miles over the Hills, inflicting severe punishment, until they broke and dispersed.

Loss on both sides.		
Fighting men killed	...	21
Ditto wounded	...	109
Camp-followers killed	...	16
Ditto wounded	...	23

202. Though our loss* in this affair was considerable, that of the enemy was much more severe, 132 dead Wuzeerees having been counted in and about Camp and on the line of retreat.

Conduct of the Officers and men engaged in repelling this attack.

203. Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden reported in the highest terms on the conduct of the Officers and Troops engaged in this affair. Major Rothney, commanding the Huzara Goorkha Battalion, in particular, seems to have distinguished himself for promptness of decision and correctness of judgment.

Return of the Main Column.

204. To revert to the Main Column, which had commenced on the 24th to retrace its steps, it met with no opposition in its return; but as the attack on Colonel Lumsden's Camp shewed a determined hostility on the part of the Wuzeerees, it was deemed necessary to destroy such crops and villages as had been spared on the occasion of the advance. The two Columns were re-united on the 26th, and the Camp was pitched at Mundain Cuchee, a mile and a half above Paloseen.

Sick and wounded sent back to Tank.

205. From the 27th to the 1st of May the force remained halted, to admit of the sick and wounded being sent back to Tank, and for the litters to rejoin, preparatory to an advance on the Capital.

Arrival of a deputation of Muhsood Chiefs.

206. The advance was further postponed by the arrival in Camp of a deputation of 11 Muhsood Chiefs, who were received by the Commissioner Major Taylor, Brigadier General Chamberlain, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden. Every exertion was used to persuade these Chiefs of the advantages of peace, and to show them how anxious we were to avoid further hostilities. They were informed that if the tribe was too poor to make the necessary compensation for the cattle stolen during the last eight years, the concession of a free passage for the force to Kaneegorum, with security for the future good conduct of the tribe, would be accepted as indemnity for the past. The Chiefs were further assured that if these terms were accepted, neither their houses nor crops should be injured, and after one day's halt at Kaneegorum the force should return either by the Bunnoo or Tank route, as most convenient.

Their return.

207. The meeting, however, broke up without any definite understanding having been arrived at, the Chiefs returned to their clans, and preparations were made for the advance of the force.

208. It was evident that the Wuzeerees were determined to fight. The force, therefore, marched on the 2nd to Jungee-ke-kote, and on the 3rd reached Zerunaim, at the Southern entrance to the Awnai; the destruction of houses and crops was renewed.

The Force marches.

209. It now became apparent that the enemy had fixed on the Burrara Gorge, about five miles from Camp, as the most easy of defence, and that at this point they would oppose the further progress of the Column. This Gorge is described by Brigadier General Chamberlain as the most difficult of any that was seen, whilst the Awnai Gorge, where resistance was first anticipated, proved to be the easiest, thus accounting for the non-appearance of the enemy at this latter point. From the Awnai Gorge the Brigadier General thus describes the onward route to the Capital:—"From the Awnai upwards the passage is considerably "narrower than it is below it, and the Hills on either side are steeper and higher. In "short from this point upwards the whole road is a defile, until close to Kancegorum, "when the Hills become lower and rounder in form."

The Burrara Gorge.

210. Soon after day-light on the 4th the force moved forward, and after advancing four miles upon the defile, entered a narrow cultivated dale, at the further end of which, and distant about a mile, was the Burrara-Tunga; the heights on both sides were crowned by the enemy, estimated at from four to seven thousand.

The advance of the Force upon the defile.

211. The Burrara-Tunga is described as "a narrow cleft, cut by the Tank-Zam through a chain of Mountains crossing its course at right angles. Both sides of this passage are perpendicular to a height of 40 or 50 feet, from which the Mountains slope upwards at a considerable incline." The Southern face of the Western Hill being inaccessible to Infantry, but having a tower at the point where its Eastern slope descends perpendicularly into the gorge. Every commanding point was crossed by a breast-work, and the gorge itself closed by a wall of boulders and trees equal to resist Siege Artillery.

The Burrara-Tunga described.

COLUMNS OF ATTACK.

* *Right Column Advance.*	† *Left Column Advance.*
Wing of 3rd Punjab Infantry, 300 strong, under Lieutenant Ruxton.	Wing 6th Punjab Infantry, 300 strong, Lieutenant Fisher.
Support.	*Support.*
2nd Punjab Infantry, 500 strong, Lieutenant-Colonel Green, C.B.	Wing Guide Infantry, 250 strong, Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, C.B.
Huzara Mountain Train, 4 pieces, Captain Butt.	Peshawur Mountain Train, 4 pieces, Captain DeBude.
Reserve.	*Reserve.*
Wing 1st Punjab Infantry, Captain Keyes.	Wing 6th Police Battalion, 300 men, Lieutenant Orchard.

212. Two Columns of attack were formed:—The right* under Lieutenant-Colonel Green, C. B.; left† under Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, C. B.; four field pieces and the Wings of the 4th and 24th Punjab Infantry formed the support, about 900 yards from the gorge, with a Wing of Goorkhas and Cavalry a little in their rear as a reserve; the baggage being massed in rear, guarded by a Detachment of the 14th Punjab Infantry and Foot levies, with a Wing of the 4th Seikh Infantry as a rear guard.

213. Lieutenant-Colonel Green's Column met with considerable resistance; but after a difficult ascent, covered by the fire of Captain Butt's Mountain Train Guns, and that of the Field Pieces below, the leading men of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, headed by Lieutenant Ruxton reached to within a short distance of the breastworks, but in too small numbers and too broken to make the final rush. Here a check occurred, and the Wuzeerees rushing from their breastwork drove the 3rd back upon the support, which also gave way, and the Wuzeerees continued their gallant attack upon the Reserve and Mountain Guns. But short was their triumph. Captains Keyes and Butt received them like gallant soldiers and drove them back when breastwork after breastwork was won. The casualties were 30 killed including Lieutenant Aytoun‡, and 84 wounded, the enemy leaving 35 dead bodies on the ground.

Lieutenant-Colonel Green's Column.

‡ Her Majesty's 94th Regiment attached to the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

214. In the meantime the fire of our Guns being directed on their right, the enemy were evidently giving way. Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden was ordered to advance, which he accomplished with excellent judgment, and then ascending the eastern slope of the Hill, cleared ridge after ridge with his Mountain Guns at a loss of only two men.

The ridge cleared of the enemy.

215. No further opposition was offered, and the Camp was pitched on the Bungeewalla Cucha, three miles beyond the defile; the crops in the neighbourhood were given over to the cattle, and the houses set fire to. In the evening a deputation was received from the Muhsood Chief and from the Chiefs of Makeem, suing for peace. On this occasion the Officers whom Brigadier General Chamberlain specially noticed were Captains Keyes and Butt and Lieutenant Ruxton.

No further opposition offered by the enemy.

216. On the 5th the force advanced, and after a march of 15 miles halted near Kaneegorum. Relying on the friendly professions of the Chiefs, no injury was done to crops and property.

The Force halts at Kaneegorum.

217. At Maidanee, about four miles from Kaneegorum, the force was met by the Syuds and Oormun elders of the place, to whom assurances of protection were given. It should be observed that no Wuzeeree resides in the town, which is only occupied by the few remaining members of the Oormun tribe, the original occupiers of the country, until dispossessed by the Muhsoods.

Protection given to the Oormun Elders of Maidanee.

218. The force halted during the 6th, 7th, and 8th, and sent messengers to ascertain the intentions of the Muhsood Chiefs. Most unsatisfactory answers were received, and reports reached Camp that they were consulting where they could best oppose the egress of the force.

Attempt to ascertain the intentions of the Muhsood Chiefs.

219. No further communication being made by the Chiefs, the troops moved back on the 9th to Doatoga, 5½ miles, setting fire to every thing that had been spared and protected on its upward march, one exception being made in favor of the property of the son of the Ahmedzye Chief Swahir Khan, famous for having, as far back as 1824, shown civility to the enterprizing traveller Moorcroft, and subsequently to the British Officers engaged in the settlement of Bunnoo in 1847.

The Troops move back.

220. On the 10th the force marched 5¾ miles towards Makeem, meeting with no opposition, save that attempts were made to harrass the Rear Guard; but owing to the skilful arrangements of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilde, C. B., commanding, only two men and one horse were wounded. All Muhsood property was destroyed.

Attempts of the enemy to harrass the Rear Guards.

221. On the 11th the force halted at Makeem; the residence of the Chiefs of the tribe now deserted. In view to save the town, every effort was again made to induce the tribe to listen to reason, but without effect. Makeem was, therefore, destroyed.

Makeem destroyed.

222. Operations were now closed and the force turned towards Bunnoo, the course by which it was originally intended to return. As the Column moved away on the 12th, two high towers which guard the Eastern entrance of the valley and had been occupied by our pickets were blown up.

Operations are closed.

223. The direction of the march was now changed towards the North; 8¼ miles took the force to Rugmuh, from which descends the Phissora defile leading to Bunnoo. Shortly after leaving Maheer, the Muhsood boundary is passed; but before crossing it, their village of Todacheena was given to the flames, and its crops destroyed.

Direction of march changed towards the North.

224. On passing the Muhsood boundary, the Ahmedzye lands were entered; small parties of Muhsood horsemen still followed and endeavoured to annoy the line of march from the Hill sides, and this continued until the 15th, when the force reached Surehah, from which date no more was seen of them.

Entrance into the Ahmedzye lands.

225. On the 18th the force marched to Speen Soonk, 10 miles clear of the defile, and within the British boundary; and two more short marches took it into Bunnoo.

Return of the Force to Bunnoo.

226. Although the expedition did not result in the submission of the Muhsoods, its success was great; a loss was inflicted on the tribe from which they will not recover for years. Whenever they met our Troops, although in passes which they had hitherto deemed impregnable,

Great success of the Expedition.

they were invariably defeated. Their Chief Town Kaneegorum was occupied, and spared only on payment of a fine, whilst Makeem, another principal Town, was destroyed, and their hitherto unknown country surveyed and mapped.

Conduct and spirit of the Troops.

227. Before concluding this notice of the Muhsood Wuzeeree Expedition, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to express his warm approbation of the conduct and spirit of the Troops, which were most excellent throughout.

Services of Officers noticed.

228. The services of the following Officers of the Punjab Irregular Force were specially noticed by Brigadier General Chamberlain, commanding:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Wilde, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Green, C.B.
Major Rothney.
Captain Keyes.
Captain Butt.
Lieutenant Ruxton.
Surgeon Buckle.

Services of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

229. The Brigadier General has also brought prominently to notice the valuable aid afforded him throughout the campaign, both as Political and Military Officers, by the Commissioner and Deputy Commisssoner, Major R. Taylor and Captain Coxe.

Punjab Irregular Force—Reduction effected.

230. The annexed Statement marked A exhibits the reduction effected in the Force. A decrease of 480 fighting men and 279 camp-followers has been carried out at an approximate annual saving of Rupees 1,16,032. The Statement also shows the present distribution of the various Regiments composing the Force. The 3rd Seikh Infantry is still in Hindoostan; during the past year the 2nd Seikh Infantry returned to the Punjab.

Inefficiency of case shot issued from the Magazines, tested.

231. The inefficiency of case shot hitherto issued from Magazines for the use of the two Frontier Mountain Train Batteries had for some time attracted the notice of Brigadier General Chamberlain, who resolved to test it; the trial was conducted in his presence, and the result was most unsatisfactory, owing to the small number of balls contained in the projectile. Some interesting experiments were then made by substituting leaden bullets for the iron balls. These experiments tended fully to establish the great superiority of case shot filled with leaden bullets over the description heretofore made up. They were most ably carried out by Captain DeBude, the Commandant of the Peshawur Mountain Train. A report was made to the Select Committee of Artillery Officers, and for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; and His Excellency has recommended to the Supreme Government that in future all canister shot prepared in Magazines for Mountain Train Guns be filled with leaden bullets.

Police.

232. To give effect to the wishes of the Supreme Government for the amalgamation of the Military with the Civil Police Force, considerable reduction became necessary in the Military Police. Discharges fell heaviest on the mounted branch. Gratuity on discharge was given to each man, and in effecting reduction due consideration was shown to old servants of the State, and to all others who had, by field services during the mutiny or otherwise, established claims to consideration.

Decrease effected and approximate saving.

233. The Statements annexed, marked B and C, will show in detail the decrease effected and the approximate saving. The actual decrease of expenditure will be considerably less perhaps, as European supervision has to be provided for; but the financial result of the change of system will be referred to under its appropriate heading in this report. The new Constabulary arrangements have not been extended to the districts of Dera Ishmael Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan, Bunnoo and Kohat, the character of the people and of the tribes on the Derajat and Kohat border rendering it inexpedient at present to modify the existing system. The reduction of the organized Police force may be briefly given as follows :—

Infantry Police, 867 fighting men and 24 non-combatants; saving Rupees 61,920 per annum.

Mounted Police, 760 fighting men and 6 non-combatants; saving Rupees 2,49,600 per annum.

Total saving on Police, Rupees 3,11,520 per annum.

Mounted and Foot Levies—reductions during the past year.

234. The Statements marked D, E, F, show the strength and distribution of Levies on the 1st May 1860 and May 1861. They exhibit a reduction during that period of 1,810 fighting men and 56 non-combatants, at an approximate annual saving of Rupees 3,10,000. With exception of those employed at Kohat and Dehra Ishmael Khan, who take part in the frontier defence, the Levies still maintained are engaged on Police duties at the places indicated in the Statements.

Raids.

235. On the Asnee and Dehra Ghazee Khan frontier our border has been respected, and there has been comparative tranquillity. Towards the Derajat and Tank Frontier, inroads by small bands of marauders have from time to time occurred, chiefly by Wuzeerees, aided by robbers of other clans. In some instances the robbers managed to escape to the Hills with their booty; but, generally speaking, the results of their forays have not been profitable; in many instances they have been hotly pursued, and obliged to abandon their spoil. Occasionally they have paid the penalty of their misdeeds, and have fallen by the hands of our troopers. These remarks apply to the proceedings of small parties of plunderers. To check aggression on the Dehra Ishmael Khan and Tank border by any considerable force of

Blockade.

the Wuzeerees, a chain of posts was established in close proximity to the Hills, held by Cavalry, Infantry and Military Police, whereby the tribe, as a body, has been effectually restrained. The Frontier outpost duty has in consequence fallen heavily upon officers and men; but it has been cheerfully and efficiently performed.

Frontier Station of Asnee abandoned.

236. The Frontier Station of Asnee having, after a trial of 10 years, been found unsuited for a station, owing to difficulty of drainage, the scarcity of water, and proved unhealthiness of locality, was, during the past year, abandoned as a Cantonment for a Cavalry Regiment,—and Rajanpore, possessing many advantages as regards climate, soil, and position, selected. Rajanpore, seven miles North-East of Asnee, is on the Trunk Road from Scinde, and is a telegraph station.

Commendation of European Officers, Frontier Force.

237. The services of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B., Commanding the Frontier Force, are too well known and recognized by the Supreme Government to need particular mention in this Report; but His Honor desires to place on record his unqualified approbation of the Brigadier General's management of the Force during the period under notice. Nor can the Lieutenant-Governor forego this opportunity of remarking on the admirable manner in which Brigadier General Chamberlain planned and carried out the operations of the Muhsood Wuzeeree Campaign.

The conduct of the Force has been excellent; that of the following Officers during the past year deserves special notice:—

Artillery.

Captain A. Gillespie.
Captain F. R. DeBude.
Captain F. R. Butt.

Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Hughes, C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Browne, C. B., V. C.
Major L. B. Jones.
Lieutenant C. J Godby.
Captain W. H. Pagett.

Guides.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Lumsden, C. B.
Lieutenant T. G. Kennedy.
Lieutenant C. W. Hawes.

Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Wilde, C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. G. Green, C. B.,
Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Vaughan.
Captain C. P. Keyes.
Captain M. R. Somerville.

Captain W. D. Hoste.
Lieutenant A. W. Ruxton.
Major O. E. Rothney.
Captain J. P. W. Campbell.
Captain G. W. Harding.
Captain R. Renny.
Lieutenant G. A. Williams.

Police.

Captain G. McAndrew.
Captain J. W. Younghusband.
Captain R. N. Tronson.
Captain H. Miller.
Captain W. Wyld.
Major A. Smith.
Lieutenant W. W. Boddam.

Cantonment Joint Magistrates.

Captain E. W. E. Howard.
Captain J. W. F. Bean.
Captain A. LeGallais.
Captain T. C. Darnell.
Lieutenant A. Stewart.
Captain J. Tickell.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL.

Fall of Rain compared with previous year.

238. The average fall of rain throughout the Province is reported to have been 33.8 inches in 1860-61 to 57.2 inches in 1859-60. The registration of the Ganges is not yet made so carefully as to entitle the results to implicit belief. The failure of rain seems to have been complete in September and October, and in December and January.

Price of Grain compared.

239. The dearness of food caused by the famine will be seen from the following Price Current of best Wheat, taken on the 1st of January of the years specified :—

Districts.	1859-60.			1860-61.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi	0	24	0	0	8	0
Lahore	0	39	8	0	14	0
Peshawur	0	35	12	0	29	5

240. Although the harvests on unirrigated lands were scanty throughout the Punjab, the yield from watered tracts was generally superior, both in quality and quantity. The great demand for corn in the Delhi Territory and the extraordinarily high prices led to its extensive exportation from the hills of Kangra and the wheat fields of the Jullundur and Baree Doabs. This trade has been especially beneficial to the owners of irrigated and inundated land, who have been much depressed by the cheapness of agricultural produce prevailing for so many years. The keenness with which exportation was carried on when prices became decidedly remunerative, proves that the people are fully awake to their own interests, and that to the extent of their means they are as ready as other nations to avail themselves of any facilities for traffic which may be provided for them. The manner in which the Delhi Territory, drained as it had been of food by war and famine, was supplied from Hindoostan and the Punjab is a beautiful illustration of the law of political economy which prohibits any interference of the State in the corn trade. The following remarks of Adam Smith might have been written from observation of the events of the past year:—

Superior produce of watered tracts.

Extensive exportation of grain from certain tracts, and other incidents connected with the dearth.

Appropriate remarks of Adam Smith.

> In an extensive corn country between all the different parts of which there is a free commerce and communication, the scarcity occasioned by the most unfavorable seasons can never be so great as to produce a famine, and the scantiest crop, if managed with frugality and economy, will maintain through the year the same number of people that are commonly fed in a more affluent manner by one of moderate plenty. The seasons most unfavorable to the crop are those of excessive drought or excessive rain. But as corn grows equally upon high and low lands, upon grounds that are disposed to be too wet, and upon those that are disposed to be too dry, either the drought or the rain which is hurtful to one part of the country is favourable to another; and though both in the wet and in the dry season the crop is a good deal less than in one more properly tempered, yet in both, what is lost in one part of the country is in some measure compensated by what is gained in the other."

Whilst it must be acknowledged that the perfect application of these observations must await the completion of our Railway and Canal systems, that they deserve quotation is shown by the disposition which has been evinced by the independent Chiefs, and even by some of the Civil Authorities to act on other principles.

Disposition of some to act on other principles.

241. Mr. Melvill, Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States, states that whilst the British Zemindars of the Palum Valley realized immense profits, "the independent Chiefs of this division prevented the export of grain from their territories, but they are mostly inclined to admit that they were in error. The Kupoorthulla Raja has now thrown open the trade. I believe that there never was a greater difference in price than one seer per rupee between Kupoorthulla and Jullundur, notwithstanding the embargo laid on the export of grain, and the efforts to prevent grain leaving Mundee, Sooket and Chumba have proved very unavailing."

The Trans-Sutlej Commissioner's testimony against interference with free trade.

African Imphee.

242. The African Imphee lately naturalized in the Jullundur Doab is said to be valuable for fodder.

Belfast Flax Company.

243. A Company established at Belfast for the cultivation of flax in the Punjab have, during the past year, deputed an Agent to Sealkote, in which district an area of 1,070 acres has been sown with flax. The crop being sown late, the fibre has turned out shorter than it should be; but with more care there is every hope of the experiment proving successful. The seed is advanced by the Agent to the cultivators, and the crop when matured is bought by him at once. Amongst many other improvements the Punjab owes this application of English capital to the development of one its most valuable staples, to Mr. McLeod, C. B., Financial Commissioner, who whilst on leave contributed greatly to the formation of the Company.

"Stillengia Sebifera."

244. Attempts are being made to naturalize the "*Stillengia Sebifera*" or Chinese Tallow Tree.

Potatoes.

245. The cultivation of potatoes for the supply of the Rawul Pindee and Murree markets is extending in Huzara. The rise of rent from this cause on land hitherto giving no return is distinctly traceable. The Commissioner of Peshawur reports that there is a disposition amongst the people beyond the border to obtain land for cultivation within our territory. This is a satisfactory indication of the gradual change of habits which contact with our more civilized subjects is beginning to effect. Even more encouraging is the project of a Frontier Zemindar in the Dehra Ghazee Khan district, Mussoo Khan by name, to make a small canal from the Indus at his private expense.

Cotton.

246. The interest which attaches at present to the cultivation of Cotton in the Punjab will justify the insertion of the following return :—

Statement of Cotton cultivation in the several Divisions of the Punjab and its dependencies.

Division.	Cotton area in acres.	Estimated aggregate outturn in maunds.	Estimated value, Rupees.	Quantity exported maunds
Delhi	24,211	28,672	2,75,331	24,198
Hissar	40,819	76,208	5,22,275	32,776
Cis-Sutlej States	50,707	58,195	4,55,958	None.
Trans-Sutlej States	47,795	87,339	8,68,658	3,500
Umritsur	73,324	87,945	9,37,366	29,012
Lahore	42,230	36,552	3,75,604	10,292
Rawul Pindee	72,747	56,015	6,05,214	12,543
Mooltan	56,350	62,267	7,77,505	17,179
Derajat	39,400	34,465	4,48,110	36,700
Peshawur	19,930	13,812	1,98,866	1,775
Total	4,67,513	5,41,460	54,64,887	1,67,975

247. The local price varies from 22 seers the Rupee in Huzara to 8 maunds in Hoshiarpore. It is evident that at the most 40 or 50,000 maunds are sent from these Provinces to the Sea-coast. The exportation is generally to the countries adjoining the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor is himself disposed to think that if a local demand were to arise, the production of cotton might be indefinitely increased. It would, however, be necessary for English speculators to have their Agents in the country ready to pay at once for the crop, and to give directions regarding the method of cleaning it. It is believed that a greater breadth of cotton has been sown during the current year.

Indigo.

248. The cultivation of Indigo in the Dehra Ghazee Khan District has increased so much, that the manufacturing apparatus has been found insufficient for the quantity. The manufactured article is exported to Affghanistan.

Merino Sheep.

249. The breeding from Merino sheep progresses satisfactorily in the Huzara district.

SECTION XII.

PART II.—SURVEYS.

Derajat Survey concluded.

250. The revenue survey of the Derajat was concluded by Captain H. C. Johnstone. The operations were confined to the Pergunnahs of Dehra Ishmael Khan, Kolachee, part of Lukhee, and Tank. The area surveyed covers 4,737 square miles, and the cost amounted to Rupees 10-7-2 per square mile.

Cashmere Survey.

251. Much interest attaches to the survey of Cashmere, which, under the direction of Major Montgomerie, is now considerably advanced. The stupendous height of some of the mountains in the neighbourhood of the operations, ranging from 18,000 to 26,000 feet above the sea, render the triangulation extremely arduous in its progress up the River Indus. Topographical sketches have been made of the whole valley of the Indus from Skardo the capital of little Thibet or Balti, to Leh the capital of Ladak, as well as the whole of the Sooroo and Dras Valleys, the plains of Deosai, and a large portion of the Nubra or Shayok Valley. The area, about 12,000 square miles in extent, was found to embrace all sorts of ground from an altitude of 27,000 feet down in a few cases to 8,000 feet above the sea. It included at least 350 square miles of glaciers for the most part of the larger kind. Glaciers are in this section of the Himalayas very much larger and more numerous than in any part of the Himalayas previously surveyed. Possibly this is in some measure due to the latitude, as all these glaciers lie between latitudes 33 and 36 degrees North, but it must also be partly the result of the immense heights of the peaks generally; as with the exception of those of Nepal, they exceed all other parts of the Himalayas that have yet been measured. There is hardly any portion of the Upper Indus without glaciers, but they are largest and abound most near the Himalayan and Karakorum Ridges.

"The plains of Deosai are perhaps the most curious topographical feature of the country sketched during the season. The plains consist of about 580 square miles of gently undulating ground, averaging at least 14,000 feet above the sea, surrounded on all sides by rugged mountains, running up from 16,000 to 17,000 feet. The drainage escaping through a not easily distinguishable gorge, falls into the Dras River above Kirkitchoo. This tributary of the Dras River is called the Shigar and sometimes the Shingo River; it brings down gold with its water, and gold washing is carried on just below the junction."

"Major Montgomerie is in hopes that "the triangulation of the Grand Trigonometrical survey may be joined on to that of Russia, and thus accomplish the project of Colonel Everest, who wished to measure the arc between Cape Comorin and Nova Zembla, an arc including nearly seventy degrees of the earth. To accomplish this there at present remains a gap of little over five degrees of Chinese Territory: the operations of the Cashmere series extending beyond latitude 36 degrees, and the Government of Tobolsk now coming below latitude 42 degrees."*

PART III.—DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

Inspector General of Prisons required to submit an Annual General Report.

252. A simple administrative reform, but one of very beneficial tendency, has been effected in the supervision of the dispensaries and of vaccine operations. The Inspector General is *Ex-officio* Inspector also of the dispensary *buildings*. But he has not previously made any report to the Local Government regarding the general state of these institutions. Yet, inspecting as he does the buildings and belonging to the medical profession, no functionary has the same combined opportunity and ability of observing the defects and comparative efficiency of the dispensaries and their management. It has, therefore, been arranged that the Inspector General shall receive the reports annually made by the District Officers, and having collated them with the results of his personal observation, shall submit to the Government a general report on the subject for the whole Province. The Lieutenant-Governor by this means obtains a detailed account, drawn up by a competent Officer of every dispensary, and is enabled to judge of the progress made, and when deserved, to allot rewards to the Native Medical attendants. His Honor has himself inspected most of the dispensaries during the year.

Comparative Statement of Patients treated, shows an increase.

253. The following statistics show an increased attendance, though, owing to the scarcity of rain, the year was unusually healthy:—

Patients treated in Punjab Dispensaries.

	Remaining at end of 1859.	In-door.			Out-door.			Grand Total.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1859 ...	1,956	9,068	1,211	10,279	1,01,343	34,147	1,35,490	1,47,725
1860 ...	2,063	11,471	1,652	13,123	1,30,713	33,695	1,64,408	1,79,594
Difference ...	+ 107	+ 2,403	+ 441	+ 2,844	+ 29,370	— 452	+ 28,918	+ 31,869

* Major Montgomerie's Memorandum on the Cashmere Survey.

Increase in Vaccine operations.

The statistics of vaccine operations given below evince improvement:—

Year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
1859—Punjab Dispensaries ...	68,512	15,285	8,474	92,221
1859-60—Superintendent Vaccination ...	12,877	2,063	1,159	16,099
	81,389	17,298	9,633	1,08,320
1859—Punjab Dispensaries ...	90,188	21,559	10,929	1,22,676
1859-60—Superintendent Vaccination ...	21,174	3,799	1,514	26,487
	1,11,362	25,358	12,443	1,49,163
Increase ...	29,973	8,060	2,810	40,843

Dr. Hathaway's Summary of results.

254. The following is the judgment passed by the Inspector General, Doctor Hathaway, on the results of the year's operations:—

"The general review of the working of the dispensaries and vaccine institutions, during the past year, shows decided progress and improvement. Not only have the applicants for medical aid increased to such a degree, that they exhibit an excess of more than 17 per cent. over the aggregate cases of the previous twelvemonth, but the returns also show that a much larger degree of relief has been obtained, and a greater proportion of cases cured than in former periods.

"Vaccination has been carried out to a wider extent than in any previous year, and with an increase of 17 per cent. of really successful cases, while the system introduced at my suggestion of making use of check registers, the increased number of Agents employed during the cold season, and the plan of letting one vaccinator always accompany the District Officer when out in camp, are additional guarantees, not only that more full reliance may be placed on the returns, but that the benefits of the system have been extended to numerous classes; who hitherto have never been visited for this purpose in their own villages, while the distance from the Sudder Station prevented their making so long a journey themselves.

"It is, of course, hopeless to expect the total eradication of small pox, until vaccination is made general and universal. But much may be done collaterally to check the ravages of the disease, by improving the general sanatory state of all our towns and bazars, perfecting the drainage, widening the streets so as to allow of more free access of pure air, and preventing the accumulation of stagnant moisture and filth by filling up all hollow and broken ground where water at present collects in the rainy season.

"It cannot fail to strike any one, who watches the progress of small pox in a regiment, how very much its duration and severity is influenced by the locality of

position, and barrack accommodation, the season of the year, the class of men who constitute the corps, and their natural habits as regards dress, bathing and food. In the winter season, when woollen clothing and bedding are in use and bathing less practised, the disease continues on the same spot, and among the same body of men or community, with obstinate endurance; while under other and opposite circumstances it runs a mild course, or passes away as suddenly as it first appeared.

"The recommendation of obtaining large supplies of vaccine matter and in a fluid form, by periodical indents from England, and the discontinuance of the practice of collecting and using dry vaccine 'crusts,' have met with favorable consideration from the Local Government, and the result will be more fully made known at the end of the present year."

PART IV.—TEA.

Decrease in yield of Tea.

255. The yield of Tea in the Government plantation was less than in the previous year, being as below :—

1860	...	...	... 29,312lbs.
1861	...	...	... 26,532 „

Increase in crop of Seeds.

But the crop of seeds produced increased from 164 maunds to 1,258 maunds. The demand for seeds by private parties was large. Indents were received from 22 Europeans and 375 Natives. The distribution was gratuitous and was made as follows :—

		Seeds.		Plants.
To Europeans	...	Mds. 452	...	29,000
To Natives	...	„ 406	...	2,000

Supply of seed not equal to the demand.

256. The supply did not, however, suffice to satisfy a tenth part of the demand. In the Kangra Hills four Joint Stock Companies are embarked in the cultivation besides several private individuals, amongst whom are Officers of the Royal and Local Armies. Plantations have also been made in the Simla Hills.

Numerous patches of land purchased from Natives by Europeans.

257. During the year numerous conveyances of land have been arranged by private bargain between European settlers and the Native owners. The patches transferred have been for the most part small, rarely exceeding 5 or 10 acres in extent. Under the common law of India the several co-sharers in a co-parcenary tenure have each a right of pre-emption ;

Peculiar incident in the indigenous tenures which obstructs the acquisition of land by Europeans.

and under the Punjab Code this right may be made the subject of litigation at any time within three months from the date of a sale ignoring it. But the Punjab rules go further. If the party, claiming to purchase under his privilege of pre-emption,

object to the price demanded, he can move the Revenue Authorities to assemble assessors who will fix the price. If the privileged co-parcener chooses to buy at this price, he may do so; if not any other co-parcener or the joint community have the option of purchasing; if all decline, then a stranger may buy. This peculiar incident in the indigenous tenures much obstructs the acquisition of land by the European. Tempted by the liberal price which he is able to proffer, single members of the co-parcenary are ready enough to treat with him; but when he proceeds to enter upon possession, he soon realizes the infirmity of his title, and the numerous reversionary claims which he must satisfy before it can be secured. It has, however, been held by high authorities, that the economical evils of placing restrictions on the free sale of land are politically less injurious than the social disintegration caused by the communication to strangers of the complex rights appertaining to the hereditary members of village communities; nevertheless, there is room for doubt as to the expediency of interfering with the individual owner's valuation of his land which procedure is peculiar to the Punjab.

Intention to review the subject.

258. The Lieutenant-Governor is about to review the subject in communication with the Financial Commissioner.

SECTION XIII.—POPULATION.

Revision of returns owing to territorial changes.

259. No fresh census of the population has been made, but territorial changes have led to a revision of returns made in 1855-56 with the following results:—

Division.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Population per Square Mile.
Delhi	4,057	13,28,650	Rs. 23,51,300	327·49
Hissar	8,546	8,58,021	15,95,875	100·40
Cis-Sutlej States*	5,241	17,61,377	15,69,598	341·18
Trans-Sutlej States	6,741	22,50,941	32,92,016	333·91
Umritsur	5,049	23,13,628	27,77,698	446·35
Lahore	8,989	15,58,715	13,27,448	172·29
Mooltan	19,350	12,30,632	15,37,024	63·59
Rawul Pindee	18,066	16,91,409	21,83,388	93·62
Derajat	16,776	9,10,696	11,30,465	54·19
Peshawur	7,588	8,62,756	8,86,812	113·40
Total ..	1,00,406	1,47,66,825	1,86,51,624	147·07

Exclusive of Simla, the exact area of which district is not known.

260. Estimates have also been made for the Native States connected with the Punjab Government, of which the following is the total result:—

Native States.

Area	...	...	...	93,907 Square Miles.
Population	...	...	...	71,54,538

CONCLUSION.

261. Intelligence has just arrived of the Muhsood Wuzeerees having subscribed to the terms offered them by the Commissioner of the Derajat, the main provision of which is, that each of the three principal divisions of the tribe shall be responsible for outrages committed by its members in our territory. The Lieutenant-Governor is, therefore, able to close the narrative of the events of 1860-61 with the announcement that, with the exception of one minor unadjusted dispute, our relations with the numerous independent tribes of the Frontier are peaceful. The Jydoons, whose settlements are on the right bank of the Indus, opposite Torbela, have been misled by sectarian prejudice into abetting the return of the Hindoostanee fanatics to Sitana, whence they were expelled by the expedition under Major General Sir Sydney Cotton in 1858. There is every hope, however, of the immediate adjustment of this disagreement.

Submission of the Muhsood Wuzeerees, and peace on the Frontier.

262. The submission of the Muhsoods is a significant fact. They are one of the three main sections of the brave, united and independent Wuzeeree tribe: year after year they continued to commit raids and robberies in British Territory with impunity. Various causes prevented their chastisement, and it was not until 1860, after they had entered the Tank district with the object of attacking the town, that the force under Brigadier General Chamberlain marched throughout their difficult country. Having suffered disastrous losses in men and property, it might have been expected that they would have agreed to give the pledges for their future good conduct, to which the British demands were limited. But no, for a whole year they have persisted with singular obstinacy in avoiding any action having the appearance of succumbing to their powerful neighbour. Their traders have consequently been excluded from the markets of the plains in which their iron usually finds a ready sale. Their dogged repugnance to yield was strengthened by some false hopes of assistance from the Ameer of Cabul, to whom they made repeated offers of allegiance, the value of which being fully appreciated by the old Barukzai, he did not allow himself to be played off against his allies. Supplies have been received from the Affghan vallies of Dour and Khost, and it is possible that the recent cessation of these, consequent upon quarrels with the inhabitants or their neighbours, may have aggravated the privations caused by the blockade. The Muhsoods have at last voluntarily waited upon the Frontier Authorities, and taken upon them the required obligations. It is to be hoped that the unwavering spirit which has characterized their opposition may be equally visible in their adhesion to the new agreements.

Submission of the Muhsoods, a significant fact.

263. The accordant voice of our Frontier Officers attests the impression which is gradually being made upon the Beloch and Pathan tribes of the border by the continuance of peace and of peaceful intercourse with the people under our Government. It is discernible in the less aggravated turpitude of the crimes committed, and in the desire which is evinced to obtain land within our territory. It is the necessary result of prolonged contact with those whom dear experience has taught the gallant barbarians to acknowledge as much their superiors in arms as in arts.

Gradual impression upon the Frontier Tribes.

264. Adverting to internal affairs, it will be noted that there has been a sensible attraction of the independent economy of the Punjab towards the central system. The transfer of the Police authority from the Magistrates to other Officers, and the appointment of Civil Judges in cities, appear to indicate that the Province is gradually out-growing that political age to which patriarchal Government is best suited. The imperial income tax has been received as submissively as in Bengal. The Indian Penal Code will be introduced at the commencement of 1862. The land revenue system is already assimilated to that of the North-West Provinces. Such are the signs which denote the growing capacity of this heterogeneous population for subjection to the most recent enactments. They denote also the growth of complicated rights and interests, and an expansion of the business of civil society, such as might be expected after a decade of congenial Government and progressive civilization. The epoch of innovation is succeeded by one which will be marked by the unimpaired utility of institutions already founded, rather than by the erection of new ones. The final determination of the Penal law, the separation of the Police and Judicial functions, the establishment of Courts exclusively for the decision of Civil causes, the subjection of the non-agricultural classes to fiscal contribution, are reforms which demonstrate the rising intelligence and the docility of the people to which they are applied. At this time then, not inopportunely, have Chiefs selected from amongst them been admitted to a share of magisterial and administrative authority, and increased means of education for all classes been anxiously provided. At such a time, too, may exist some popular appreciation of the financial difficulties which have necessitated the increase of the Salt and Stamp duties; or at least a recognition of the beneficent wisdom which has spent some portion of the revenues raised by such taxes on works of irrigation, and thus in the calamitous dearth of the past year has partially preserved the harvest and sustained the agricultural interest. Or if this liberality be attributed to policy, and may be paralelled in the past history of Native Government, the dawning enlightenment may yet lead, as indeed it has led—to a real admiration of that Christian charity evinced by the English in which India and England, forgetful of national injuries and insults, the most deadly of national indignation, the most righteous of every thing but the suffering and desolation caused by the famine in the Delhi territory—succoured with munificent subscriptions the starving population so lately in rebellion, revealing as it were the latent anti-sceptic principle pervading British Society—the light of the world shining before men, and attracting them to glorify their Heavenly Father.

Independent economy of the Punjab in internal affairs attracted towards the central system.

265. The Lieutenant-Governor himself here records with much satisfaction his sense of the eminent services of the Officers engaged in the higher branches of the administration. Their zeal, ability, hearty co-operation and earnestness have been most conspicuous.

Commendation of higher Officers.

Mr. Roberts officiated as Judicial Commissioner with the same marked success as has so often before drawn forth the acknowledgments of this Government.

To his many valuable services he has added that of organizing the 1st Punjab Volunteers, to the command of which body he was unanimously elected.

The spirit that animates the Lahore Volunteers under their efficient Commander, ably supported by zealous Officers, is creditable to them, and is a source of strength to the Government. They are second to no body of Volunteers in India, but they have formidable rivals in the 2nd Punjab Volunteers lately organized at Simla under Colonel Lord W. Hay.

Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Cust officiated for some months as Financial Commissioner, and on Mr. McLeod's return, the Lieutenant-Governor was glad to avail himself of his great talent for organization in reviewing the different establishments in the Punjab.

The return of Mr. McLeod from England towards the close of the year to resume his duties as Financial Commissioner was hailed with pleasure by all classes of Europeans and Natives.

The services of Mr. T. Thornton and Mr. H. Perkins as Personal Assistants to the Judicial and Financial Commissioners are reported to have been very efficient.

The Lieutenant-Governor is under great obligations to his Secretary Mr. Davies. His experience and matured and excellent judgment have been of the greatest assistance to His Honor.

Major Hutchinson officiated as Military Secretary during Major Lawrence's absence to the entire satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor. On being relieved of his duties, His Honor was glad to be able to appoint him to the head of the new Police; an appointment which his experience acquired in Oude enabled him to enter on with some confidence.

Captain Sim as Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department, and latterly also as Under-Secretary in that Department, performed his duties through an unusually trying period, in a manner that elicited the approval of the Supreme Government and of the Secretary of State for India.

The Lieutenant-Governor was glad to be able to appoint as Officiating Assistant Secretary Mr. Kirke, the excellent Superintendent of the Secretariat Office, and proposes confirming him in the appointment.

The notice of Officers immediately connected with the Government would not be complete, without a record of the Lieutenant-Governor's sense of the valuable services performed by the Reverend Mr. Sloggett, the Chaplain of Anarkullee, as Secretary to the Famine Relief Fund Central Committee. Mr. Sloggett has been in almost daily communication with His Honor, either personally or by letter. He fully realized and grappled with the appalling calamity that fell on a portion of the Province. He proceeded to the distressed districts, and vigorously and promptly co-operated with the Local Committees. His zeal and energy cheered and encouraged them, and the good results have been greater than the Lieutenant-Governor could have anticipated. His Honor is sensible that the Reverend Gentleman looks for a higher reward than human praise, but it is a satisfaction to him to record this tribute to his merits and exertions.

Financial Commissioner's testimony to efficiency of District Officers.

Confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor's personal examination.

266. In submitting the Annual Revenue Report, the Financial Commissioner has remarked that "as a body, the district Officers of the Punjab, burdened as almost all are with exceedingly arduous and miscellaneous duties, have shown themselves fully equal to the responsibilities devolving on them, and I do not think there is any one amongst them of whom it will not be admitted that he has exerted himself to the best of his ability to fulfil the duties of his charge." The Lieutenant-Governor, who in the course of the year visited in three successive tours all the stations in the Punjab except the nine marginally noted, most of which were inspected in the year preceding, is able to confirm the testimony of the Financial Commissioner. The changes of Officers have not been numerous, and experience has produced a high average of executive efficiency, to which, and not to any depreciation of the standard, is due the mention in this report of an unprecedented number of names.

Ferozepoor.
Sealkote.
Huzara.
Kohat.
Simlah.
Hissar.
Rohtuck.
Sirsa.

The late Mr. G. C. Barnes, C. B.

267. Death has deprived the Punjab of one of its best Commissioners, Mr. G. C. Barnes, C. B. In a brief career, few Indian Administrators have left a deeper impress on the institutions and the people of the country. The pupil of Thomason, he made, when a very Junior Officer, a settlement of the land revenue of the Goorgaon district, the liberality of which so great, as to be doubtfully viewed by his master, has in a year of scarcity proved the stability of the times. Transferred to the Hill district of Kangra, he persevered in the same policy which has since been amply approved amidst the derangement elsewhere created by the sudden depreciation of agricultural produce. Called upon to act as a Civil Judge, he used the discretion allowed him to free the conduct of causes from technicalities, from delay, vexation, and expense, at a time his views were less general than they have since become. The decisive suppression of an insurrection which occurred in 1848-49 was mainly due to his prompt resolution. He gained in an unusual degree the attachment of the hill people, who still say in conversation that they have had several just and good rulers, but that "Barnes Sahib" was their "mâ-bâp." Parting from these simple tribes he afterwards became Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, and crowned a successful administration by confirming in their allegiance, by means of sound counsel and commanding influence, those powerful

Chiefs whose co-operation in 1857 contributed so essentially to the maintenance of British dominion. In him the Indian Government has lost a sagacious, able, and experienced Officer, equal to the most important services.

Commendation of other Officers.

The following are the names of the remaining Officers whom the Lieutenant-Governor desires to bring to the favorable notice of the Supreme Government:—

Commissioners.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Hamilton.
Mr. J. E. L. Brandreth.
Captain H. R. James, C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Taylor.
Mr. P. S. Melvill.
Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C. B.
Mr. W. Money, Commissioner of Customs.
Major R. C. Browne,
Captain F. R. Pollock, Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. E. A. Prinsep, „
Mr. J. Naesmyth, „
} Offg. as Commissioners.

Deputy Commissioners.

Mr. W. Ford.
Mr. P. H. Egerton.
Lord W. Hay.
Captain O. J. McL. Farrington.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Voyle.
Colonel H. C. Vancortlandt, C. B.
Mr. J. H. Oliver.
Mr. F. H. Cooper, C. B.
Captain A. L. Busk.
Mr. R. E. Egerton.
Captain B. T. Reid.
Captain H. W. H. Coxe.
Captain S. F. Graham.
Captain B. Henderson, C. B.
Captain W. McNiele.
Captain J. W. Bristow.

Captain R. R. Adams.
Captain R. Young.
Captain N. W. Elphinstone.
Mr. W. E. Blyth.
Captain E. H. Paske.

Assistant Commissioners.

Captain H. B. Urmstone,
Mr. C. P. Elliott,
Mr. W. C. Plowden,
Mr. D. C. McNabb,
Mr. B. Hardinge,
Mr. R. W. Thomas,
Captain A. A. Munro,
Captain J. S. Tighe,
Lieutenant C. C. Minchin,
} Officiating Deputy Commissioners.

Captain T. W. Mercer.
Captain C. H. Hall.
Captain C. A. McMahon.
Captain H. A. Dwyer.
Captain T. F. Forster.
Captain J. R. G. G. Shortt.
Lieutenant J. C. Horne.
Lieutenant R. J. D. Ferris.
Lieutenant W. M. Lane.
Mr. W. B. Jones.
Captain H. P. Babbage.
Lieutenant J. W. H. Johnstone.
Mr. G. Knox.
Lieutenant R. H. Huddlestone.
Lieutenant G. G. Young.
Lord F. Hay.
Mr. C. E. Bernard.
Mr. G. R. Elsmie.
Lieutenant P. W. Powlett.
Mr. J. B. Lyall.
Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart.

Lieutenant E. L. Ommanney.
Mr. J. W. Smyth.
Mr. D. G. Barkley.
Lieutenant C. V. Jenkins.
Mr. D. Fitzpatrick.
Lieutenant W. G. Waterfield.
Mr. C. W. P. Watts.
Mr. O. Wood.
Lieutenant F. M. Birch.
Mr. L. Saunders.
Lieutenant H. C. A. Szczepanski.
Lieutenant E. P. Gurdon.
Mr. H. E. Jacomb.
Mr. H. Burra.

Extra Assistants.

Mr. J. H. Penn.
Baboo Madhopershad.
Mr. J. C. Murphy.
Mahomed Sooltan.
Mr. L. Berkeley.
Mr. T. C. Vaughan.
Mr. W. H. DeGruyther.
Shahzada Mahomed Zumboor.
Hadee Hoosein.
Kaim Allee.
Sirdar Jodh Singh.
Mr. L. Cowan.
Mahsoom Ali.
Pundit Motee Lal.
Agha Kalebabid.
Mr. J. S. Donald.
Mr. G. D. Westropp.
Mr. F. E. Moore.
Pundit Munphool.
Gopal Suhae.
Mr. G. Thompson.

Syud Jumal Ali.
Fyzul Hoosein.
Jyshee Ram.
Ameen Chund.
Colonel Dhunraj.
Mr. T. W. Moore.
Mr. F. R. Scarlett.
Hurshookh Rai.
Gopal Doss.

Inspector General of Prisons.

Doctor C. Hathaway.

Revenue Surveyor, Derajat.

Captain H. C. Johnstone.

Salt Department.

Mr. H. Wright.
Mr. W. Wright.

MURREE;
The 20th July, 1861.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secretary to the Government of Punjab.

APPENDICES

TO THE

PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1860-61.

APPENDIX I.

CIRCULAR No. 20.

No. 1409.

To

Sir, *Dated Lahore, 24th September,* 1860.

I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the guidance of Revenue Officers, a Memorandum of Instructions issued by the Supreme Government for the management, assessment, and collection of the Income Tax.

Forwards Memorandum of Instructions from the Supreme Government.

2. The Income Tax Act has already been published in the *Punjab Gazette*; and will have effect in the Punjab and its Dependencies from the 1st of November, 1860.

Income Tax to come into operation on 1st November, 1860.

3. The scope and object of the Act will be clearly understood from the study of its detailed provisions. It is necessary that all Officers, employed in its execution, make themselves thoroughly acquainted both with the text of the Act and the explanatory instructions issued by the Supreme Government. Translations have been made for the use of the Native officials, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the fullest explanations be verbally given by the Tehseeldars and Deputy Commissioners to the influential representatives of the Native mercantile community, in order that they may have it in their power to diffuse correct information as to the nature of the new taxation, and counteract the false rumours to which ignorance or design may give rise.*

Verbal explanations of the Act to be given.

4. In particular, His Honor requires that the declared object of Government namely, "to raise a fair amount of revenue in a manner that shall not be oppressive or vexatious to the people," may be clearly made known. The large merchants and bankers should be apprized of the provisions for preventing any but a voluntary examination of account books, and for preserving secret the amount of the assessments fixed. The extent to which the agricultural classes are exempted from the tax should be distinctly explained. The exemptions affecting soldiers and police, detailed in Section CXXVII, should be definitely published. The immunity secured to the poor, and the proportion of the impost to the means of all classes, should be continually pointed out. And it should be announced to all, that the octroi duties which have been in force during the past year, will be reduced to low rates, calculated to provide, as heretofore, for the cost of watch and ward, and for conservancy arrangements; and the advantage thus accruing to the poorer classes should be forcibly asserted.

Details of explanation.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor calls upon all Revenue Officers to aid in the execution of this important measure, in such a manner as may lay the foundations of a sound and just taxation. Whilst His Honor desires to see this new impost evenly and equitably adjusted, as far as possible, in accordance with the intention of the Legislature; he, at the same time, expects that both the assessment and collection will be made in a lenient and humane spirit, and that anything like high estimates of the income of individuals and classes, or oppression in the realization of the revenue, will be severely repressed.

Caution against high estimates of income.

* Note.—The Income Tax will, in the vernacular, be designated "*Mahsool Oopur Ameedanee*"; the License Tax "*Mahsool Oopur Peshadaran.*"

6. With these general observations, His Honor proceeds to issue the following instructions regarding the enforcement of the Act in the Punjab.

Enforcement of the Act in the Punjab.

7. The Tehseeldars will be appointed Assessors in their respective pergunnahs. For the towns marginally noted, selected Assistant Commissioners will be nominated Assessors. In cantonments, the cantonment Joint Magistrates will act as Assessors under the Deputy Commissioners; all Assessors will be duly sworn to secrecy. The Tehseeldars will be relieved of their current duties by the Peshkars, who will receive an additional allowance, calculated to raise their pay, so long as they officiate for the Tehseeldar, to Rupees 100 per mensem. In making the rural assessments, no establishment beyond that already existing will be required by the Tehseeldar. For large towns, special application must be made. A Sudder Mohurrir, on Rupees 50 per mensem, may be entertained in each district. The Deputy Commissioners of districts will give the greater part of their time and attention to the assessment, and they are empowered to make over such a proportion of their ordinary work to their Assistants as they deem necessary, keeping themselves free to move about their districts.

Appointment of Assessors, &c.

LAHORE.
UMRITSUR.
MOOLTAN.
DELHI.
PESHAWUR.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor does not require the *general notice* prescribed by Section XXXVII of the Act to be issued. But the Deputy Commissioner must at once draw up lists of the individuals residing within his district, whom he deems should be served with the *special notice* prescribed by Section XXXVIII., and the Assessor must issue such notices in strict conformity with the Act.

List of persons on whom special notice is to be served, to be drawn up.

9. Such notices should be issued by the Deputy Commissioner to Europeans of all classes, and the forms of the Act should be rigidly adhered to. In making the assessment, the Deputy Commissioner will carefully observe the directions contained in paragraphs 14 to 19 of the Instructions of the Supreme Government. It should be made known that under Section XLIV of the Act, any person whose annual profits or income exceed two thousand Rupees may demand to be assessed by the Deputy Commissioner, and may transmit his returns *sealed*. This provision should be particularly explained by the Tehseeldars to the Native Bankers and Mahajuns, who should be invited to declare if they desire the amount of their returned income to be kept secret.

To be served on all Europeans.

10. The terms on which compositions are permitted under Part V should likewise be notified, and lists of persons desiring to make such compositions should be prepared. In some places, this method of avoiding annual re-assessment may, perhaps, be elected.

Compositions.

11. The rules under Parts VII, VIII, IX and X, for the assessment of the duties under the several schedules, must be carefully conformed to; those regarding the assessment of persons in the employ of any Company, must also be strictly applied.

Assessments under the several Schedules.

12. Besides Europeans, there are at many stations Natives dealing in European wares, and isolated from ordinary Native traders, whom it will be expedient to serve with the notice also. If any Native object to be assessed by the Assessor, aided by the Punchayet, (as hereafter provided) he may, by Section CIV, demand to be assessed under the ordinary provisions of the Act; and to such persons the terms on which composition of the tax is allowed should be carefully explained.

What Natives are to be served with special notice.

13. Under Part XI, it is permissible to deviate from the strict letter of the Act in making assessments. I am to explain to what extent the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes such deviation to be made in the assessment of Natives.

Deviation from the Act how far authorized.

1	2	3	4	5			6												7
				Value of Income.			Income Tax Assessed.												Remarks.
							I.		II.		IV.				Total.				
No.	Name and parentage.	Trade or profession.	License Tax.	Sch. L.	II.	IV.	Total.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.						
1	Boora Mull, son of Kishundass.	Moonshee, employed in merchant shop.	To be sub-divided in accordance with the grades of the tax prescribed by the Act	200	...	250	450	4	...	...	...	5	...			9			Persons whose total Income or profits do not exceed 500 Rupees per annum, will be assessed at 2 per cent; above that sum, at 4 per cent.
2	Ahmud Khan son of Hossein Khan.	Merchant.	... ...	600	2,000	...	2,600	...	24	...	80	...	...			104			

14. As a rule, no general or special notice is to be served upon Natives, unless they make a special request to that effect. The individuals liable to the Income Tax will be ascertained by the following process of Registration :—

Notices not generally to be served on Natives.

15. It will save trouble, if the individuals to be exempted from all taxation, or liable to come under the License and Income Taxes respectively are discriminated from the first. For most towns, a register of the inhabitants already exists. This should be corrected, or, if necessary, drawn out afresh. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes the form of this Register to be as simple as possible. It should show the serial number of the inhabitants, the mohulla or other sub-division, name and parentage, trade or profession, with a column for remarks. No enumeration of women or children is required, and all inquisition into the details of families should be scrupulously avoided. In large cities, the several mohullas may be kept separate. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes as few Mohurrirs as possible to be employed on the work, which should be done in concert with the chief residents of the towns or mohullas, and under the superintendence of the Tehseeldar or the principal Tehseel officials. But no enquiry is to be made by the Mohurrirs or Putwarees into the comparative means of individuals.

Method of Registration of persons liable to License and Income Tax.

16. When the lists are ready, the Assessor will proceed to the town or mohulla, in order to classify according to trades the persons liable to be taxed, using the form of Register marginally noted. As it will be convenient to have uniform classification of trades and professions, a list is appended, but it need not be implicitly followed.

Classification by Assessor.

17. The three first columns will be filled up from the lists previously prepared.

Three first columns of Register.

18. The details of column 4 will be filled in under rules which will be issued after the License Act has passed the Legislature.

Column 4.

19. The details of columns 5 and 6 will be filled in, for the numbers of each trade and profession, *by the Assessor himself*, who will be aided by a few influential men, selected from the trade or town. The Assessor should previously be furnished with any information obtainable from

Columns 5 and 6.

public records or other existing sources, as for instance, he should have lists of all employés paid from the Local or other Funds, not under the control of the Civil Auditor. In short, he should use every means of avoiding and cutting short his inquisition into individual incomes. The Deputy Commissioner should endeavour to conciliate the co-operation of influential Natives, through whom, in particular, he should explain the objects of Government, and the nature of the tax. His Honor, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, will sanction khilluts to such persons. The Assessor and Punchayet will, to the best of their ability, determine the quota fairly leviable from each person, under Schedules Nos. I, II. and IV., and any explanatory particulars regarding the property assessed, or any claim to exemption, (as in the case of Government servants whose quotas under Schedule 4 will have been deducted by the Civil Auditor) may be entered in the column of remarks. The sittings of the Assessor and Deputy Commissioner, in connection with the Income Tax, should be held at fixed hours, and in a fixed and accessible place.

Attestation and confirmation of assessments by Deputy Commissioner.

20. When the details of column 5 have been filled in, the Deputy Commissioner must take an early opportunity of attesting the assessment, and patiently hearing in the presence of the Assessor and Punchayet any objections which may be made. After his review has been carefully completed, he will make the assessment, and furnish each person with a written paper, showing the amount assessed under the several Schedules. Each person should be told that he will have to pay so much, and no more, to the head-man or other commissioned to collect the tax.

Distribution of assessment by Punchayet.

21. The Deputy Commissioner, having satisfied himself that the computations of the Assessor and Punchayet form in the aggregate a fair and moderate assessment for a town or sub-division, may, if he consider it expedient and really agreeable to the great majority of the tax-payers, allow them to distribute the total sum over individuals, through their representatives specially elected for the purpose. But a list, showing the names of the parties assessed and their quotas, must be furnished to the Deputy Commissioner. This may be sent *sealed*, and need only be referred to to verify claims to exemption from the License Tax, on the plea of previous assessment for the Income Tax.

Dissatisfied persons may obtain separate hearing from the Deputy Commissioner.

22. But if any person shall be dissatisfied with the assessment put upon him, he may, on presentation of a petition on plain paper, obtain a separate hearing before the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the procedure laid down in Sections 54 and 56, Part V of the Act. This privilege should be explained to such individuals as desire to appeal. But the Lieutenant-Governor believes, that where the assessment is lightly and equitably made, such appeals will be rare.

Review of assessment by Commissioner of Division.

23. Under special circumstances described in Clause 2 of Section LVI of the Act, the Commissioner of the division may make a revision of assessment, on the application of the person assessed. In making such revisions the Commissioners should act as much as possible in concert with and through the Deputy Commissioners, on whom they should impress the importance of introducing the new tax with the utmost moderation and fairness.

Rural assessments.

24. In the smaller towns and villages, the number of persons amenable to the Income Tax will be few. The Assessor will be able to ascertain from the revenue records the names of zemindars paying more than 600 Rupees land revenue, who alone of their class (not having other sources of income than land) are liable; and other sources of income may be ascertained by local enquiry. It will be remembered, that an agriculturist who takes his own produce to a distant market, or acts merely as an agent for the sale of the produce, is liable neither to Income or License Tax; but if he buys up produce he becomes a wholesale dealer, and may then be taxed.

Registration.

25. The Assessor will draw up for every village the classified Register noted in paragraph 16 in his own handwriting. He may find it convenient to do this, whilst the town lists of inhabitants are under preparation. The Deputy Commissioner should attest and revise the proposed assessments, and employ his European Covenanted and Uncovenanted Assistants at his discretion to check the work.

Equality of assessment to be maintained.

26. It will be the duty of Commissioners to see that a general *equality* of assessment is maintained in their several districts, that exemptions and indulgences are not given in one district and withheld in another, and that estimates of income are made with similar drawbacks and allowances throughout. His Honor is anxious not only that assessments should be light, but that they should be fair between man and man, and district and district. The assessment reports of the Deputy Commissioners should be forwarded after review by the Commissioners to the Financial Commissioner, who is particularly charged with the correction of any serious inequalities which he may observe. But due allowance must be made for the different circumstances even of contiguous districts. There are political reasons why the assessment of the frontier districts should be peculiarly indulgent.

Exemptions.

27. Part XIII of the Act details the persons who are exempted from Income Tax, and it is required by Section CXIX that such persons shall deliver to the Assessor a statement stating their sources of income. In all cases in which special notices are served, this provision must be literally enforced. But in the case of natives assessed by the Assessor with the aid of Punchayet, it will only be necessary to enter in the column of remarks the cause of exemption, which should be verified by the Deputy Commissioner when he attests the assessment.

How the total Income Tax is to be shewn for each place.

28. For places where special notices are served, a General Abstract, according to Form No. 17, (of those prescribed by the Act) must be drawn up. But it will be unnecessary to detail in this Form the names of natives classified and assessed by the Assessor, as these will have been previously registered. It will be sufficient to enter the number of persons, and the amount of duties assessed under the several Schedules. This amount, added to the amount of the special assessments, will form the total Income Tax of the town or place. Registers, showing the details of individual assessments, must be kept under lock and key by the Deputy Commissioner, who should burn them in his own presence every year after the new Register has been drawn up.

29. In places where no special assessments have been made, it will be sufficient to give an abstract at the foot of the Register, stating the number of persons assessed, and the total assessment distributed under the several Schedules. This must be signed by the Deputy Commissioner.

30. Duplicates of the Registers and Abstracts must be deposited in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner. These will regulate the collection of the duties, and form the foundation of the pergunnah and district General Abstracts.

Instalments.

31. Under the proviso contained in Section CXLII, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the duties be collected in two yearly instalments, to fall due on the dates on which the second instalments of the rubbee and khureef harvests are payable ; notice of such dates must be given (by proclamation) in every district. Kistbundees should be made out for each village, showing separately the amount of Income Tax and License Tax, without details of individuals. The accounts may be kept in the same way as those of the "trade tax" have been kept during the past year, provided that the Income one per cent and License Taxes are discriminated.

Remuneration for collection.

32. In villages, the collection will be made through the Lumbardars; in towns through appointed head-men for trades or mohullas. An allowance, at a rate not exceeding two pice in the Rupee, payable out of the collections, will be made as remuneration. But the Commissioner may sanction the payment of the tax, direct, into the District or Tehseel Treasury, when he thinks proper.

Exemption of incomes of religious and charitable institutions.

33. Under Section CXXXIII it is the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to recommend for exemption incomes derived from property, movable or immovable, solely employed for or dedicated to religious or charitable public purposes. Lists of such religious or charitable institutions and their incomes should be drawn up without delay, in order that the orders of Government may be taken regarding them, and the Assessor informed of the result.

Assessment of Jagheerdars.

34. There is one important class, which will newly come under taxation, which requires to be treated with extreme care and consideration. It comprehends the assignees of Government land revenue, jagheerdars, maafeedars, and instumrardars. They will fall under Schedule I. They will have the option of being served with the special notice, or of being registered for assessment by the Tehseeldar Assessor. The income of each aggregate jagheer may be known from the Collectorate records. But it will be necessary to advert to the share of each holder, and also to any other income he may possess. No jagheerdar or other assignee of land revenue, whose sole income consists of a rent-free holding, or a share therein, yielding less than 200 Rupees per annum, will be liable to Income Tax. This class is composed of men of respectability and self-respect, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that they may be treated by the Tehseeldars with great consideration.

Recovery of duties.

35. The Lieutenant-Governor prohibits the recovery of duties by the employment of the processes authorized by the several Sections of Part VII of the Act, without the written order of the Deputy Commissioner. On the occurrence of default, the Tehseeldar is empowered to issue a dustuk as a notice to pay up, but he is to do nothing further without first reporting to the Deputy Commissioner.

36. It will be seen that the Agency to be employed in the assessment will be limited to the Deputy Commissioners, selected Assistant Commissioners, and the Tehseeldars. No newly appointed Officers will be engaged in the work, except a few carefully chosen Mohurrirs in towns. Much labor will fall on the Deputy Commissioners and Tehseeldars. The former will be required to move about constantly in their districts, and to keep themselves thoroughly informed of the doings of the Assessors. The latter must effect the classification of tax-payers in town and country *themselves*. On the recommendation of the Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to reward Tehseeldars who have satisfactorily performed their duty, with a gratuity of one month's pay. His Honor expects that the whole work will be completed, without hurry or negligence, in two, or at the most three months, from its commencement, on the receipt of this Circular.

I have, &c.,

R. H. DAVIES,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

DETAIL OF TAXABLE CLASSES.

	Classes.
Sazindagan, or Ahl hiruf.	I.—Manufacturers.
Faroshindagan.	II.—Sellers, Traders, Merchants.
Thekadaran.	III.—Contractors.
Kiraingiran.	IV.—Letters of Cattle, &c.
Marafutdaran.	V.—Agents, Go-betweens.
Kuruz dehindagan.	VI.—Lenders, Pawnbrokers.
	VII.—Owners of accumulated property other than real property.
Noukran.	VIII.—Paid servants either by wages, or fees (except servants of Government).
	IX.—Owners of immovable property other than revenue paying land.
	X.—Pensioners.
	XI.—Assignees of Government revenue, Jagheerdars, Maafeedars, Istumrardars.
	XII.—Zemindars and Talooquadars, mortgagees and lessees of land, Government farmers.
	XIII.—Paid servants of Government.
This class must be dealt with separately by a European according to the Act.	XIV.—European Merchants, Professional men, Bankers, Servants of Companies, *ex. gr.* Medical men in private practice, Managers of Tea Companies, Banks, Shopkeepers, Railway employés, Owners of house property, European Nurses, Owners of Dawk Carriages, &c.

CLASS I.—MANUFACTURERS.

I.—Shawl maker, Shal Baf.
II.—Repairer and worker of Shawls, Rufugur.
III.—Worker in Silk on Shawls, Chikundoz.
IV.—Silk weaver, Duriabaf.
V.—Border weavers, Gotahbaf.
VI.—Gold wire workers, Tilabaf.
VII.—Sash and sword belt makers, Petèe or Gatrabaf.
VIII.—Weavers, Sufedbaf—Julaha.
IX.—Tailors, Durzee.
X.—Carpet makers, Sitrinjeebaf.
XI.—Rug makers, Kalinbaf.
XII.—Coarse rug makers, Numdabaf.
XIII.—Workers in brass, Thuthiar.
XIV.—Workers in gold and silver, Zurgur.
XV.—Workers in enamel, Murassuhkar.
XVI.—Blacksmith, Lohar.
XVII.—Carpenter, Mistree—Turkhan.
XVIII.—Painter, Rungsaz.
XIX.—Saddler and Shoemaker, Saraj, Mochee.
XX.—Gold and silver leaf makers, Koftgur, or Duftreesaz.
XXI.—Glass makers, Shishugur.
XXII.—Hookah makers, Naichabund.
XXIII.—Seal engravers, Mohurkund.

XXIV.—Cloth stampers, Chapahgur.
XXV.—Chintz makers, Chimbah.
XXVI.—Silk workmanship, Putolee.
XXVII.—Tent makers, Khemahdoz.
XXVIII.—Ivory worker, Choorahgur.
XXIX.—Plumbers, Kulaigur.
XXX.—Paper makers, Kaghazee.
XXXI.—Gunpowder makers, Atishbaz.
XXXII.—Sugar refiner, Cheeneewala.
XXXIII.—Dyers, Rungraze.
XXXIV.—Printers, Chapakhanawala.
XXXV.—Potters, Koomars.
XXXVI.—Tanners, Chumars.
XXXVII.—Basket makers, Bunjree.
XXXVIII.—Builders, Mimar.
XXXIX.—Likeness Painter, Mosuwur.
XL.—Comb makers, Kungeegur.
XLI.—Sharpner, Sikleegur.
XLII.—Cotton cleaners, Penjeh (Nadaf).
XLIII.—Fan makers, Punkhasaz.
XLIV.—Mat makers, Boriahbaf.
XLV.—Screen makers, Chiksaz.
XLVI.—Bow makers, Kumangur.
XLVII.—Watch makers, Ghureesaz.
XLVIII.—Millers, Khurasee.
XLIX.—Soap makers, Saboongur.
L.—Liquor distiller, Abkar.
LI.—Leather dyers, Chumrung.
LII.—Thatchers, Chupurbund.
LIII.—Farriers, Nalbund.
LIV.—Tea febricants, Chahsaz.
LV.—Rope twister, Bansaz.
LVI.—Wire drawers, Tarkush.
LVII.—Candle makers, Butteesaz.
LVIII.—Binders, Jildsaz.
LIX.—Saltpetre manufacturers, Shorahgur.
LX.—Silk dyers, Putrung.
LXI.—Nuwar weavers, Nuwarbaf.
LXII.—Gilders of leather and wood, Mulummakar.
LXIII.—Soda water makers, Wilayutee Paneesaz.
LXIV.—Brick makers, Khishtpaiz.
LXV.—Masons, Sungtarash.
LXVI.—Engravers of stone, Nageenahsaz.
LXVII.—Knife grinders, Sangur.
LXVIII.—Dal grinders, Dalgur.
LXIX.—Oil men, Telee.
LXX.—Caste mark makers, Bindleegur.
LXXI.—Pen-case makers, Kulumdansaz.
LXXII.—Basket makers, Tokrahsaz.
LXXIII.—Lyre makers, Sitarahsaz.
LXXIV.—Drum makers, Tublahsaz.
LXXV.—Kite makers, Patungsaz.
LXXVI.—Lantern makers, Lanternsaz.
LXXVII.—Tat weavers, Tatbaf.
LXXVIII.—Plain gold and silver workers, Sadakar.
LXXIX.—Turban binders, Dustarbund.
LXXX.—Sawyers, Arahkush.
LXXXI.—Silk winders, Putphera.
LXXXII.—Metal engravers, Chiterah.
LXXXIII.—Perfume sellers, Gandee.
LXXXIV.—Saddle cloth makers, Khogirsaz.
LXXXV.—Silver bar gilders, Kuteia.
LXXXVI.—Fine wire drawers, Dubkeia.
LXXXVII.—Gold washers, Niaria.
LXXXVIII.—Spirits of Wine makers, Tezabia.
LXXXIX.—Jewel piercers, Hakak.
XC.—Book makers, Katib.
XCI.—Well wall makers, Tobeh.
XCII.—Leech keepers, Gugree.
XCIII.—Mail Armour makers, Zirahkush.
XCIV.—Gun makers, Banduksaz.
XCV.—Dyers of small skins, Khutik.
XCVI.—Sword hilt makers, Miansaz.
XCVII.—Needle makers, Soozunkar.
XCVIII.—Makers of coloured powder for the Holi, Ultagur.
XCIX.—Reed-screen maker, Sirkee bananewala.
C.—Makers of Kupahs to hold Ghee, Dubgur.
CI.—Blanket makers, Kumbalbaf.
CII.—Makers of mud toys, Koozahgur.
CIII.—Lime-kiln workers, Chunasaz.
CIV.—Ice makers, Burufsaz.
CV.—Roasters of grain, Bhurboonjah.

CLASS II.—SELLERS.

I.—Sellers of Pushmeenah, Pushmeenah furosh.
II.—Silk, Darrai furosh.
III.—Haberdasher, Bajaz.
IV.—Corn dealers, Ghulah furosh.
V.—Sellers of brass vessels, Kuserah.
VI.—Sellers of bordering, Gotah furosh.

Lahore Division ...	1st Punjab Police Battalion, Lahore -	1,04,514	0	4	1,446	5	9	1,05,960	6	1	
	7th Ditto Umritsur -	1,03,515	6	3	3,891	2	0	1,07,406	8	3	
	Mounted Police, Lahore and Umritsur -	2,20,768	12	9	3,554	7	9	2,24,323	4	6	
											4,37,690 2 10
Mooltan Division ...	3rd Punjab Police Battalion - -	1,03,520	10	7	2,091	0	0	1,05,611	10	7	
	Mounted Police - - - -	1,52,650	11	10	12,720	0	0	1,65,370	11	10	
											2,70,982 6 5
Rawul Pindee Division ...	5th Punjab Police Battalion - -	1,12,010	11	4	2,027	3	9	1,14,038	9	1	
	Mounted Police - - - -	1,26,041	8	5	3,115	0	0	1,29,156	8	5	
											2,43,195 1 6
Trans-Sutlej Division ...	2nd Punjab Police Battalion, Kangra -	99,472	11	1	4,702	12	4	1,04,175	7	5	
	Mounted Police - - - -	47,271	9	7	1,869	7	3	49,141	0	10	
											1,53,316 8 3
Cis-Sutlej Division ...	4th Punjab Police Battalion, Umballah-	1,10,991	6	6	1,181	8	0	1,02,172	14	6	
	Mounted Police - - - -	71,753	7	5	813	12	11	72,567	4	4	
											1,74,740 2 10
Derah Ghazee Khan ...	Mounted Police - - - -	89,160	0	0	97	14	4	89,257	14	4	
											89,257 14 4
Abbottabad ... and Huzara ...	Mounted Police - - - -	43,639	0	0	47	2	3	43,686	2	3	
	Suttee Company - - - -	6,636	0	0	109	7	8	6,745	7	8	
											50,431 9 11
Peshawur ...	Mounted Police - - - -	50,199	9	11	240	0	0	50,439	9	11	
											50,439 9 11
Derah Ishmael Khan ...	6th Punjab Police Battalion -	96,523	13	11	3,582	13	9	1,00,106	11	8	
	Mounted Police (old) - -	24,432	15	1	0	0	0	24,432	15	1	
	Foot Series (old) - -	19,059	10	0	0	0	0	19,059	10	0	
											1,43,599 4 9
Delhi Division ...	8th Punjab Police Battalion, Delhi -	1,03,566	0	0	1,130	13	4	1,04,696	13	4	
	Mounted Police ditto -	83,980	0	0	8,147	12	0	92,127	12	0	
	Ditto ditto Paneeput -										
											1,96,824 9 4
Goorgaon Division ...	9th Punjab Police Bn., Goorgaon -	95,966	3	10	0	0	0	95,966	3	10	
	Mounted Police, Goorgaon & Jhujjur -	92,159	12	8	0	0	0	92,159	12	8	
	Ditto ditto Rohtuck -	33,257	5	0	0	0	0	33,257	5	0	
											2,21,383 5 6
Sirsa ...	Mounted Police - - - -	52,797	7	11	487	8	0	53,284	15	11	
	Foot Police, 3 Companies - - -	25,702	4	6	97	15	2	25,800	3	8	
											79,085 3 7
Hissar ..	10th Punjab Police Battalion -	69,411	5	7	852	9	5	70,263	15	0	
	Mounted Police - - - - -	53,714	11	10	4,915	8	0	58,630	3	10	
											1,28,894 2 10
	Carried over ...	...	..		...	...		...	...		53,14,804 10 11

APPENDIX III.—*(Concluded.)*

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	Brought over -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53,14,804 10 11	
	Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force - - - -	@ 2,000 0 0	0 0 0	24,000 0 0		
	Staff Officer Punjab Irregular Force -	@ 656 10 0	0 0 0	7,879 8 0		
	Medical Attendance - - - -	@ 30 0 0	0 0 0	360 0 0		
	Eight Captains of Police - - -	@ 800 each	0 0 0	6,800 0 0		
	Two Lieutenants of Police - - -	@ 600 each	0 0 0	14,400 0 0		
	Commissary of Ordnance, Punjab Irregular Force - - - - -	@ 665 0 0	0 0 0	7,980 0 0		
	Office Establishment to Captains and Lieutenants of Police - - -	@ 480 0 0	0 0 0	4,800 0 0		
	Seven Station Staff Officers - - -	- - -	- - -	1,800 0 9		
					1,38,019 8 0	
	Grand Total -	- - -	- - -	- - -	54,52,824 2 11	

The Annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Military Stores, Munitions of War, Clothing, Medical Stores, &c., have not been included in this Statement.

A.

STATEMENT shewing the Stations, strength, reductions and probable savings in the Punjab Irregular Force, since May 1860.

LAHORE, 1*st May* 1861.

CORPS.	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	No. of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS.
ARTILLERY.								
No. 1 P. L. F. By. ...	Kohat ...	Kohat ...	141	128	13	60	13,612 0 0	Reduced from 6 to 4 pieces of Ordnance.
No. 2 ditto ditto ...	Camp Pulloseen ...	Bunnoo ...	136	127	9	60		
No. 3 ditto ditto ...	D. I. Khan ...	D. I. Khan ...	136	126	10	60		
No. 4 or Gar. Coy. ..	Kohat ...	Kohat ...	74	78	0	0		
Huzara, M. T. Artillery ...	Kalabagh ...	Abbottabad ...	69	70	0	0		
Peshawur ditto ...	Camp Tak-kezam ...	Murdan ...	96	100	0	0		
CAVALRY.		Total ...	652	629	32	180	13,612 0 0	
1st Punjab Cavalry ...	Peshawur ...	Rajanpore ...	560	505	0	1	64,500 0 0	
2nd ditto ditto ...	Kohat ...	Kohat ...	632	537	95	1		
3rd ditto ditto ...	D. I. Khan ...	Camp Tâk ...	564	544	20	1		
4th ditto ditto ...	D. G. Khan ...	D. G. Khan ...	569	550	19	1		
5th ditto ditto ...	Bunnoo ...	Bunnoo ...	568	533	35	1		
Guide Cavalry ...	Camp Lachee ...	Murdan ...	395	386	9	2		
INFANTRY.		Total ...	3,228	3,055	178	7	64,500 0 0	
1st Regiment P. I. ...	Kohat ...	Kohat ..	761	760	1	8	37,920 0 0	
2nd ditto ditto ...	Camp Pulloseen ...	Bunnoo ...	781	759	22	8		
3rd ditto ditto ...	Camp Kollowda ...	D. G. Khan ...	756	759	0	8		
4th ditto ditto ...	Kohat ...	Kohat ...	757	758	0	8		
5th ditto ditto ...	Kohat ...	D. I. Khan ...	745	759	0	8		
6th ditto ditto ...	D. I. Khan ...	Ditto ...	768	758	10	8		
25th ditto ditto ...	Camp Kalabagh ...	Abbottabad ...	960	956	4	8		
1st Seikh Infantry ...	Bunnoo ...	Bunnoo ...	807	756	51	8		
2nd ditto ditto ...	Moradabad ..	Kohat ...	830	775	55	8		
3rd ditto ditto ...	Goruckpore ...	Camp Kishengunge ...	830	767	63	8		
4th ditto ditto ...	Camp Murree ...	Abbottabad ..	817	760	56	8		
Guides ditto ...	Camp Lachee ...	Murdan ...	824	816	8	4		
		Total ...	9,636	9,383	270	92	37,920 0 0	
		Grand Total ...	13,516	13,067	480	279	1,16,032 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, *Major*,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

[Punjab.]

B.

STATEMENT shewing the disposition, strength, reductions and probable savings in the Punjab Police Battalions, since May 1860.

LAHORE, 1*st May* 1861.

Corps	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	No. of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	Remarks.
1st Punjab Police Battalion	Lahore ...	Lahore ...	932	921	11	0		
2nd Ditto ...	Dhurmsalla ...	Dhurmsalla ...	849	873	0	0		
3rd Ditto ...	Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	929	910	19	0		
4th Ditto ...	Umballah ...	Umballah ...	925	883	42	0		
5th Ditto ...	Rawul Pindee ...	Rawul Pindee ...	899	859	40	0		
6th Ditto ...	Dehra Ishmael Khan ...	Dehra Ishmael Khan ...	911	844	67	0		
7th Ditto ...	Umritsur ...	Umritsur ...	910	922	0	0		
8th Ditto ...	Delhi ...	Delhi ...	901	703	198	8		
9th Ditto ...	Goorgaon ...	Goorgaon ...	923	674	249	8	61,920 0 0	
10th Ditto ...	Hissar ...	Hissar ...	880	639	241	8		
		Total ...	9,059	8,228	867	24	61,920 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, *Major*,
Secretary to Government Punjab Military Department.

C.

STATEMENT shewing the disposition, strength, reductions and proximate savings in the old and new Punjab Mounted Police, since May 1860.

LAHORE, *the* 1*st May* 1861.

	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	No. of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS.
Old Mounted Police.								
7 Res. Lahore Division ...	Umritsur, Goordaspore, Goojranwalla and Lahore ...	Same as 1860	738	711	27	0		
5½ Mooltan Division ...	Googaira, Jhung, Mooltan, Khangarh and Leia ...	ditto	596	517	9	0		
3 Dehra Ghazee Khan ...	Dehra Ghazee Khan and out-posts	ditto	263	333				
1 Dehra Ishmael Khan ...	Dehra Ishmael Khan & out-posts	ditto	111	62	49	0	48,000 0 0	
2 Peshawur ...	Peshawur ...	ditto	194	183	11	0		
1½ Huzara ...	Abbottabad ...	ditto	166	93	73	0		
4 Rawul Pindee ...	Rawul Pindee, Goojrat, Jhelum and Shahpore ...	ditto	429	402	27	0		
		Total ...	2,497	2,301	196	0	48,000 0 0	
New Mounted Police.								
Trans-Sutlej States ...	Jullundhur and Hoshearpore ...	ditto	171	177	0	0		
Cis-Sutlej States ...	Loodiana, Umballa and Thanesur	ditto	265	259				
Lahore ...	Ferozepore ...	ditto	111	92	19	0		
Goorgaon ...	Jhujjur and Goorgaon ...	ditto	416	116	300	3		
Rohtuck ...	Rohtuck ...	ditto	126	117	9	0		
Delhi ...	Delhi and Kurnal ...	ditto	332	214	118	1	2,01,600 0 0	
Hissar ...	Hissar and Hansie ...	ditto	217	64	153	1		
Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	ditto	222	61	161	1		
		Total ...	1,860	1,100	760	6	2,01,600 0 0	
		Grand Total	4,357	3,401	956	6	2,49,600 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, *Major,*
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

D.

STATEMENT shewing the disposition, strength, reductions and proximate savings in the Punjab Foot Levies, since May 1860.

LAHORE, *the* 1*st May* 1861.

CORPS.	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	Number of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS.
Peshawur	..	..	294	123	171	6	60,000 0 0	The reduction in the Punjab Foot Levies is equal to five Companies.
Kohat	..	..	224	224	..	..		
Leia	..	..	141	31	110	5		
Dehra Ishmael Khan ..	..	..	369	318	51	2		
Dehra Ghazee Khan ..	..	..	88	..	88	3		
Mithun Kote	..	..	69	..	69	3		
Old Levies at Dehra Ishmael Khan	..	..	211	194	17	..		
		Total ..	1,396	890	506	19	60,000 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, *Major*,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

E.

STATEMENT shewing the disposition, strength, reductions and proximate savings in the Punjab Infantry Depôts, since May 1860.

LAHORE, *the* 1*st May* 1861.

DEPOTS.	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	No. of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS.
Jhelum ..	Rawul Pindee ..	Rawul Pindee ..	106	88	18	0		
Sealkote ..	Ferozepore ..	Sealkote ..	267	43	224	4		
Goordaspore ..	Jhung ..	Jhung ..	122	118	4	0		A reduction of nearly seven Companies has been made since May 1860 in the Infantry Depôts.
Lahore ..	Sealkote ..	.. .. ..	125	0	125	4	72,240 0 0	
Hoshearpore ..	Hoshearpore ..	.. .. ..	273	0	273	8		
Loodiana ..	Googaira ..	Lahore ..	113	95	18	0		
		Total ..	1,006	344	662	16	72,240 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, *Major*,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

F.

STATEMENT shewing the disposition, strength, reductions and proximate savings in the Punjab Mounted Levies, since May 1860.

LAHORE, *the* 1*st May* 1861.

CORPS.	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	No. of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS.
Peshawur ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	339	113	226	6		
Dehra G. Khan ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	70	2	68	3		
Dehra I. Khan ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	592	528	64	3		
Mithun Kote ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	103	54	49	2	1,77,800 0 0	The reduction in the Mounted Levies is equal to six Ressalahs
Luphozaies ..	Mooltan ..	Mooltan ..	42	3	39	2		
Huzara Horse ..	Camp Gukhee..	D. I. Khan ..	245	128	117	3		
Towana Res. ..	Umritsur ..	.. .. ..	79	.. ..	79	2		
2 Res. of Surwar ..	.. .. ..	D. I. Khan ..	.. ..	112	.. ..	.. ..		These two Ressalahs were employed in 1861 with the Peshawur Mounted Levy.
Khan and Sumd. Khan ..				64	.. ..	.. ..		
		Total ..	1,470	1,004	642	21	1,77,800 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, *Major*,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH

FOR 1860-61.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH

FOR 1860-61.

SECTION 1.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Introductory Remarks.

THE Administration of the Province having been almost entirely free from disturbing causes, has, during the past year, assumed a normal condition. Considerable progress in the enforcement of regularity, and exactness in the procedure of the Courts, and the conduct of general business, has been the result.

Amount of litigation.

2. The amount of litigation has, as was to be expected, very largely increased; but still, in comparison with some of the older Provinces, and more especially the Punjab, it is remarkably small. The Judicial Commissioner attributes this mainly to the greater energy of character of the inhabitants of the latter Province. The Chief Commissioner, however, is inclined to think that it arises rather from a paucity of monetary transactions between man and man. This may be ascribed partly to the landed tenure introduced into the Province, and partly to the infancy of commercial enterprise. The Talookdaree settlement, by substituting a landed aristocracy for a number of petty landowners, obviates the necessity for the constant recourse of the latter to the money-lender, to meet the Government demand. The Province has not been sufficiently long under a firm and settled Government to admit of the expansion of commercial enterprise to such an extent as materially to affect the amount of litigation.

Number of Suits.

3. The total number of regular suits on the files of the different courts amounted to 6,944, and of these 6,594 were disposed of. Of the above, rather more than one-third were for sums not exceed-

ing Rupees 20; a somewhat larger number for sums from Rupees 20 to 100; and the remainder for greater sums. The entire value of property under litigation amounted to Rupees 14,71,028-2-7.

Duration of Cases.

4. The average duration of cases increased pretty regularly from 15 days in petty suits, to 50 days in larger suits. These results, as also those connected with the cost of cases, and proportion disposed of by confession, consent, default, &c., are on the whole favorable. The number of decrees passed on trial, for the whole claim, appears somewhat too large.

5. The Lucknow Courts have, and always will have, a proportion of the suits large in number, and far larger in point of intricacy and importance. In the other districts it is difficult to trace the causes of the comparative frequency or rarity of Civil Suits. The largest number is in the rural district of Gonda, which lies *trans* Gogra, and the smallest is in Pertabghur, a highly cultivated and thickly populated district close to Allahabad.

Appeals.

6. The number of cases, however, appealed to the Judge of Lucknow and Deputy Commissioner of that District from Assistants and Tehseeldars, is not large; in a great majority, the decisions of the Court of First Instance were confirmed; 158 appeals were preferred to Commissioners of Divisions, in 100 the original decisions were confirmed; 24 reversed, or modified; and 30 returned for fresh enquiry. The Judicial Commissioner remarks that the want of a sufficient sifting and determination of the issues is a more common ground of interference than difference of opinion on issues clearly decided.

Appeals to Judicial Commissioner.

7. As stated in last year's report, appeals from the Civil Judge of Lucknow lie direct to the Judicial Commissioner, and form the staple of his regular Civil file. Of 230 cases, the appeal was rejected without further process in 31; while in 125 the order of the lower Court was confirmed; in 34 it was reversed, or modified; and in 35 further proceedings were ordered. The total number of appeals preferred to the Judicial Commissioner was 227, exclusive of those from the Lucknow Civil Court.

Appeals to Privy Council.

8. A tendency towards lodging appeals from the decision of the Judicial Commissioner to Her Majesty's Privy Council has sprung up, and there appears to be a probability that such appeals will be not unfrequent. As there are some doubts, whether the general rules for appeals to England, apply to the Judicial Commissioner's decisions, the whole question has been recently referred to the Supreme Government, and is under consideration.

Mode of charging for Processes.

9. The system of including charges for processes in the institution fee has proved financially much more favorable than had been expected. The amount originally charged was the same as the Institution Stamp, but this latter having been enhanced and altered

by the late Stamp Act, a new scale of commuted payment for processes has been fixed, as marginally noted, as a temporary measure. The system will be abandoned should Act VIII. 1859 be extended to this Province, as has been recommended by the Chief Commissioner, after a careful reconsideration of its provisions, and of the objections formerly urged against its introduction.

Claims not exceeding	8	Rupees	4	Annas.
Ditto Ditto	12	„	8	„
Ditto Ditto	32	„	1	Rupee.

and thereafter at one half the institution rate.

Civil Procedure Act VIII. 1859.

10. The rules of procedure framed by the Judicial Commissioner in 1858, and revised in 1859, were purposely designed to correspond in simple form with the new Procedure Act at that time passing through the Legislative Council, and it is therefore hoped that the transition to the more detailed and fixed system required by the Act will be easy. Mr. Bayley, who officiated as Judicial Commissioner during Mr. Campbell's absence for a portion of the past year, has recorded his opinion that these rules have worked smoothly, and that he had rarely to notice any defect in the procedure of the subordinate Courts, which would not have been cured by a close observance of the provisions of the Act. The main points of difference between the Rules now in force and the Act VIII. 1859 relate to the exclusion of professional Vakeels and Mooktiyars, the course of appeals, and some minor differences in the mode of summoning witnesses.

Cause Lists.

11. The Judicial Commissioner has labored strenuously to introduce a system of maintaining regular cause lists, with a view to fix the days of hearing suits. The system has, on the whole, succeeded well, and considerable advancement has been made in regularity. So also the practice of eliminating and fixing the issues has been productive of great improvement in the proceedings of Judicial Officers.

Limitation of Suits.

12. In last year's report mention was made of a set of Rules, embodying those portions of Act XIV. 1859 which do not militate against the main principles of our system, having been drawn up. These rules were brought into force at once, without further notice, because they did not shorten the periods of limitation already introduced, and only explained and filled up what had before been wanting. Reservation was made in favor of certain suits, which were, under a previous order, entitled to the benefit of rules older than those immediately preceding. The Judicial Commissioner has subsequently explained that if it should prove that in any case the new rules would be less favorable to a Plaintiff than the last, the benefit of that difference would be given till the expiry of two years from date of notice. These rules have in practice worked admirably.

Registration of Deeds.

13. The progress made in the sytem of Rural Registration has been most satisfactory. There have been no complaints of fraud or abuse of the system, which has worked smoothly and well; while the fact of 17,002 registrations having taken place testifies to its popularity among the people in general. Difficulty was at first experienced in obtaining sufficient work to

make the place remunerative, as the rates of fees were fixed very low. But after a time this difficulty was quite got over in many places, and the Office of Registrar began to be sought after. The success has varied very much in different districts, and has been greatest in the rural districts of Mahomdee and Gonda. The notary Offices are generally neat places, conspicuously established in the most busy streets; there are 156 notaries, or an average of 13 per district, and each notary has on an average registered 109 bonds.

Effect of Act XXXVI.

14. A new difficulty has however arisen, and given much cause for anxiety. The introduction of Act XXXVI. 1860, which necessitates the use of stamps for all deeds intended to be registered, has given a check to the Registration. A remedy has been devised in making the Registrars vendors of Stamps, and other plans have been suggested for giving them additional employment and remuneration in places where their proper business is not sufficient; moreover the Judicial Commissioner proposed to render the registration of certain documents compulsory. The Chief Commissioner, approving of the suggestion, submitted it for the orders of Government, but as yet no final decision has been passed. The most important Circular Orders, and Rules regarding Registration are appended.

See Appendix A.

Account Books.

15. The Judicial Commissioner has found it necessary to issue orders particularly requiring that the rule which provides that no account books shall be admitted as evidence which do not comprise a day-book as well as a ledger, should be widely made known, as the rule was not conformed to in practice.

Restrictions on sales of landed property in satisfaction of decrees.

16. The prohibition against the sale of ancestral property in land in satisfaction of a Civil Decree without report to, and the sanction of, the Judicial Commissioner, continue to act advantageously in restricting the forced transfer of rights in land.

Language of Record.

17. The mode of recording evidence in the hand writing of the Judge becomes more and more a decided and acknowledged success here, as wherever it has been tried.

Clerk of the Court.

18. The working of the system of appointing a Clerk of the Court to relieve the Judge of all technical and petty executive duties, has improved during the past year, and the first difficulties of its introduction have been surmounted. Men fit for the duties have been found, and it is probable that their number will increase, and thus afford greater opportunities of selection than at present exist.

Lucknow Civil Court.

19. The necessity for appointing a Special Civil Judge, for the City of Lucknow was reported last year. The number of suits in the Lucknow Civil Court has been large, though it may be

doubted whether the influx of small causes has at all reached a normal rate. It has however been found necessary to depute one of the Officers of the Commission as Assistant to the Civil Judge, to enable that Officer to devote his time to the large and more important cases. The question of the salary to be allowed the Civil Judge has been referred to the Supreme Government, during the year, in connection with the salaries fixed for Judges of the newly-established Small Cause Courts in other Provinces, but has not yet been finally decided. The Chief Commissioner considers himself fortunate in having secured the services of a gentleman so eminently fitted for the position he occupies as Mr. Fraser, the present Civil Judge.

Chamber of Commerce.

20. The tribunal of commerce mentioned in last year's report has been used as a sort of standing jury on commercial subjects, and Mr. Fraser reports that its members have generally shewn commendable readiness to assist the Court when their services were required.

Efforts to check Perjury and Forgery.

21. Mr. Fraser prides himself, with justice, on the successful efforts he has made to put down, or at least sensibly to check, the crimes of Perjury and Forgery.

Reforms—Trial by Jury.

22. The most notable innovation which has been made during the year is the introduction of the system of trial by jury. On a reference made by the Chief Commissioner, His Excellency the Governor General in Council expressed his opinion* that "the employment of juries in Civil cases in the City of Lucknow under the immediate supervision of the Judicial Commissioner, and the direction of an experienced Judge, would greatly assist the administration of Justice." He further directed that "the roster should contain the names "of all the respectable, intelligent inhabitants of the City, of all denominations, and "their attendance in turn should be made compulsory. The jury should not consist of "less than five persons, and when once empannelled, the verdict of the majority "should be binding in all questions of fact." The Judicial Commissioner was requested to draw up a set of rules in compliance with the above instructions; a copy of these is appended. The measure will require, and its success will be dependent, on the proper and careful preparation of the panels, and the devotion to the subject of much time and attention on the part of the Judge. The preparation of good and complete Jury Lists, is in progress. In anticipation of their final completion, Mr. Fraser has already tried juries to a considerable extent, and thinks the result very encouraging. He states that at first the people did not like, or understand, the measure, but with a little patience the obstacle was surmounted.

* Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 4754 dated 19th November 1860.

Appendix B.

23. His Excellency the Governor General has also during the year under review granted those Talookdars, who were last year vested with Criminal and Revenue powers, authority to try Civil suits, in which the claim does not exceed in value Rupees 150. Similar authority has been bestowed on a number of other Taloookdars, who have been

considered worthy of being appointed Honorary Assistant Commissioners; this subject will be treated of more at length in a subsequent Section of this Report.

Vide Appendix C. 1 to 8.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Political trials.

24. During the year under review several Sepoys concerned in the Shajehanpore massacre have been apprehended, successfully prosecuted to conviction by Captain Chamberlain, Assistant Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoitee, and executed; some of those concerned in the murder of Messrs. Cunliffe and Clark, British District Officers, who were killed by Sepoys and others when crossing the Gogra, during the Mutiny, have also been brought to justice. The hope of obtaining evidence against individuals in any other such cases becomes more and more faint.

25. A large number of persons where punished for retention of arms. The frequent accidental discovery of swords, &c., in the search of houses for stolen property, and other similar occasions, shews that the disarming of the people has been far from being as complete as was at one time thought to be the case.

26. In anticipation of the introduction of the Penal Code, the Judicial Commissioner has endeavoured to re-arrange the nomenclature and classification of the principal offences in the returns of the current year, so as to correspond as nearly as possible with the Code, in order that the transition may be more easy.

27. There has been a considerable improvement in the average duration of trials, both in cases in which the Police are, and in those in which they are not employed.

General statistics of Crime.

28. The Police being separated from the Judiciary, and organized as a Department distinct from, and yet subordinate to, the Judicial, the general statistics of crime should be noticed in the Section Police, but it will perhaps be advisable to review them in this place along with the results of the prosecutions.

Review of crimes committed.

29. The number of murders has diminished, but there is an increase in the number of violent assaults and affrays. There have been a few Dacoities during the year, but none of any great importance, or attended with any aggravated violence. There has been no increase or decrease in ordinary violent crimes against property, though, as was to be expected, the number of ordinary thefts and burglaries, as also of minor offences, such as petty assault, abduction, trespass, &c., has largely increased. This is in a measure attributable to the greater accuracy with which crimes have been reported during the year.

30. Although the prosecutions in cases of murder have not been very successful, yet, on the whole, the proportion of convictions to acquittals is satisfactory; out of 23,018 persons brought to trial, 12,789 have been convicted or committed, and 9,464 acquitted or released. Of the persons tried by the Commissioners of Divisions, 70 were acquitted, and 124 convicted and punished by the Commissioners, and 121 being convicted by the Commissioners, were referred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court; 107 persons were convicted and 12 acquitted by the Judicial Commissioner.

Result of Trials.

31. The increased powers vested in Deputy Commissioners have not been used to a very large extent in the most heinous cases; only 80 persons were imprisoned by them for periods exceeding three years, and 52 transported, being 132 in all. These powers have, however, been most beneficially exercised in disposing of many cases (such as culpable homicide of a venial character), which must, in the Regulation Provinces, have been committed.

Increased powers of Deputy Commissioners.

32. The following table shews synoptically the whole of the punishments inflicted in 1860:—

Punishments.

Tribunal.	Death.	Transportation.			Imprisonment.			Flogged.	Fined.	Outlawed.	Dismissed.	Security.
		Life.	For terms.	Total.	Above 3 years.	3 years and under.	Total.					
Judicial Commissioner, ...	28	38	12	50	16	11	27	...	...	...	...	2
Commissioners, ...	...	...	33	33	28	28	56	9	29	3	1	10
District Officers, ...	...	...	52	52	80	2,040	2,120	4,096	7,386	...	112	427
Total	28	38	97	135	124	2,079	2,203	4,105	7,341	3	113	439

33. Transportation for terms has been stopped by the expiry of the special Acts during the year, but will be revived when the Penal Code comes into force. Of the fines inflicted, nearly two-thirds were realized.

34. There has been considerable correspondence on the subject of corporal punishment during the year. Early in the year the Chief Commissioner drew the attention of Government to the question,

Corporal punishment.

in connection with certain remarks made by the Medical Commissioner in his report for 1859. He stated that he had obtained the consent of Government to the combination of stripes with imprisonment, on the express condition that there should be a proportionate reduction of the term of imprisonment, and that the stripes should not be excessive. His object was to shorten the term of imprisonment, and avoid the over-crowding of jails. Some officers, however, took advantage of this permission to couple imprisonment with stripes, when a limited number of stripes would alone have formed a sufficient punishment. This practice the Chief Commissioner interdicted, and suggested that it should be laid down as a standing rule that combined punishment should be imposed by Deputy Commissioners only, because Assistants with full powers can always find an equivalent for the highest term of imprisonment they are competent to inflict in a number of stripes that is not excessive. In fact, the Chief Commissioner was of opinion that 50 lashes were equivalent to three years imprisonment. In this opinion the Officiating Judicial Commissioner did not altogether agree, but thought that 100 lashes, inflicted in two instalments, would be equivalent to three years imprisonment; and he suggested that Assistants with full powers, should be restricted to this extent.

Deaths in Fyzabad Jail.

35. No instructions having been received from Government on the above reference, no further orders were issued; very careful rules as to the administration of corporal punishment were, however, drawn up, and it was hoped that a due observance of them would preclude the likelihood of the punishment being abused or producing any evil effect. But towards the end of the year under report, the Judicial Commissioner brought to notice some cases of death in the Fyzabad Jail, which had resulted from the infliction of flogging. It also appeared that some prisoners had been sent from Fyzabad for imprisonment in the Lucknow Jail, whose wounds, caused by flogging, had not sufficiently healed, and they therefore arrived at Lucknow in a very dangerous state. The Chief Commissioner immediately issued stringent orders that measures should be taken to render the flogging at Fyzabad less severe, and condemned the want of care and judgment on the part of the Civil Assistant Surgeon, who had allowed the prisoners to be removed with wounds insufficiently healed. A detailed report of the whole circumstances was submitted to Government, and His Excellency the Governor General, while approving of the action taken by the Chief Commissioner, called for further information, which has been submitted.

Cases of Suttee.

36. A considerable number of Suttee cases occurred simultaneously in the early part of the year; severe punishments were awarded in every case, and measures taken to make known the determination of Government to suppress peremptorily this class of offence. In one case the proprietory rights in the village in which the crime occurred were confiscated, as it was proved that the landholders, a coparcenary community, could have prevented its occurrence. The cause of these Suttees is to be looked for in the awe produced among the population by the sudden and severe outbreak of cholera which occurred about May and June in the Eastern and Northern Districts of the Province, and the hope of averting its progress. There were five actual Suttees, and three attempts. Three only took place on the estates of Talookdars; in two of these the Talookdars were proved to be entirely free from blame,

and in the third the Talookdar and her Agents actively assisted the Police. In two of the attempts at Suttee the crime was prevented by the promptness with which the Zemindars gave information to the Police, and with which the latter arrived on the scene. His Excellency in Council considered the explanation given of the occurrence of these crimes satisfactory, and approved of the measures taken for their suppression.

Mysterious murders in Oonao.

37. The frequent occurrence of murders of a mysterious character in the Oonao District attracted the attention of the Chief Commissioner, and formed the subject of a report to Government. It appears that subsequent to the re-occupation of the country twenty deaths occurred during the two years 1859 and 1860, eighteen of which were murders by strangulation, though in some instances wounds have been inflicted prior or subsequent to death; and in some of the bodies traces of poison have been discovered. The persons murdered have, with one exception only, been strangers and travellers, whose identity cannot be traced. These crimes have occurred within a very limited space, of about 20 miles square. Three lines of road running from the bridge of boats at Cawnpore, and from Oonao in a north and north-easterly direction, traverse the space above-mentioned, and it is in or near these lines of road that the murders have been committed.

38. It is worthy of remark that four or five murders of a similar nature occurred in the same locality in 1856. In almost all of these poison was found to have been employed, and under the Native rule this neighbourhood was distinguished for crimes of the kind. The country is favorable to crime, being covered with barren plains.

39. Captain Chamberlain, Assistant Superintendent of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department, who was deputed to investigate these crimes, as it was suspected that they were committed by an organized gang, or by residents of the neighbourhood, failed to obtain any clue to the perpetrators, although he specially obtained the services of some approvers of a particular class from the Punjab. He has satisfactorily shown that these murders were not perpetrated by any of the old well-known Thug fraternities.

40. All but four of the above cases occurred on the lands of petty proprietors or village communities, and vigorous measures were adopted to make them feel that they could not be allowed to go on obstructing justice. Their proprietary rights were sequestrated, and a large body of extra Police was quartered in the neighbourhood, and their cost charged against the inhabitants.

41. The failure to trace out and bring to justice the perpetrators of these foul crimes is to be regretted, but blame cannot be attached to the Police for this want of success. Unfortunately, in a case which occurred subsequent to the submission of the report above referred to, the Police themselves were found to have been the criminals. Actuated by a hope of obtaining the rewards offered for the apprehension and conviction of these offenders, they committed the murder, and endeavoured to throw the blame on innocent persons. They were however discovered, convicted, and executed.

Vide Appendix D. 1 to 7.

PART III.—POLICE.

Subordination of Police to District Officers.

42. It was stated in last year's Report that the Chief Commissioner had decided on making the District Superintendents of Police completely subordinate to the District Officers, strictly maintaining, however, the separate organization of the Police, under a Chief, or, as he is now termed, Inspector General of Police. This proposal was sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and the result has been highly satisfactory. The European District Superintendent is now under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, and entirely at his disposal for the performance of Police duties. For this purpose he is an instrument in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner, but the latter regard the District Superintendent as the responsible head of the Police, and abstains from issuing orders direct to the Native Police. Promotions, rewards, and punishments are entirely in the hands of the District Superintendent; but if a Policeman commits an offence for which he should be punished judicially, he must be prosecuted before a Magistrate.

Harmony of Departments.

43. The complaints formerly made by the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the independence of the police have ceased. The distance, reserve, and punctilio formerly exhibited in the relations of these officers are at an end, and an *enteinte cordiale* now subsists.

Changes of European Officers.

44. The changes among the European officers during the past year have been numerous, and have acted prejudicially to the improvement of the Police. Five District Superintendents and one assistant have been removed in the course of the year, for failure to pass in the languages, or by order of Government, thus necessitating the introduction of new and inexperienced European officers into the Force.

Reductions.

45. Considerable reductions and modifications have been made in the organization of the Force. Last year it was reported that reductions had been made to the extent of nearly eleven lakhs a year, and subsequent reductions have effected a further saving of more than a lakh and a half; so that the Oudh Police, which in 1859 contained in its ranks 14,760 men of all grades, at an annual cost, including officers, of Rs. 26,04,318, is now in strength 8,523, and costs Rs. 14,11,980. A further considerable saving will hereafter be effected, if, as proposed by the Chief Commissioner, the pay of the privates be lowered, so as to fix it at Rs. 22 a month for sowars, and in the proportion of one-third of the Infantry at 7 and two-thirds at Rs. 6.

Appendix E.

46. A large proportion of the old Native officers, promoted from the Seikh and Sepoy armies for gallantry and fidelity, having been found unfitted for Police duties, have, with the sanction of Government, been pensioned, and an efficient staff of Inspectors has been appointed in their place, without adding to the present cost of the Force, and with prospective reduction of cost.

47. In anticipation of the extension to the Province of Act V. 1861, the nomenclature of the Police, which was too Military, has been changed in conformity to the Act, and the Town and Cantonment Police have been incorporated with the General Police Force of the Provi[illegible].

Change of nomenclature.

48. By the Force as now organized, and consisting, as stated above, of 8,523 men (exclusive of Town and Cantonment Police), the regular Civil Police duties are performed, and in addition all personal guards to Civil officers, including Honorary Assistant Commissioners, guards for Jails, Treasuries and Treasure escorts, as also for any Public Department applying for one, under Government Resolution, Military Department, No. 998, dated 29th January 1861, are provided.

Duties of Police.

49. The population of Oudh, excluding Lucknow (for the Police duties of which city there is a separately organized body paid from the local funds), cannot, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be less than seven millions. The rate of Police to population at this calculation would be 1 to 821, and to area 1 to 327 square miles; the area of the Province after the session of territory to Nepal having been estimated by Lieutenant-Colonel Vanrenen, of the Revenue Survey Department, by triangulation of the map, at 27,890 square miles.

Ratio to population and area.

50. The Chief Commissioner, feeling convinced that, by excluding Brahmins and Rajpoots, as had hitherto been done, the Police had been deprived of a large element of intelligence, directed the proportion of these castes to be increased gradually in the place of kahars, aheers, and chumars. It is not proposed to reduce the Passees, who are found useful, active, and honest when employed. The future proportion of castes for the whole Force, mounted and foot, has been fixed at, Brahmins and Rajpoots, 2,000; inferior caste, Hindoos, 3,500; Mussulmen, 1,000; Seikh and Punjabees, 2,000.

Castes.

51. The Police Force has undoubtedly improved in a knowledge of the duties of a Police, and in detective ability, despite of the disadvantages under which it has labored in regard to its originally military character, and the extensive changes in its European officers alluded to above. Those European officers who have been in the Police since the first formation have improved greatly.

Efficiency.

52. Of one thing the Chief Commissioner is quite certain, and that is, that the present system of Police is far preferred by all classes of the population to the old. It may not detect quite so much crime as the old—but that is not a consideration that weighs much with the people; they appreciate it because it does not harass them as the old Police did. Not one per cent. of the population would personally feel the advantages of increased detective skile on the part of the Police, but fifty per cent. at least feel the relief from inquisitorial visits, sweeping summons to the Thannah, and meddling interference.

The new system of Police approved by the people.

53. The rule that requires that no person apprehended by the Police be released except by order of a Magistrate, before whom he must first be brought, is an immense safeguard against promiscuous arrests. The slightest infringement of this principle has been steadily opposed, and a strict adherence to it has made the results shown in the statistical returns appear highly disadvantageous to the Police.

All persons apprehended to be released by a magistrate.

54. The Town and Cantonment Police mentioned above as having been incorporated with the General Police Force, are paid out of local funds, raised by the levy of a choongee or duty on all sales effected within the precincts of each Town. This Force consists of the strength marginally noted, at a monthly cost of Rs. 4,552, for the protection of five cantonments and 42 cities, exclusive of Lucknow. The men composing this Force, though subordinate to the European Police Officers to the same degree as the General Police, are not liable to be removed from their Native Town for employment elsewhere.

Town and Cantonment Police.

Cantonment Police.
5 Chief Constables.
24 Head Constables.
140 Constables.

Town Police.
12 Chief Constables.
50 Head Constables.
636 Constables.

Appendices F. G.

55. It was stated in last year's Report that a considerable reduction in the numerical strength of the Lucknow Police was contemplated. This has been carried out, and the Force has been reduced from 1183 to 857 at a saving of Rupees 2,386 a month. The plan originally adopted of dividing the city into beats has been abandoned, and a system of patrolling adopted in its stead. There is much difference of opinion as to which system is the better, but the present plan deserves further trial before a final decision is come to on the subject.

Lucknow City Police.

56. The employment of informers as a recognized portion of the Police Force under the name of "detectives" has been stringently interdicted. Of course the Police are not forbidden to get trustworthy information from persons out of their own body, but they have been enjoined not to attempt to conceal the source whence their information was derived from the Magisterial authorities.

Employment of informers as Detectives.

57. The Chief Commissioner retains the opinions expressed in last year's Report on the subject of Village Police. The present system, whereby the nomination of Village Chowkeydars and provision for their payment are left entirely in the hands of the landowners, is distasteful both to many of the District officers and to the entire body of Regular Police. The latter find that they have not now that control over the village Constabulary that they formerly possessed, and are annoyed.

Village Police.

58. The principle of making the landholders responsible for the efficiency of the Police arrangements of their estates is undoubtedly correct. This responsibility, however, has not as yet been uniformly enforced.

Responsibility of Landholders.

PART IV.—JAILS.

Want of Accommodation.

59. The want of Jail accommodation has been seriously felt. The necessity for placing restrictions on the infliction of corporal punishment, added to the withdrawal of the power to sentence to transportation for terms, has increased the number of prisoners under incarceration to a sensible degree. The buildings originally intended for the safe custody of prisoners under trial have been used as District Jails, but have in many instances been found too small to meet the requirements.

Central Jail.

60. A delay arose in commencing the construction of a Central Jail at Lucknow. The plans originally submitted were disapproved by His Excellency the Governor General, and a Committee was formed, under the instructions of Government, to draw up plans on the most improved models. The radiating principle, with all the latest improvements, was directed for adoption. The Committee, consisting of the Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P., the Chief Engineer of Oudh, and the Civil Surgeon, met in November, and in accordance with the instructions received, prepared plans for both the Central Jail at Lucknow and for the Divisional Jails, which it was also proposed to construct.

Appointment of Officer to superintend construction.

61. The detailed plans and estimates of the Central Jail were submitted to Government during the year, and a grant was sanctioned in the Public Works Budget. Previous to this, however, on the urgent representation of the Chief Commissioner, the commencement of the Central Jail, in anticipation of the final approval of Government to the plans and estimates, was sanctioned, and Doctor Cannon, an officer of experience in the construction and management of Jails, was appointed Executive Engineer in charge of the works. Under the able superintendence of Doctor Cannon, the works have made rapid progress, and Barracks for the accommodation of 200 prisoners have been completed. The Government has intimated that the question of the advisability of maintaining Central prisons is under consideration, and pending a final decision, Doctor Cannon has been directed not to push on the works so as to compromise Government.

Use of vacated Barracks as Jails.

62. When the Stations of Gonda and Sultanpore were abandoned, the Chief Commissioner applied for permission to make use of the deserted Barracks for Civil purposes. This was sanctioned, and the two Barracks at Sultanpore have been converted into a Jail. Gonda has been re-occupied temporarily by European Troops, and consequently the Barracks there have not been available.

Employment of Prisoners.

63. Prisoners have been largely employed in the Jail works at Lucknow. The site of the new Jail being some distance from the present one, it has been necessary to place these prisoners in huts. This has relieved the old Jail, which was found very unhealthy, and will afford means of disposing of all those prisoners for whom accommodation cannot be conveniently found in their own district.

64. Pending the completion of regular Jail buildings recourse to the most approved methods of prison labor is impossible. In-door labor has been but little employed. At Pertabgurh the expressing oil in small mills has been found both a good labor, and exceedingly profitable. The use of hand grindstones built high, so that the prisoners must stand to work them, has been directed, and has been found one of the best kinds of punishment. In the Lucknow Jail a lithographic press has been worked very profitably.

65. On the whole the largest amount of profit from prison labor has been indirectly attained by prisoners attending upon themselves and repairing the Jail buildings. The saving to Government by the employment of prison labor on the Central Jail is estimated by Doctor Cannon to have amounted to Rs. 1,296-11-6 up to 30th April, or somewhat less than 3 months.

66. The expenditure of small Jails when calculated per head is always abnormal and excessive, because certain establishments are required for small Jails, which, with comparatively small increase, are sufficient for large ones. The high price of grain which has obtained throughout the greater portion of the year has also raised the cost of maintenance. Altogether the averages shown in the Statement are satisfactory, though in one or two instances they may be somewhat high, and, when analyzed, specific items may be found capable of reduction. These, however, are comparatively small, and will be checked.

67. The health of the prisoners has been on the whole good. The mortality in the Lucknow Jail was mentioned last year, and it is satisfactory to find that there has been great improvement in the general healthiness of this prison during the latter portion of the year under review. The rate of mortality in most of the other Jails is moderate, *viz.*, from 2 to 5 per cent.

68. The number of prisoners under confinement during the year was 12,029, showing an increase on the past year of 3,098. At the end of the year 2,011 remained in prison, of whom 1,588 were sentenced to rigorous and 80 to simple imprisonment. There were also 23 Civil prisoners, and 291 under trial.

Vide Appendix H., 1 to 17.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

General Remarks.

69. When the last Report was submitted, the prospects of the spring crops in the Trans-Gogra districts had been materially affected by the almost entire failure of the periodical rains, followed by the absence of any cold weather fall. So scanty was the yield of the Rubbee crop of 1860 in

Baraitch, that but a very small proportion of the Revenue could be collected, and the Commissioner, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, granted a suspension of the demand.

Seasons.

70. The rains of 1860 set in late, and the extent of land brought under cultivation in the Trans-Gogra districts was consequently less than usual, but on the whole the season was favorable, and Gonda and Baraitch had first-rate Khurreef crops. This, coupled with the great rise in the price of grain, enabled the landholders to pay off the Rubbee suspensions, and clear the balance sheet.

71. In the Khyrabad Division the fall of rain was below the average, more especially in Hurdui, which suffered severely from drought, and just escaped the grasp of the famine. The Khurreef harvest was however good, and the rain that fell having been timely, the Rubbee sowings were successfully effected. In the other Divisions the season is reported to have been unfavorable; the rains were light and irregular, and the yield of both the Rubbee and Khurreef somewhat below the average.

Collections.

72. The Land Revenue has however been collected with remarkably small balances, as the following Table will show :—

DIVISIONS.	Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.					Percentage.	Remarks.
					Real.			Nominal.	Total of Balances.		
					In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.				
Lucknow, ...	1859-60	27,91,598	27,55,416	36,182	3,951	2,227	22,022	9,200	36,182	1·31	
Ditto, ...	1860-61	27,01,894	27,77,513	14,321	704	...	12,418	1,127	14,319	0·51	
Khyrabad, ...	1859-60	24,18,027	23,94,370	13,057	.....	164	164	17,547	13,057	0·55	
Ditto, ...	1860-61	24,28,618	24,16,353	12,264	422	803	999	1,502	12,264	0·50	
Balswarra, ...	1859-60	25,23,401	25,15,486	7,915	198	...	.....	7,717	7,915	0·31	
Ditto, ...	1860-61	25,13,567	25,09,627	3,939	.....	41	41	3,897	3,939	0·15	
Baraitch, ...	1859-60	26,37,082	26,10,555	26,527	13,910	814	5,150	7,467	26,527	1·01	
Ditto, ...	1860-61	25,72,823	25,71,092	1,731	.....	...	.....	1,731	1,731	0·06	
Total of, ...	1859-60	1,03,70,108	1,02,75,828	94,280	18,059	3,205	28,216	41,040	94,280	0·90	
Ditto, ...	1860-61	1,03,06,842	1,02,74,587	32,252	11,126	844	13,458	8,257	32,255	0·31	

Out of an entire demand of Rs. 1,03,06,842, there are only Rs. 32,252 uncollected. Of this sum Rs. 8,257 are nominal, and Rs. 1,126 in train of liquidation, leaving an irrecoverable balance of Rs. 13,458, or 0·11 per cent. on the demands. These favorable results are, in the Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion, highly creditable to all the officers concerned in the Revenue administration of the Province. They may be accepted as a proof that the Land Revenue, as assessed at the summary settlement, is by no means heavy, and that in average years it can be

paid with facility. There can however be no doubt that the punctual payment of the Revenue, without the necessity of recourse to coercive processes, is in a great measure attributable to the high prices which obtained in the grain market for many months of the year.

Export of Grain to North Western Provinces.

73. Owing to the very large demand for grain in the famine-stricken district of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, the export from Oude has been enormous. From the Khyrabad Division immense supplies of wheat and barley of the previous year's growth were exported *viâ* Shahjehanpore. On the road between that place and Seetapore, miles and miles of carts were to be seen in the cold season laden with corn. Troops of ponies, mules, and donkeys were also employed for the transport of grain to Shahjehanpore and Futtehgurh. This movement was not confined to the Khyrabad Division, but was general throughout the Province. The Deputy Commissioner of Baraitch reports that the traffic over the bridge across the Gogra at Byramghat was enormous. Strings of camels from Goorgaon, Rohtuck, Umballa, and even Lahore, found their way to the principal marts of this district for grain, while the export from the Fyzabad district is stated by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner to have amounted to 119,600 maunds, or 149,500 bushels.

74. There has been a slight increase in the number of dustuks issued, as shown in the marginal statement*, but the total is still inconsiderable. District Officers have been directed not to issue dustuks till ten days after the kist has become due, and this rule has worked well in practice. In regard to Talookdars, it is usual to address them by letter, and warning their Agents, instead of issuing dustuks upon them.

Ordinary Duress.

*Divisions.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Lucknow, ...	4,734	8,884
Khyrabad, ...	422	1,443
Baiswarra, ...	2,934	2,105
Baraitch, ...	1,160	2,332
Total, ...	9,250	9,714

Coercive measures.

75. There have been no cases of recourse to the ordinary coercive processes, such as distraint, transfer, farm, or sale. In some few instances where balance has accrued from the landowners being deeply involved, and the interests of Government were at stake owing to the deterioration of the estate from mismanagement, the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the District Officers assuming the direct management. In the Baraitch Division, the estates of Baboo Maheep Narain; of Bishur, in the Fyzabad District; and the Tipraha claqua, in Baraitch, have thus been taken under direct management. In Khyrabad, the Esannuggur estate has been retained under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, as mentioned last year. In the other Divisions no estates have been held *kham* for arrears of revenue.

76. The management of these estates, as also of those which have been confiscated, and still remain undisposed of, has been most successful, and the Talookdars have themselves acknowledged the benefits they have derived from the arrangement, and expressed their gratitude. Application for its adoption has again spontaneously emanated from some Talookdars during the year, as for instance, Baboo Maheep Narain, in the Fyzabad District, and Mahunt Goornarain, in Baraitch.

77. The following statement shows the financial result of the direct management of estates throughout the Province, including those held under the Court of Wards:—

DIVISIONS.	No. of Estates under direct Management.				Total.	Demands.	Collections.	Expenses of collection, Tuccavee advances, &c.	Balance credited to Government.	
	For arrears of Revenue.	Court of Wards.	Confiscated & not disposed of.	At request of Parties.						
Lucknow, ...	7	1	6	2	16	34,492	33,933	3,044	22,568	
Khyrabad, ...	1	598	20	.....	619	5,02,704	4,71,420	80,521	3,90,899	
Baiswarra, ...	.....	.....	15	.....	15	6,839	6,752	521	6,231	
Baraitch, ...	3	.....	68	29	100	1,14,291	1,00,815	14,973	85,845	
Total, ...	11	599	109	31	750	6,58,326	6,12,923	99,059	5,05,548	

Remissions of Revenue.

78. The remissions of Revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 21,405-6-0.

The system of granting Pottahs—its results.

79. The system of securing the sub-proprietors in Talookdaree estates from extortion, by insisting on their being granted a Pottah, has worked satisfactorily. It has been generally introduced, though in some districts its enforcement has given rise to a great deal of trouble. The most experienced Officers are of opinion that the effect of the measure has been to reduce litigation and facilitate the adjustment of summary suits. The following statement shows the number of suits between landlord and tenant, instituted throughout the Province, distinguishing those in which Pottahs existed from those in which they did not:—

DIVISIONS.	By Landlords against Tenants.		By Lessees against Tenants.		By Tenants against Landlords.		Grand Total.	
	With.	Without.	With.	Without.	With.	Without.	With.	Without.
Khyrabad, ...	226	522	53	40	298	601	577	1,163
Lucknow, ...	110	1,386	7	80	258	1,259	375	2,725
Baraitch, ...	276	422	339	759	473	452	1,088	1,633
Baiswarra	193	434	22	25	603	796	818	1,255
	805	2,764	421	901	1,632	3,108	2,858	6,776
		805		421				
		3,569		1,325				

80. It will be seen that out of 3,569 suits brought by landowners against tenants holding direct, in 805 only had pottahs been given, as against 2,764 in which they had not. So also in about two-thirds of the cases instituted by lessees against their tenants, and in one-half of those brought by tenants against the landlords, pottahs had not been given. These Statements may not be altogether correct, as in some instances the existence of a pottah was concealed during the trial of the case, but it is still sufficiently correct to prove that fewer occasions of disagreement arise, when Pottahs have been granted.

81. It is satisfactory also to find that while the total number of suits connected with the rent and cultivating occupancy of land has not materially increased during the year, yet the number of suits for exaction has decreased one-sixth, while those for the attainment of pottahs have more than doubled. As a rule there has also been a decrease in suits for ouster, but the Lucknow statements show a very large increase in this class of cases in the Durriabad District. The Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot but think that in those Districts in which the returns are least favorable, sufficient attention has not been paid to the importance of this subject, and the grant of pottahs has not been enforced, or if enforced, the accuracy of the conditions of the lease has not been carefully tested. A comparative statement showing the number of summary suits instituted during the past and preceding years is subjoined:—

DIVISIONS.	Suits for Rent.		Suits for Pottahs.		Exaction.		Ouster.		Total.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Khyrabad, ...	717	657	.....	41	323	230	375	547	1,415	1,475
Lucknow, ...	1,410	1,478	30	69	658	432	809	1,389	1,231	1,427
Baraitch, ...	825	1,027	397	1,058	706	450	906	748	2,834	3,283
Baiswarra, ...	817	765	241	348	682	887	1,139	802	2,909	2,252
Total, ...	3,809	3,927	668	1,516	2,369	1,899	3,229	3,486	8,389	8,437

82. The Chief Commissioner was so well satisfied with the beneficial results of this measure that in January last he issued instructions for its extension. Hitherto the grant of pottahs has been compulsory only on Talookdars to those holding direct of them. The Chief Commissioner has now ordered that from the commencement of the next agricultural year, every cultivator of the soil not paying revenue direct to Government but paying rent for the land in his occupation shall hold a pottah, be the person to whom such rent is paid, who he may. A simple form of pottah has been enjoined, in the form of a cheque, the counterpart being retained by the grantee. The penalty prescribed for inattention to the above rule is that any one suing without a pottah is made to feel the invalidity of his claim by being placed in a similar position to a party suing in the Civil

Court on an unstamped bond. He will have no written document in support of his claim. It has not been deemed advisable to enjoin the registration of such pottahs by a public notary, but District Officers have been directed to encourage such a course. The main object has been to obtain a trustworthy record of engagements between the owners and cultivators of the land, rather than an accurate statement of the village assets.

Maafee Investigations.

83. The investigations into rent-free tenures have made satisfactory progress. The following statement shows the number already disposed of. In the great majority of those cases in which resumption has been decreed, the orders will not be carried into effect till the regular settlement.

DIVISIONS.	In Perpetuity.		Released for life.						Resumed.					
	By Government.		By Commissioner.		By Chief Commissioner.		By Government.		By Commissioner.		By Chief Commissioner.		By Government.	
	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.
Lucknow, ...	105	72,044	71	2,459	5	1,260	49	21,201	20	5,697	51	21,359	4	1,000
Baiswarra, ...	41	5,879	73	1,918	3	67	128	41,550	44	6,321	186	64,617	5	2,988
Khyrabad, ...	27	2,089	72	1,423	104	3,580	47	6,873	116	2,805	69	4,296	1	40
Baraitch, ...	38	8,553	74	2,468	29	1,682	105	17,845	7	101	58	14,215	5	1,571
Total, ...	211	88,565	290	8,268	141	6,589	329	87,472	187	14,924	364	1,07,487	15	5,599

Regular Revenue Suits.

84. The trial of regular suits for rights in land in districts in which the regular settlement is in progress has been confined to the Settlement Officer. In other districts permission has been given to the Revenue Courts to hear them, on certain conditions. The main principle being that all cases which are of a peculiar or intricate character or in which a final order cannot be passed without probable injury to the rights of others, or generally in which no hardship or injustice will be entailed by delay, shall be left to the Settlement Officer to dispose of. The evidence in such suits has been directed to be recorded in English, as also in summary suits whenever the investigation is conducted in the first instance, or on appeal by an European Officer.

Record of rights in land at the Regular Settlement.

85. The Regular Settlement has been commenced in two districts, viz., Pertabgurh in the Baiswarra Division, and Oonao in the Lucknow Division. The progress made in the mechanical portion of the work will be noted under the Section "Surveys," it will be sufficient in this place to note briefly the principles on which the record of rights will

be prepared. The leading principle which it is intended to enforce is the maintenance of rights as they existed just before the annexation and no others. Sub-proprietors will be secured the possession of such rights as they were found in possession of in the Fusly year 1262-63, corresponding with 1854-55, A. D., as in that year arrangements were entered into between the Talookdars and the intermediate holders which are known to have been favorable to the latter as regards the recognition of their rights. While maintaining the sub-proprietors in possession of their rights as above explained, it is not intended to depart from the fundamental principle of the land revenue system of India, that the Government is entitled to a certain portion of the produce of the soil. The Supreme Government having determined that the broad principle that it is entitled to 50 per cent. of the gross rental of the land shall be kept steadily in view. Where these sub-proprietors are found to have never paid to the Talookdar more than the Government demand, which may be fixed on an estimate of the gross rental, the Talookdar will be permitted to take that much only plus 5 per cent. Where the intermediate holders, as sometimes happens are found to have paid less than the Government demand fixed at Settlement, they will be compelled to pay the full demand plus 5 per cent. The Supreme Government has undertaken to grant the Talookdars a fair compensation from the Government share, whenever it shall be found that the intermediate holders have intercepted a more than ordinary share of the aggregate profits of an entire Talookqa. With regard to zemindars and all other parties not being Talookdars with whom the summary Settlement has been made, it has been declared that claims to all lands held by such persons must be heard, whether they were brought forward at the late Settlement or not. Such claims will come under the provisions of Clause 12 Section I of Act XIV 1859, prescribing 12 years as the period of limitation to suits for rights in land, to be computed back from the date of the Settlement of the village in 1858-59, if the claim was made then, and if not, from any subsequent date on which it was preferred up to the time the cause of action arose, which will be the date of dispossession. A copy of the Circular* on this subject is appended.

* No. 2, dated 29th January 1861.

Appendix I.

PART II.—ASSESSED TAXES.

Introduction of Income Tax Act.

86. Act XXXII 1860, or the Income Tax Act was generally introduced from 1st August 1860, owing however to a Trades Tax having been levied in this province in anticipation of the Income Tax Act, the enforcement of the provisions for levying duties under Schedule 2 of the Act has been postponed until 1st August 1861. Duties under Schedule 1 have been levied on all landholders paying a Government Revenue of Rupees 600 and upwards and others liable under the Schedule. Those under Schedules 3 and 4 have also been assessed. This measure has been carried out without any difficulty, and with but very little expense. The following table shows the estimated product of the tax as levied under the Act for the first year ending 31st July 1861.

Divisions.	Schedule I.	Schedule II.	Schedule III.	Schedule IV.	Total.
Lucknow, ...	25,997	6,067	65,368	55,983	1,53,415
Khyrabad, ...	29,231	84	24	6,338	35,677
Baiswarra, ...	17,295	4	55	8,006	25,360
Baraitch, ...	54,682	188	1	8,497	63,368
Total, ...	1,27,105	6,343	65,448	78,824	2,77,820

87. The measures adopted for the assessment and collection of the Trades Tax were explained last year. The sum assessed* amounted originally to Rs. 11,32,841, but it has been found necessary during the year to grant remissions to a considerable extent. Thus, in the city of Lucknow, the assessment was fixed at 3 lakhs of Rupees, and was reduced to Rs. 2,70,000, and of this it has been found impossible to collect a further sum of Rs. 29,875-8-0 making a total remission on the city of Rs. 59,875. Remissions have also been granted in other districts to the amount of Rs. 21,592.* The total collections on account of the tax have as marginally noted, amounted to Rs. 10,66,813. If to this we add the estimated product of the Income tax, we obtain a total of Rs. 13,44,633. This has been collected at the small cost of Rs. 18,817 or about 1·39 per cent. on the gross proceeds.

Proceeds of Trades Tax.

Lucknow, ...	Rs. 4,42,692
Khyrabad, ...	„ 2,38,493
Baiswarra, ...	„ 1,90,963
Baraitch, ...	„ 1,94,655
Total, ...	10,66,813

* Making a total of Rs. 81,467 on the Province, but in consequence of fresh assessments and other alterations in the original registers, the actual decrease of demand amounted only to Rs. 66,028.

88. Reports were submitted to Government during the year, shewing the incidence of the Trades Tax on the several classes of dealers. It was shewn that in the Provinces 4,42,952 were assessed, of whom 2,50,055 paid one rupee, and that the average rate per head was Rs. 1-14-5. In the city of Lucknow the total number assessed was 60,510, and the average per head Rs. 4-7-4. It has subsequently been ascertained that the number of persons paying six rupees and upwards in the Provinces was only 15,045, and the amount of tax imposed on them Rs. 1,59,781, or an average of Rs. 10-9-11; and in the city 6,444 similarly paid 1,61,400, being an average of 25-1-2. If then the number of persons assessed at one rupee and of those assessed at six Rs. and upwards be deducted from the entire body taxed, it is found that 2,06,918 paid 5,17,358, being assessed at more than Re. 1 and less than Rs. 6.

Incidence of Trades Tax.

PART III.—CUSTOMS EXCISE.

89. The principle of levying the highest possible fixed duty on spirits, by taking the Distilleries under direct management, has been extended during the year. In October the contracts for the sale of

Sudder Distilleries.

spirituous liquors expired, and the Chief Commissioner directed that Sudder Distilleries should be introduced in the Sudder Tehseel of every district, leaving it optional to the District Officers to extend them generally throughout their districts. This course was necessary, owing to the strong objections urged by many Officers against the introduction of the system, and also to their ignorance of the principles by which it should be regulated. Some Officers acting on the option thus given, confined the Sudder Distillery to a portion of their district, leasing the remainder; others introduced the plan throughout their entire districts.

90. Great opposition to the introduction of this plan has, as was to be expected, been shewn by the Abkars and village vendors, but this has gradually been overcome, and they now feel convinced that the old contract system is never likely to be re-introduced, and that the best plan will be for them to fall in with the views of Government. It would be beyond the province of this Report to explain the various schemes adopted by different district Officers, or to detail the many mistakes that were made in first working the measure. No uniformity of system existing, there could be no uniformity of the rate of duty levied. In one district, the best kind of spirit was taxed at Rs. 1-8-0 per gallon and in the next at Rs. 1-1-11, while in a third it paid Rs. 3-3-0. In one district a monopoly of manufacture was given to one of the old influential Abkars, as an inducement to withdraw his opposition, and he was paid by a percentage on all sales, receiving a drawback on purchases specially effected through his own agency. In another the manufacture was strictly on the part of Government, and paid for at so much a gallon, while in a third Abkars were allowed to distil within the Sudder Distillery, paying a still-head duty on removing the spirits. While great inconsistencies existed in the management of the manufacture of the spirits, there was an equal variety of system as regards its transport into the interior of the districts for retail sale. In some districts licensed vendors were established, who made their own arrangements for procuring the liquor from the Sudder Distilleries, in others the sale was effected, entirely through the agency of paid servants appointed in behalf of Government, to whom the liquor was conveyed sometimes by carts, sometimes by ponies, and in one district the Deputy Commissioner, with more zeal than discretion, established a camel corps for the conveyance of his spirits to the district shops.

91. All these inconsistencies have now been removed. The manufacture of liquor on the part of Government has been entirely prohibited, and the still-head duty principle generally enforced. Distilleries have been, or are being, established at each Tehseel, and any Abkar may manufacture his liquor there, paying a duty which has for the present been fixed at 12 annas a gallon on all spirits at 25 or more below London proof. Persons wishing to distil a stronger spirit may do so on obtaining permission from the District Officer, paying a duty of Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon. The vend of spirits so distilled is confined to licensed vendors, but it has not been found practicable as yet to demand any fee for the license.

General Results.

92. It is satisfactory to be able to report that notwithstanding the mistakes which have been made in introducing the measure, the financial results are on the whole favorable, and the Abkaree Revenue

for the year exceeds that of the preceding year by Rs. 29,141. From this it may be fairly inferred that as soon as the second principle of levying a fixed still-head duty has been generally and uniformly introduced, the revenue derived therefrom will exceed that obtained from the pernicious system of farming. The subjoined is a comparative statement shewing the demands, collections, and balances of the Abkaree Mehal for the past two years.

		Demand.		Collections.		Balances.	
		1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Lucknow.	Contract, ...	1,02,742	58,050	1,02.742	57,715	0	335
	S. Distillery, ...	1,16,859	1,56,220	1,16,859	1,56,220	0	0
	Total, ...	2,19,601	2,14,270	2,19,601	1,13,935	0	335
Khyrabad.	Contract, ...	72,645	39,504	66,668	38,695	5,977	809
	S. Distillery, ...	37,371	81,733	37,371	81,733	0	0
	Total, ...	1,10,016	1,21,237	1,04,039	1,20,428	5,977	809
Baiswarra.	Contract, ...	1,12,370	51,410	1,12,370	51,410	0	0
	S. Distillery, ...	2,266	40,648	2,266	40,648	0	0
	Total, ...	1,14,636	92,058	1,14,636	92,058	0	0
Baraitch.	Contract, ...	1,27,950	1,25,796	1,24,400	1,10,564	3,550	15,232
	S. Distillery, ...	12,474	60,457	12,474	60,457	0	0
	Total, ...	1,40,424	1,86,253	1,36,874	1,71,021	3,550	15,232
	Grand Total, ...	5,84,677	6,13,818	5,75,150	5,97,442	9,527	16,376

93. There has also been a small increase in the product of the Drug Mehal, exclusive of Opium as shewn below :—

	Demand.		Collections.		Balances.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Lucknow, ...	4,633	5,488	4,608	3,808	25	1,680
Khyrabad, ...	1,573	1,205	1,317	1,159	256	46
Baiswarra, ...	302	307	302	287	0	20
Baraitch, ...	6,806	9,200	6,295	8,587	511	351
Total, ...	13,314	16,200	12,522	13,941	792	2,097

PART IV.—STAMPS, SALT, OPIUM.

94. The income from Stamp Revenue has increased, though perhaps not quite to the extent which might have been expected from the increase of litigation, and the

introduction of the new Stamp Act. Measures have been taken to make the provisions of this Act, generally known, but the returns submitted show that the law is as yet evaded, as the proceeds of the sale of Receipts and Bond Stamps are remarkably small. This is not, however, matter for surprise, as the Law has been but a short time in operation, its provisions cannot be generally understood, and opportunities for enforcing its penalties are rare. While the procedure enjoined is entirely novel to the people, somewhat distasteful, and easily evaded. It is probable that the use of Receipts' Stamps is as yet confined to transactions in which Europeans are concerned. Hoondees however are pretty generally written on Stamp paper. There is every reason to believe that this source of Revenue will prove more remunerative in future years. The subjoined is a comparative table shewing the Revenue from Stamps during 1859-60 and 1860-61.

Divisions.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Lucknow, ...	75,613	1,07,272
Khyrabad	17,773	23,282
Baiswarra	28,189	31,367
Baraitch	20,455	31,574
Total	1,42,030	1,93,495

95. The manufacture of salt, except for home consumption, has been entirely suppressed. The prohibition against the manufacture of "Kharee" salt for the use of cattle, in the Districts South of the Goomtee, imposed in 1859, has been removed, and such manufacture is now prohibited only in those saliferous tracts in which it is impossible to manufacture Kharee Salt without producing an edible Salt. Such tracts are scarce, and are confined to the Pergunnahs of Kutiaree, Sandee, and Mullaon in the Hurdui District, and some portions of the Roy Bareilly District in the Baiswarra Division. The permission thus granted for the manufacture of Kharee Salt has been deemed a great boon by the people, and has been taken advantage of to a large extent in Oonao where the price has fallen from Rs. 180 to Rs. 65 per 100 maunds. In other Districts Kharee does not appear to have been produced in any considerable quantities. With regard to the manufacture of edible salt for home consumption, several Officers are still of opinion that the privilege is abused to the injury of the State Revenue. Similar opinions are held by the Government of the North Western Provinces, by whom a representation was addressed to the Supreme Government, soliciting that the privilege might be withdrawn, as the revenues of those Provinces were affected by the introduction of illicit Oudh Salt. His Excellency the Governor General in Council declined to comply with the request. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is inclined to believe that the fears expressed regarding the illicit manufacture of edible Salt in Oudh to an extent injurious to the revenues of the State are more imaginary than real, and that if the privilege is abused, it can be easily checked, if the Officers charged with the administration of the Province will but act with ordinary energy and promptitude. The import

of duty-paid salt in exchange for grain has been enormous during the past year. The Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad reports that about 54,800 maunds were brought to Fyzabad, and salt to the value of Rs. 74,000 was imported into one bazaar of Sultanpore, of which Rs. 54,000 worth was actually sold. Owing to this large importation, the market price of duty-paid salt has been unusually low. In Fyzabad it went down at one time to 10 seers for the Rupee, and during the months of November and December 1860, and January and February 1861, it was selling at the same rate in Lucknow. In other districts it has been selling at from 9 to 7 seers for the Rupee. While such rates as the above have ruled throughout the marts of the Province, it is difficult to believe that the people would have incurred the risk of illicitly manufacturing Oudh salt with a view to export. In fact, the Oudh salt could not have competed in the open market with the Western salts at the prices quoted.

96. Saltpetre is manufactured to a considerable extent in the Province, though in the absence of returns, the exact amount cannot be ascertained. 8,000 maunds were taken to Fyzabad for shipment.

97. The contracts for the right of selling opium terminated in October, and the system was abolished. Opium Agencies have been established at Seetapore and Fyzabad; advances have been given to the cultivators of the poppy, and the drug has been purchased exclusively by Government. The Chief Commissioner expressed his opinion last year that the enhanced price of Rs. 4 a seer would prove a stimulus to increased cultivation. This anticipation has been fully realized, and the results of last year's operations, though begun late in the season, prove not only that the cultivation of opium is in favor with all classes, but also that the soil of Oudh is peculiarly adapted to the plant. The introduction of the measure has been a marked success, especially in Fyzabad, Gonda, and Hurdui. In the two former districts the yield per Beegah has averaged nearly 9 seers, while the opium produced in Hurdui is of unusually fine quality. It is expected that the amount of land under poppy cultivation next year will very considerably exceed that of the present. In reporting to the Sudder Board of Revenue, Calcutta, the Settlement he had completed, Mr. Hamilton stated that the total amount of lands settled, excluding those in Roy Bareilly which were uncertain, was 11,842 Beegahs, from which he expected a probable out-turn of 891 maunds, 4 seers, 10 chittaks, estimating the average yield at from 2 to 4 seers per Beegah. It has been shewn that in Fyzabad and Gonda the yield was as much as 9 seers, and subsequently Mr. Hamilton wrote that Oudh had yielded 2,675 maunds (a per margin), the average

Name of Kothee.	Cultivated land 1860-61.	Produce in 1860-61.	Average per Beegah.
Fyzabad, ...	2,920 13 0	780 10 11½	10
Baraitch, ...	619 14 0	178 6 1½	11
Dalamow, ... Roy Bareilly,...	170 6 0	25 23 8½	6
Durriabad,...	1,120 16 0	352 32 6	12
Gonda, ...	2,911 9 0	562 28 4½	6
Tanda, including Chowkey Pertabgurh, ...	1,095 6 0	167 28 14½	6
Bilgram, ...	2,025 0 0	443 28 18	9
Oonao, ...	728 15 0	94 30 9	5
Seetapore,...	1,284 1 0	69 37 8½	2
Total, ...	12,876 0 0	2,675 11 2½	8 va fraction.

produce per Beegah having been enormous. The proceeds of the revenue from the sale of opium are shown below:—

Lucknow,	...	...	...	...	...	78,308
Khyrabad,	...	...	...	...	...	28,568
Baiswarra,	...	...	...	...	...	27,617
Baraitch,	...	...	...	...	...	7,704
						1,42,197

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

98. Grants in aid of schools established for the Education of the sons of Talookdars, and other landed proprietors at the following stations have been sanctioned, *viz.* Seetapore, Rs. 3,000; Fyzabad, Rs. 3,000; Gondah, Rs. 2,400, and Pertabgurh Rs. 1,800. Sanction for a similar grant in aid of the Mahomdee School has been applied for but not yet accorded. Two classes have been formed at each of these schools, one for the instruction of the sons and relatives of the Talookdars, and a second for lower classes. Fees are taken from all but the children of subscribers. Talookdars appear generally to appreciate the advantages of these institutions, but at the same time evince a decided reluctance to sending their children to them. The consequence is that the boys borne on the lists of the upper classes are few, and their attendance very irregular. Under these circumstances their progress must necessarily be slow, and at Fyzabad the proficiency of the lower class far exceeds that of the higher. It is to be hoped that a sense of pride will lead to a spirit of emulation, and that the higher classes of the native community will not allow themselves to be surpassed in the attainment of knowledge by their inferiors in rank and position.

99. The number of boys attending the different schools is marginally noted, but complaints are general as to the irregularity of attendance, and the countless excuses invented for withdrawing the children for short periods of leave, and extending these short terms into lengthened absence. Thus of the 29 boys at Pertabgurh, some half-dozen have never presented themselves at all, while 83 only out of 114 at Gonda are reported regular attendants.

Seetapore, ...	41
Mahomdee, ...	72
Pertabgurh, ...	29
Fyzabad, ...	71
Gonda, ...	114
	327

100. Besides the Talookdaree schools, there are several Vernacular schools in different parts of the Province. In the Lucknow Division Tehselee schools have been established, and are supported partly by voluntary subscriptions, and partly by a small grant in aid from the Choonzhee fund. There are eleven schools in the Division with a monthly income of Rs. 371, and attended by 450 boys, of whom 30 are learning English. In the Roy Bareilly district there are 83 schools attended by 459 boys. In Hurdui, schools have been established by voluntary subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 175 monthly, in which the Talookdars have liberally aided, at Bilgram, Sundeela, and

Shahabad, and afford instruction to 232 youths. There are Vernacular schools also at Khyrabad, Biswa and Bunee, in the Seetapore District.

101. A school for the education of the daughters of Europeans and Eurasians has been established at Lucknow, through the personal exertions of Colonel Abbot, the Commissioner. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and light fees. The children number 45; a grant in aid of this useful institution has been applied for.

102. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has called for a report as to the existing schools for the lower classes of the people, and for the Chief Commissioner's opinion regarding the steps necessary for the promotion of education generally throughout the Province. A reply to this reference will shortly be submitted.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

103. The operation of the Public Works Department, was restricted during the year to works of urgent necessity. Twenty-five lacs were granted in the Public Works Budget for 1860-61, of which the great bulk, *viz.* nineteen lacs, was allotted to Military works, owing to the continued imperative requirement of the European Troops at the several new Cantonments for Barrack accommodation, only one and three quarter lacs were originally allowed for works of "Internal Improvement," but towards the close of the year another lac was made available in consequence of the Military works at two stations being stopped.

PART I.—COMMUNICATIONS.

104. Besides keeping in repair the Lucknow and Cawnpore Road, (48 miles in length) and 9 miles of Imperial roads in the City of Lucknow, the metalling and permanent bridging the portion of the Fyzabad and Allahabad Road, which falls within this Province has been vigorously advanced. This road is 72 miles in length, and the earth work throughout the whole extent, with the exception of Sections in the vicinity of the Rivers Goomtee and Sye (aggregating 3 miles in length) was in such a forward state at the close of the year, as to warrant the Executive Engineer in reporting that it would be completed during the rains of 1861-62. Of 90 minor Bridges 40 were completed, and 20 well advanced. Metal for a single coat over a length of 20 miles was collected.

105. Towards the latter end of the year, the Military works at Roy Bareilly and Gonda were stopped, owing to the reduction of the European Troops stationed there. This enabled the Chief Commissioner, with the sanction of Government, to appropriate one lac of Rupees out of that allotted for Military works, for expenditure on Internal Improvements. Of this sum, Rs. 30,000 were allowed to the Lucknow

and Fyzabad road, an important line of communication, the improvement of which had been delayed in expectation of the construction of a Railway to join the two towns. There being no hope of this expectation being early fulfilled, a commencement has been made towards converting this line into a first class metalled and permanently bridged road. The works were not put in hand until the month of March, and, consequently, no great progress had been made before the close of the year.

106. The balance of the above-mentioned lac was apportioned as a grant in aid of the District Roads, marginally noted. Owing to a misapprehension, however, but a small portion of the sums allotted were actually spent within the year under report.

Lukheempore *vid* Mahomdee, to Shahjehanpore.
Bhyram Ghat *vid* Biswa, to Seetapore
Lucknow to Shahabad, *vid* Sundeelee and Hurdui.
Nanpara *vid* Baraitch, to Bhyramghat.
Gonda *vid* Secrora, to Bhyramghat.
Fyzabad to Roy Bareilly.
Roy Bareilly to Pertabgurh and Jaunpore.
Lucknow to Sultanpore.

107. In addition to the above, the following roads, aggregating 180 miles in length, have received extensive repairs:—

Lucknow to Roy Bareilly,	...	...	...	...	45	miles.
Lucknow to Seetapore,	...	...	...	...	51	,,
Lucknow to Fyzabad,	...	...	...	...	84	,,
		(Old road.)				

PART II.—MILITARY.

108. A Powder Magazine, capable of containing 2,500 barrels of Powder, and several minor works were completed in the "Stone Bridge Fort" at Lucknow. The works of the "Residency Fort" were suspended, pending the decision of the Supreme Government upon the advisability of modifying the original scheme for the Lucknow Fort, which decision has not yet been communicated.

109. Great progress was made during the year, with the clearance of the demolitions, particularly of those in the neighbourhood of the Stone Bridge Fort. About 100 acres were cleared.

110. Notwithstanding the reductions in the strength of the European portion of the Garrison of the province, there was a great demand for Barrack accommodation, and the following progress was made during the year:—Thirteen barracks were completely built, and 33 in progress during the preceding year, were completed. Of the subsidiary buildings, 119 were completely built, 66 that were in progress during the year, were completed, and 47 others were commenced and carried to various stages of progress. By the close of the year the whole of the Troops were accommodated in

semi-permanent barracks, and were supplied with a sufficient amount of subsidiary buildings to meet all ordinary requirements.

111. About 18 miles of Cantonment roads were metalled during the year.

PART III.—RAILROADS.

112. A project for the construction of a line of Railway from Lucknow to Cawnpore, by private enterprise, without a Government guarantee, has been put forward. The projectors requested Government to grant them certain privileges as soon as the scheme had been placed on a firm basis, and the Government has liberally acceded to their request. Measures are being taken to mature the scheme.

PART IV.—CANAL IRRIGATION.

113. With the exception of Maharajah Maun Singh, the talookdars and landowners generally have shown a disinclination to introduce Persian wheels. The Maharajah has however, increased the number of wheels on his estate, and simplified their construction. He has also constructed some bunds, by which he has been enabled to reclaim a considerable amount of land. In the Roy Bareilly District a large number of cutcha wells, several pucka wells, three tanks, and three bunds have been made. It is from tanks and jheels that irrigation is principally carried on in this district. In Seetapore, 42 masonry wells have been built.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS ROAD AND BRIDGES.

114. Great progress has been made in opening up the internal communications of the province. The Road and Ferry Fund expenditure has amounted to Rs. 1,86,185, of which Rs. 1,02,254 were expended on the construction and repair of Roads, Rs. 52,186 on Bridges, and Rs. 11,117 in affording accommodation to travellers by the erection of Serais. In addition to 887 miles of road repaired, 901 miles of new road have been made, and many bridges have been constructed. On the road between Fyzabad and Roy Bareilly, there remains but one obstacle, north of the Goomtee, to the passage of wheeled conveyance at all seasons; and this will shortly be removed. The road from Pertabgurh to Roy Bareilly was greatly improved during the year, and a bridge is in course of construction over the Lonee, one of the largest nullahs on the line.

115. Bridges of boats have been maintained across the Gogra at Fyzabad and Byramghat, and one has also been constructed across the Goomtee at Sultanpore.

The bridge at Fyzabad is under the Public Works Department, that at Byramghat under the local authorities. New boats for the latter have been constructed at the cost of the Ferry Funds of the Districts of Gonda, Baraitch, and Durriabad, thereby releasing the boat, hitherto used, and removing a serious impediment to the development of the river traffic. An abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Road and Ferry Fund is given below:—

	Receipts.			Expenditure.				
	Road Fund.	Ferry Fund.	Total.	Road.	Bridges.	Serais.	Establishments.	Total.
Lucknow ...	38,083	17,231	55,314	15,376	13,422	1,211	4,013	34,022
Khyrabad ...	40,571	32,011	72,582	26,513	6,008	696	6,799	40,016
Baiswarra ...	67,837	28,415	96,252	37,502	23,556	1,323	3,507	65,888
Baraitch ...	41,886	47,846	89,732	22,863	9,200	7,888	6,317	46,268
Total ...	1,88,377	1,25,503	3,13,880	1,02,254	52,186	11,118	20,636	1,86,194

PART VI.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

116. Owing to the financial pressure the construction of permanent public buildings has not yet been generally commenced. A Cutcherry for the Commissioner at Fyzabad is the only building put in hand during the year, and this was not commenced until the last month. The temporary buildings in use were repaired at an inconsiderable cost.

SECTION V.-POST OFFICE.

117. District Post Offices have been established at all the Tehseels and the most important Police Stations. Rules for the management of these offices were drawn up, and with the approval of the Post Master General promulgated for the guidance of officers in charge. The number of letters passing through these offices has greatly increased, the figures being 2,34,386 in 1860-61 and 1,36,671 in 1859-60. It is satisfactory to find that the proportion of letters returned undelivered has diminished, for while in 1859-60 the addresses of 18,311 letters, or 13·4 per cent. could not be found, in 1860-61 there were only 29,519, or 12·5 per cent. The cost of these District Dâk lines has been Rs. 17,471 as compared with Rs. 22,068 in 1859-60, showing a reduction of Rs. 4,500.

SECTION VI.-ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

118. There is nothing to be said on this subject.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

119. The Chief Commissioner brought to the notice of the Government that the experiment of the navigation of the Gogra had not yet had a fair trial, as Steamers were very irregularly despatched from Calcutta to Fyzabad, and early intimation of their despatch was not conveyed to the authorities. He suggested that Steamers should be despatched monthly on a fixed date for one year, with a view to test the capabilities of Fyzabad as a trading post. The Superintendent of Marines, however, reported that making every allowance for the irregularity in the despatch of Steamers and other drawbacks, the experiment of navigating the Gogra had not been so successful as might have been anticipated, and that, considering the heavy demands for freight on the Ganges line, he thought it would be inexpedient at present to withdraw Steamers from that line and place them on the Gogra. He would prefer despatching a Steamer to Fyzabad only when the Ordnance and Commissariat requirements ensured a full freightage. His Excellency the Governor General in Council approved of the Superintendent of Marines' decision, and consequently four Steamers only have come up during the year. In no case has sufficient notice been given of the intended departure of the Steamer from Calcutta to admit of the merchants making preparation for the despatch of goods downwards, and no attempt appears to have been made to procure freight upwards. The rates are stated by the Agent to be suicidal, as merchants can send their goods by country boats to Dinapore, and thence by Steamer to Calcutta, for half the rates charged from Fyzabad. Now that the main lines of road in this province and Rohilcund are being bridged and metalled, and the navigable capabilities of the Gogra have been placed beyond doubt, the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that at no distant date Fyzabad will be the post to which all European goods for Oudh and Rohilcund will be consigned. He extremely regrets, therefore, that the exigencies of the State have hitherto prevented greater impetus being given to Steam communication between Fyzabad and Calcutta.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

120. There has been a very large reduction in the expenditure of the province during the year under review. In addition to the reductions in the Military Police, already noticed, and in the strength of the Military Garrison, the Chief Commissioner has, at the urgent solicitation of the Civil Finance Commission, reviewed the establishments of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and reduced them to the lowest scale compatible with efficiency. The reductions so made amount to Rs. 42,000 a year. The necessity for the observance of the very strictest economy in all branches of expenditure has been enjoined on all the officers subordinate to the Chief Commissioner. The introduction of the new Budget and Audit systems enforces such economy by limiting the expenditure under each head to the amount sanctioned by the Supreme Government in the Budget estimates. But very little time was allowed for the preparation of these estimates this year, and the system being new, it is surprising that they were prepared with as great accuracy as appears to have been the case.

121. A Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the province under the several headings prescribed in the new Budget Rules is appended. It will be seen that the financial operations of the year under review have decreased 114 lakhs, and while the receipts on account of Remittances from other Governments have been Rs. 141,82,211, the disbursements on the same account have been Rs. 165,14,481, thus showing that the revenues of the provinces are more than ample to meet its charges. The past year may be considered as forming an era in the financial history of the province, as it is the first in which a cash remittance to the N. W. Provinces has been practicable. The balances in the Treasuries were in March so large, that, at the suggestion of the Accountant General of India, two lakhs and a half were remitted to the Treasuries of Cawnpore and Shahjehanpore. When the further reduction of the Military Garrison, which has been promised, has been fully carried out, there is every reason to hope that the finances of the province will be placed on a firm and satisfactory footing.

Appendix J., 1 and 2.

122. The Assay Office having been abolished, the duty of defacing and selling local coins has devolved on the officer in charge of the Lucknow Treasury. The total value of such coins received during the year has been Rs. 1,42,114-4-1. Coins to the value of Rs. 74,671-13-6 have been defaced, and when sold as bullion have realised Rs. 76,653-1-0, showing a profit of Rs. 1,981-3-6.

123. The exertions made to adjust the inefficient balance have been most satisfactory, more especially in Lucknow, where these balances have, through the exertions of Mr. Bickers, been reduced from 20 to 5 lakhs.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

124. The Churches at Lucknow and Fyzabad, which were in a forward state during the preceding year, were completed. The Church at Sectapore was entirely built: those at Gonda and Roy Bareilly were advanced.

125. The Civil Church in Lucknow is very nearly completed. A grant from the penal fines levied on the city of Lucknow has been made to the Roman Catholic community to aid in the erection of a Chapel in the Civil Lines.

126. The Protestant Churches of the province were consecrated by the Bishop of Calcutta during the cold season.

126½. A simple but neat Chapel for the performance of Divine Service has been erected in Luckimpore by private subscriptions. It is under the management of the "American Episcopalian Methodist Mission," but is available for members of the Church of England should a clergyman of that Church visit the station.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

General Remarks.

127. The political atmosphere of the province has been but slightly disturbed during the year. This disturbance was local and temporary, and arose out of the proceedings relating to the collection of the Trades Tax in the city of Lucknow.

Rumours regarding oppressive measures in collecting Trades Tax in Lucknow city.

128. The mode in which this tax was assessed and distributed was explained in detail last year. It was natural to expect that the collection of such a tax being new in principle would create some discontent and dissatisfaction. Rumours, however, began, during last summer, to float about, that the collection of the tax in the city of Lucknow had been attended with measures of undue severity. Colonel Barrow, C. B., who was at the time officiating as Chief Commissioner, used his best endeavours to reduce the shadow to substance by affording complainants against the tax every possible facility for making known their grievances to him, daily taking petitions in person. He also requested some European gentlemen, who mentioned these reports to him, to produce any specific instances of oppression, in order that enquiries might be made into their truth.

Statement of *Oudh Gazette* and institution of action for libel.

129. The rumours at length assumed shape, and were embodied in a leading article, published in the *Oudh Gazette*, in which Extra Assistant Ramdial was accused of having been guilty of gross oppression, more especially in regard to the inhabitants of a mohulla named Ashruffabad. The Extra Assistant Commissioner considering his private character assailed by this attack, instituted an action for libel against the proprietors, editor, and printer of the *Oudh Gazette*. This step was taken without the advice or cognizance of his immediate superiors, or of the authorities. Intense excitement was the result. The defendants endeavoured in every possible way not only to bring home to the plaintiff acts of revolting brutality, but also generally to throw discredit and odium on the officers of the Commission and their proceedings. In this they were aided by certain officers and men of the Police, the latter of whom committed perjury when giving evidence on the trial, for which they were tried and convicted.

Results of trial.

130. It is needless to enter in detail into all the circumstances connected with this trial. They have been fully reported to the Supreme Government. It is sufficient to record that the decision of the Civil Judge of Lucknow, in favor of the plaintiff, was upheld in appeal by the Judicial Commissioner, and that the conviction of Subadar Bahadoor Unjore Tewarry and his companions on the charge of perjury by the Special Judge deputed to try the case was also confirmed on appeal. His Excellency the Governor General in Council, after a careful perusal of the entire proceedings and of the voluminous reports submitted in explanation of the various collateral matters connected with the trial, recorded his opinion that the charges against the Extra Assistant Commissioner were groundless and untrue. He further condemned the part taken by the Police in the matter, and removed from their appointments two of the European officers; at the same time remitting the sentence passed on Unjore Tewarry and the other Policemen. The

views entertained and orders passed by His Excellency have been entirely approved of by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Extent of excitement.

131. The excitement caused by the above proceedings was, as far as the Natives were concerned, confined to Lucknow: throughout the remainder of the province, the most profound tranquillity prevailed. No difficulty was experienced in collecting the balances of the Trades Tax, or in imposing the duties leviable under Act XXXII. of 1860 on landholders, &c. The financial results of these measures have already been described. The enormous export of grain created some uneasiness in the minds of the people in some districts, but no approach to any breach of the peace or food riot occurred.

Cession to Nepal.

132. Beyond the borders of the province the only matter worthy of notice is the cession of the former Goorkha possessions to the Nepal Government, which has been completed during the year. The Nepalese having refused to consent to certain modifications of the ancient boundary, involving a slight exchange of territory proposed by the Boundary Commissioners, with a view to lessen the irregularities of the boundary, the old line has been maintained, and the former Goorkha possessions have been made over in their integrity. The instructions issued by Government for heightening the masonry pillars constructed by the Commissioners, and erecting intermediate ones, have received attention.

Introduction of the Arms Act.

133. On the passing of the Arms Act the Supreme Government addressed the Chief Commissioner, enquiring whether the order authorizing the general search for arms, which was still in operation in Oudh, could be withdrawn, and the general provisions of the Act allowed to take effect. The frequent discovery of arms on occasions of search for stolen property, together with the opinions frankly expressed by the majority of District Officers, regarding the existence to a considerable extent of arms throughout the country, induced the Chief Commissioner to recommend that the order for a general search should not be withdrawn just yet. The provisions of Section XXXII. of the Act are therefore enforced in this province, but it has been found in practice that the necessity imposed by the law for the presence of an European officer at the time of search acts as a restriction almost amounting to a nullification of the power conferred.

Exemptions granted.

134. Permission having been granted by the Supreme Government to exempt classes from the operation of Section XXVI., the Chief Commissioner exempted all Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians accordingly. He also exempted all natives who had already obtained licenses to possess arms under the former rules from the operation of the above Section, providing them with licenses under Section XXVIII., and desired that, where the crops are subject to the ravages of wild animals, and in parts of the country infested with wolves, licenses under this latter Section might be freely given.

Rule of succession in Talookdaree Estates.

135. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has during the year passed final orders on the question of making primogeniture the rule of succession in great talookdaree families. His Excellency has refused to restrict in the smallest degree the power of talookdars to dispose of their estates during their lifetime, or bequeath them by will, at their death, in any way and to whomsoever they please. This right was guaranteed by the terms of the Sunnud granted at the Durbar held by His Excellency at Lucknow in 1859, at which the settlement made with the talookdars was declared final and perpetual. His Excellency, however, expressed his opinion, that whenever a talookdar died intestate, it would be advisable if his estate devolved entire to one heir, instead of being subjected to division amongst several. He therefore authorised the insertion of a fresh clause in the Sunnuds granted to those talookdars in whose families the raj or guddee has not hitherto existed, and who expressed their desire to adopt such a rule, making it a condition of the grant by Government that the estate should, in the event of the intestacy of the talookdar, or any of his descendants, be subject to the rule of primogeniture. These instructions have been carried out, the wishes of the several talookdars have been ascertained, and fresh Sunnuds, containing the new clause, have been issued wherever necessary. One hundred and sixty talookdars have adopted the rule.

136. Several cases of succession have already occurred. In one of these the guddee had always existed in the family of the deceased talookdar, who died intestate and without progeny. It was found that it was a rule of the family, that in such a case the estate went to the widow, who could adopt any member of the clan with the consent of the brotherhood. The Chief Commissioner, however, ruled that the Law of primogeniture must, under the Governor General's instructions, be enforced; that by the Law the succession of a female is not recognised, and that consequently the estate must descend to the next male heir, who in the case in point was the father of the deceased, he having succeeded by adoption. The present Officiating Chief Commissioner being doubtful whether His Excellency intended to set aside local customs in families in which the guddee had always existed, and substitute in their place the strict rule of primogeniture, has referred for further orders.

137. The important measure of bestowing Magisterial and Revenue powers on certain great talookdars has met with marked success. It may be remarked that one of the main objects in granting these powers was to remove the large landed proprietors from the reach of affronts and interference from tehseeldars, which to men of rank and influence was the most odious feature of our administration, and also to legitimize and regulate the authority they had always exercised over their tenants, of which it would have been impolitic, if not impossible, wholly to deprive them. The duties thus imposed have been performed willingly and conscientiously, and in some instances with great intelligence and zeal. A statement showing the number of cases, criminal and revenue, which have been decided by talookdars is appended. It will be perceived that the duty has fallen most heavily on Maharajah Maun Singh, whose estates are thickly peopled with turbulent and litigious races. The paucity of appeals from the orders of the talookdars, and the few instances in which their orders have been reversed or

modified by the superior Courts, may be accepted as conclusive proof that their decisions are just and give satisfaction. On the Revenue side it is pleasing to be able to record that the proportion of cases in which decrees have been given in favor of tenants against the talookdars' agent is proof that the powers have been exercised with impartiality and disinterestedness. Power to try Civil suits involving claims of value less than Rs. 100 has also been conferred on the talookdars during the year, and a set of simple rules has been drawn up by the Judicial Commissioner for their guidance in this portion of their duty, and their designation has been changed from Assistant Magistrates and Collectors to Honorary Assistant Commissioners.

138. Before making over charge of the province, Mr. Wingfield submitted to Government a list of talookdars on whom he recommended that Magisterial Revenue and Civil powers should be conferred. The recommendation has been complied with, and the number of Honorary Assistant Commissioners has greatly increased. In some instances the Magisterial jurisdiction of the talookdar has been extended beyond the limits of his own estate.

139. It has also been suggested, that if persons of property and station, not talookdars, can be found willing and competent to undertake the duties, they should be appointed Honorary Assistant Commissioners. The example would be useful, as it would show that the right which property of every description has to power is recognized. The subject, so far as regards its general introduction into the province, is under consideration: meanwhile a scheme has been submitted to Government for investing with the powers of Magistrates and of Civil Judges certain citizens of Lucknow chosen from among the nobility, the commercial classes, and officials of the late Government.

140. Major Orr, Captain Bunbury, Captain J. Hearsay, and Mr. Schilling, gentlemen who have received grants of land, have been included in the list of Honorary Assistant Commissioners. Appendix K.

141. Early in the spring His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit of a few days to Lucknow, and granted an audience to such of the Honorary Assistant Commissioners as were present in the city. They were individually introduced to His Excellency by the Chief Commissioner, and His Lordship was pleased to intimate to them his gratification at the success which had attended the experiment of associating them with Government officers in the administration of the province.

142. A little later in the year a deputation, comprising the most influential talookdars from all parts of the province, proceeded to Calcutta to present an Address to His Excellency the Viceroy, thanking him for the policy pursued by the Government of India for the Government of Oudh. They have returned to their homes, highly pleased not only with the reception they received, but also with the terms of the Address which His Excellency delivered to them on the occasion. Appendix K.

143. It remains only to bring to His Excellency's notice the names of those landed proprietors who are especially deserving of mention. The Maharajah of Bulrampore's ability and character are well known. The energy displayed by Maharajah Maun Singh in the improvement of his estate, and his aptitude for the discharge of the judicial duties entrusted to him, are worthy of commendation. Rajah Roostum Sah continues to be highly spoken of. Mr. Bradford notices the assistance rendered him by Baboo Jydutt Singh of Bheetee, Meer Bakur Hossein of Peerpore, Rajah Madho Pertab Sing of Koowar, and Seetta Buksh of Nanemow in the Fyzabad District; and the Commissioner reports on the valuable aid afforded by Bakur Hossein and Gazuffer Hossein in superintending the collection of the Trades Tax in Tanda, which is not on their estate,—a delicate and difficult duty, which they performed in the most praiseworthy manner. Mr. Simson has a high opinion of the Gowarish talookdars, especially of Shere Buhadar of Kunnar in Gonda, and also of Nasir Alee Khan Kuzilbash, a grantee in Baraitch. The Commissioner of Baiswarrah notices the services of Baboo Surubjeet Singh of Tekoree, and of Lall Shunkur Bux, grandson and heir of Rana Rughonath Singh of Keyoorgaon. In the Khyrabad District, Rajah Hurdoo Buksh and Thakoor Bharut Singh deserve favorable notice, as also Syud Fuzl Russool of Sundeela, for the example he has set in sending his eldest son and a nephew to the Seetapore talookdaree school, where they are constant attendants. The Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore commends Rajah Shumshere Buhadoor. Rajah Gouree Shunker of Morawan, Rajah Kashee Pershad of Sissendee, Rajah Furzund Alee, and Rajah Hunwant Singh of Kalee Kunkur, also deserve honorable mention.

144. As soon as the Chief Commissioner was assured that the scourge of famine would not extend to any portion of this province, he issued instructions to the several District Officers, desiring them to draw the attention of the Talookdars and other wealthy natives to the measures being taken in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab for the relief of the famine stricken poor. He expressed his assurance that the appeal would be generously answered. He was not disappointed in this expectation. A monster meeting was held at Lucknow, at which Rs. 10,000 were subscribed, and the out-stations poured in contributions with a liberal hand. Altogether the sum of Rs. 35,208 were collected: of this, Rs. 30,910 were remitted to the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, and the balance expended in the relief of starving and indigent emigrants.

145. The high price of grain which ruled throughout the province in consequence of the unprecedented export to the North-West, necessarily caused much suffering and distress amongst the lowest classes of the people. A portion of the subscriptions raised in each of the districts was devoted to the relief of these classes, and in Lucknow the Municipal Committee set apart a sum of Rs. 10,000, to be expended on this object. This sum, distributed in the shape of the lowest rate of wages for a day's labor, has relieved many of the poorest classes of the city for several months; and considering the number of manual laborers employed on the Public Works, it may be fairly said that, under the blessing of Providence, this city and province have been preserved from any serious distress. It is worthy also of remark that the bands of

emigrants from the North-Western Provinces have, as a rule, refused to work for their sustenance, though perfectly willing to accept gratuitous relief.

146. The Chief Commissioner ventures to hope that the impulse given to trade by the necessities of the past year will not be temporary. The marts of Oudh have hitherto been in a manner closed against the outside traders. The exactions of the landholders through whose estates traffic *en route* to the Ganges must necessarily pass, almost entirely shut up the produce of the northern districts. It is also certain, that under a native dynasty, the export of grain to the extent which has taken place during the past year would not have been allowed. Traders from all parts of India have, however, this year found their way to all the bazaars of the province, and it is hoped that the connection thus formed may be continued for the mutual benefit of all concerned.

147. The question of introducing one uniform scale of weights and measures has been under consideration. Copies of the memorandum drawn up by Sir Robert Montgomery, when Magistrate of Cawnpore, have been circulated, and Deputy Commissioners have been desired to give their attention to the subject, and endeavour gradually to substitute the seer of 80 tolahs for the current bazaar weights.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

148. The strength of the Military Garrison has been reduced during the year by one Regiment of European Infantry and one Troop of Horse Artillery. In the last Report the Chief Commissioner expressed his opinion that one European and one Native Infantry Regiment at least could be spared, and subsequently he recommended the withdrawal of two European Regiments, by removing the Regiment from Gonda altogether, and stationing a wing only at Roy Bareilly and Seetapore. He further suggested the reduction of the force by one Native Infantry and one Native Cavalry Regiment. This recommendation was approved, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was requested to make arrangements for carrying it out. Consequently, Her Majesty's 35th Regiment was removed from Roy Bareilly, and Her Majesty's 90th from Seetapore, and their place taken by Her Majesty's 48th, a wing being stationed at each cantonment. Her Majesty's 20th was also ordered to march from Gonda, but later in the year, owing to the want of Barrack accommodation, elsewhere. Her Majesty's 13th were sent to Gonda as a temporary arrangement. The Troop of Horse Artillery stationed at Gonda has left the province, and not been replaced.

Appendix L.

No reductions in the Native Forces took place before the close of the year. The strength of the Military Forces in Oudh on 1st May 1861 numbered 11,341 of all ranks, as per Distribution Return appended.

SECTION XII.-MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURAL.

149. The Horticultural Gardens established at the Head Quarters of each district are said to be progressing. At Lucknow an Agri-Horticultural Society has been established, and has taken up a suitable piece of ground. Its results will form the subject of future Reports.

150. The Cotton seed mentioned last year as having been distributed throughout the province arrived too late in the year to be sown with advantage. Some sown by Rajah Roostum Sah, however, produced a very fair specimen of Cotton. This year the supply of seed was received much earlier, and the experiment will have a fairer trial. Maharajah Maun Singh obtained a large supply of seed from Calcutta, and has carefully prepared land for its reception.

PART II.—FORESTS.

151. The cession to Nepal of the territory skirting the Hills has materially reduced the receipts on account of Forest revenues, and rendered it necessary to take steps for the preservation of the Forests still remaining within British territory. These Forests are still considerable, and contain valuable timber. They possess great capabilities, but have been much exhausted by indiscriminate cutting, and the absence of all conservancy arrangements prior to the annexation of the province. The Chief Commissioner therefore proposed to adopt a plan of direct Government superintendence, and to permit no more cutting of timber on license, but entirely to close the Forests and arrange for the timber being cut by Government, and carted to the nearest ghats on the adjacent rivers, where it would be sold at stated periods. To carry out this scheme, it was suggested that a rough skeleton survey of the Forests should be made, in order to determine the tracts worth preserving for the sake of the timber, define their boundaries, and divide them into compartments. The duties above-mentioned, the Chief Commissioner proposed, should devolve on a Superintendent of Forests, who would also superintend the felling of trees for the season's supply, and the disposal of the season's produce. The rough survey it was proposed to conduct with the aid of one of the Revenue surveys now in the province.

152. The Supreme Government approved of the adoption of the plan recommended, and Mr. Read, who held the office prior to the Mutinies, was appointed Superintendent of Forests. The Government orders, however, were received so late in the season, that Mr. Read, considering that he could not advantageously commence operations this year, with the sanction of Government, deferred taking up his appointment till October 1861.

153. Meanwhile the Chief Commissioner, in anticipation of the Government orders on his proposition, closed the Forests. This created some disappointment in the timber market, and it having been represented that the progress of the Railway Works might be seriously impeded if Messrs. Palmer and Co. were not allowed to cut timber this year, so as to fulfil the contracts they had made, the Chief Commissioner accorded permission to those contractors to cut the timber they required under the old rules. The Gun Carriage Agency also received permission to work up the timber cut in 1859, and not removed in that year into half-wroughts.

154. The following is a Comparative Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements on account of Forests during the past two years:—

Years.	Collections.	Disbursements.	Net Receipts credited to Government.
1859-60	2,77,362 9 0	6,533 11 4	2,70,828 13 8
1860-61	91,439 5 9	6,575 6 11	84,863 14 10

155. Under the liberal rules for the grant of waste lands sanctioned last year, a considerable number of grants have been given as marginally noted. Out of the 14 grants in Mahomdee 8 were given to Europeans, and very considerable progress has been made in clearing and reclaiming them. But little has been done in Baraitch, owing partly to the want of a survey to define the limits of those tracts which might be given away in grants, and separate them from those which should be retained for the sake of the timber, and also to the scarcity of labor, without which grantees cannot render their grants remunerative.

Mahomdee, ...	14	65,000
Gonda, ...	6	6,768
Baraitch, ...	1	2,279
	21	74,047

PART III.—SURVEYS.

156. A second survey party having been attached to the province, it was necessary to increase the establishment placed under Mr. Bradford for the purpose of demarcating boundaries. Mr. J. Kavanagh, an officer formerly employed in the Revenue Survey, was appointed Assistant to Mr. Bradford, with three Extra Assistant Commissioners, and a suitable staff of Ameens. Their first duty was to examine the districts in which the boundary pillars were set up the preceding year, to ascertain how many had been destroyed by the rains, &c. They then proceeded to lay down the village boundaries of the districts of Roy Bareilly, Sultanpore, Fyzabad, and part of Lucknow. Mr. Bradford reports that the operations in Fyzabad have been very difficult owing to the large number of village communities, amongst whom there were

always numerous disputes, and often of an intricate nature. The total number of villages demarcated amount to 7,964, with an area of 5,918 square miles. There were 679 disputes decided, and 158 appeals were preferred against the decision. In 22 only were the orders reversed or modified. Mr. Bradford has kept his establishment below the sanctioned scale, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner has every reason to be well satisfied with the result of his season's operations. The work is well in advance of the Revenue survey, and should a third survey party be sent into the province, there will be no delay in the commencement of work.

157. The Revenue survey has been carried on in the districts of Oonao and Pertabgurh. In the former, Lieutenant-Colonel Vanrenen completed about two-thirds of the Oonao district, comprising 13 Pergunnahs, formed into three tehseel jurisdictions. The approximate area, of which a complete boundary and interior detail survey has been made, is estimated at 1,180 square miles, and contains 850 villages. Lieutenant Anderson similarly completed the survey of 1,443 villages, comprising 1,048 square miles. It will be remarked that the number of traversed village Hulkahs into which the country is sub-divided in Pertabgurh greatly exceeds that in Oonao, thus accounting for the out-turn of work shown by Lieutenant Anderson's party, calculated in square miles, being less than that of Lieutenant-Colonel Vanrenen. The total area surveyed by both parties aggregate 2,228 square miles. It is satisfactory to learn that no difficulties have been experienced by the Revenue Surveyors during the past year. The inconsiderable number of discrepant boundaries discovered in the maps prepared by Mr. Bradford, and made over to the Revenue Surveyors, speaks well for the accuracy and care with which these maps were originally drawn, and reflects great credit on Mr. Bradford and his establishment.

158. The Khusreh survey, under the superintendence of the Deputy Commissioners, has been commenced and carried on, along with the Revenue Survey, wherever practicable. The organization of the establishments necessary for the prosecution of this work entailed some delay, but the progress has been satisfactory. The rules laid down for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in conducting these surveys were drawn up on the basis of those which have been in force in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab. The work is done by Ameens with the plane table. The following table shows the progress which has been made :—

District.	No. of Mouzahs entirely surveyed.	No. of Mouzahs partially surveyed.	Total No. of acres surveyed.	Cost of survey.	Average per 1,000 acres.
Pertabgurh	317	65	1,01,016	21,080	208·69
Oonao	444	94	3,94,964	30,976	78·42
Total ...	761	159	4,95,980	52,056	104·95

PART IV.—CONSERVANCY.

159. The levy of Choongee has been confined during the year to those towns in which a Town Police was maintained, and the Duty leviable was fixed at a rate which was estimated to be just sufficient to pay the cost of the Police, and leave a small margin for conservancy and local improvements. Except in the Baiswarra Division, the receipts appear to have been far higher than was anticipated; thus not only proving the existence of thriving trade, but also showing that the rates of duty may be lowered. The following table gives an abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements of the several local Funds of the province:—

Divisions.	Receipts.					Disbursements.			
	Municipal Fund.	Choongee.	Nuzzool.	Local agency.	Total.	Police.	Conservancy.	Local Improvements.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Lucknow ...	84,972 11 7	2,58,840 4 2	72,813 14 4	3,10,756 0 8	7,27,382 14 9	1,76,662 8 10	73,461 2 5	3,17,913 3 7	5,68,036 14 10
Khyrabad ...	0 0 0	41,667 15 3	5,023 1 7	0 0 0	46,691 0 10	12,390 12 10	3,453 14 10	13,371 6 10	29,216 2 6
Baiswarra ...	0 0 0	5,928 10 2	2,216 4 3	0 0 0	11,144 13 5	2,760 9 9	1,744 12 8	3,818 3 11	8,323 10 4
Baraitch ...	0 0 0	65,285 6 2	13,419 9 2	0 0 0	78,704 15 4	22,944 0 0	6,498 15 8	24,756 2 0	54,199 1 8
Total ...	84,972 11 7	3,64,722 3 9	93,472 13 4	3,10,756 0 8	8,63,923 13 4	2,14,757 15 5	85,158 13 7	3,59,859 0 4	6,59,775 13 4

160. In Lucknow it will be seen that the maintenance of the City Police has entailed a charge of Rs. 1,71,185, and that Rs. 71,197 have been expended on conservancy arrangements. Of the large sum of three lakhs expended on local improvements, a portion also has been spent on metalling and draining the principal thoroughfares of the native portion of the city, opening out new streets, and generally improving the town. In the eastern portion of the city great improvements have been effected by removing a portion of the Cheenee Bazaar, so as to throw open the magnificent tomb of Saudut Ali Khan, and the elegant square of the Kaiser Bagh, through which two broad roadways have been made. The Chutter Munzil Palace has also been cleared of a vast amount of adjacent buildings, and the Lall Barra Durree has been put in thorough repair; a road skirting the demolitions and forming a main line of communication between the east end and the heart of the city has been made at a cost, including bridges, of Rs. 23,613. The grand palace with its handsome railings and grassy slopes, and the Wingfield Park greatly contribute to the beauty of the place, and are universally admired. A magnificent serai in the centre of the city has been renovated, so that one-half of its space may be used as a bonded warehouse, (the want of which was much felt,) at a cost of Rs. 20,000: and the approaches to this serai have been improved. An Insane Hospital, costing Rs. 3,272, has been erected.

161. These improvements have been carried out under the superintendence of the Municipal Committee, of which the Deputy Commissioner is Secretary. The powers of the Committee have been defined by a set of rules framed in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1850.

162. In the other districts local improvements have also been energetically carried out, wherever the funds were available. The Gunge established at Seetapore has now a flourishing trade, as has also that at Sultanpore.

163. Several works of public utility have been built by private enterprise. In Lucknow a large Gunge has been commenced by the Maharajah of Bulrampore. Rajah Kashee Pershad has made great progress in the construction of another at Mohun Lall Gunge, which is estimated to cost Rs. 50,000 A line of shops has been built on each side of one of the new Military roads running through the city from the Fort. In the Seetapore Division, Chowdree Ram Narain, of Khyrabad, has completed a Gunge and Serai, and a bridge, which was begun some two or three years ago; while in Hurdui Rajah Hurdeo Bux and Thakoor Bharut Singh have done much towards the completion of the Gunge at Hurdui. In Mahomdee the Rajah of Oel has built a Serai and a Bungalow at Oel for the convenience of travellers.

164. Cattle fairs have been originated during the year at Khyrabad and Mahomdee, at which the attendance was considerable, and the show of the cattle and horses very encouraging. The object of these fairs is to afford a ready market for the cattle bred in the Pergunnahs of Dhowrera, Esanugger, Bhoor, and Khyrabad, which have hitherto been obliged to seek purchasers out of their district. In establishing the fair at Khyrabad, the Deputy Commissioner's immediate object was to provide a market

for Oudh horses, as arrangements for breeding are gradually developing themselves. The talookdars lent great assistance, and the results of both fairs afford grounds for hoping that they will become annual marts of favorite and useful resort.

PART V.—DISPENSARIES.

165. Considerable progress has been made in the working of the Charitable Dispensaries. The appointment of Civil Assistant Surgeons to all the Stations of the province has greatly increased the efficiency of the establishments. Suitable buildings at each Station, in which in-door patients can be received, are advancing towards completion. The talookdars and Native community have liberally subscribed to raise the funds required for the construction of these buildings. In several districts the private subscriptions have been so large, that it has been found unnecessary to take advantage of the Government donation of Rs. 500. It is satisfactory also to observe that the European community have not been backward in supporting these useful institutions.

166. The returns show that there were 35,745 persons under treatment, of whom 24,999 are said to have been cured, while 304 only died. Out of a total income of Rs. 43,308, the Government has paid Rs. 12,000, the balance having been raised by private subscription. There appears to have been the large sum of Rs. 23,543 in hand at the close of the year.

Appendix M.

167. The endowed Hospitals in Lucknow have been maintained in a state of efficiency. The one established on the English system has been under the charge of that able and zealous officer, Doctor Douglas, by whom several important surgical operations have been performed during the year. The Eunance Hospital is supervised by a Committee composed of European officers and Native gentleman, and is in charge of a Hakeem. From the returns it would appear that this institution is highly popular.

168. A plan is under contemplation for providing accommodation in the Huzrutgunge Dispensary for Europeans of distressed condition. This establishment is also under Dr. Douglas, as also is the City Lock Hospital, which has been of the greatest benefit.

169. Vaccinators were appointed in most of the districts at the commencement of the cold season, but their operations have not been successful. The people generally showed a great disinclination to allow their children to be vaccinated, but it is probable that the want of success is mainly to be attributed to the absence of all supervision exercised over the vaccinators. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals

has assumed a more active control, and the appointment of Civil Assistant Surgeons has afforded the means of more careful supervision in future.

CONCLUSION.

170. In conclusion, the Officiating Chief Commissioner desires to express his satisfaction at the general results of the administration of the past year, which he considers to hold out every prospect of material advancement in future. He is of opinion that these results reflect great credit on the officers of the Commission, and it only remains for him to bring the following prominently to notice:—

171. Mr. George Campbell, the Judicial Commissioner, has supervised the important branch of the administration entrusted to him with his usual ability. During his absence on leave to England his place was ably filled by Mr. E. C. Bayley, whose merits as a public officer are well known to His Excellency.

172. Colonel Abbott has continued to discharge the heavy duties of his office with energy and judgment. Colonel Clarke and Messrs. Simson and Tucker have also laboured assiduously to carry out the policy of Government. Colonel Barrow, C. B., officiated as Commissioner of Lucknow during the absence of Colonel Abbott, and Major Evans as Commissioner of Baiswarra during that of Mr. Tucker, to the entire satisfaction and approval of the Chief Commissioner.

173. The Commission possesses very able and intelligent officers in Major Evans, Captain Reid, Mr. Capper, Captain Thompson, Mr. P. Carnegy, and Mr. Clifford, Deputy Commissioners. Lieutenant Perkins is also an officer of great assiduity and zeal.

174. Lieutenant MacAndrew, Lieutenant Chamier, Lieutenant Shaw, and Mr. Lindsay, first class Assistant Commissioners, have officiated as Deputy Commissioners during the whole or portions of the year under review, and have proved themselves fully competent to hold charge of their important offices. Among the other Assistant Commissioners the Officiating Chief Commissioner's thanks are due to Messrs. Glynn, Wood, Ross, T. Kavanagh, V. C., Commelin, Lang, and Maconochie.

175. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has already expressed his sense of Mr. Fraser's merits. Mr. Lincoln's services have been of great value, especially since his appointment to be Assistant to the Civil Judge. Mr. Bickers has also laboured strenuously in the discharge of his onerous duties as officer in charge of the Lucknow Treasury. Syud Abdool Hakeem, Moonshee Ramdial, Rae Odjoodhin Pershad Bahadur, and Moonshee Nundkishore, are all officers who deserve well of Government.

176. Messrs. Bradford and J. Kavanagh have well deserved the Officiating Chief Commissioner's highest approbation in the discharge of their duties. They were well aided by Moonshee Guneshee Lall, Moonshee Jwala Pershad, and Syud Alee Hossein. The Extra Assistant Commissioners, Syud Alee Hossein and Moonshee Madho Pershad, rendered valuable assistance to the officers engaged in Settlement operations.

177. It is scarcely necessary for the Officiating Chief Commissioner to comment on the merits of Lieutenant-Colonel Vanrenen and Lieutenant Anderson, Revenue Surveyors. He desires, however, to record his satisfaction at the harmony which existed between them and the District Officers.

178. In the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, C. B., the office of Inspector General of Police has been held partly by Captain Reid and partly by Colonel Barrow, C. B. To the influence of the former the Chief Commissioner ascribed the harmonious working of the Police with the Civil Officers of the Commission. The latter has made some important improvements in the system, and has carried out most effectually all the reductions and modifications in the Police Force, many of which were suggested by himself.

179. The Officiating Chief Commissioner desires to bring prominently to notice the valuable services rendered by Major Boileau, who has lately submitted the resignation of his appointment, Captain Aitken, Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Sharpe, Captain Ryall, Lieutenant Hawkins, and Lieutenant Ousely, District Superintendents. Of the junior officers, Lieutenants Woodcock, Stainforth, and Maynard have been zealous and attentive. Lieutenant Dodd, Assistant to the Chief of Police, was most industrious in the discharge of his duties. He has received an appointment in the N. W. Provinces, and this province has lost a valuable officer.

180. Native Commandants Sheodeen Dobey and Seetul Sing have done good service, as have many of the Subadars and Jemadars of the Police Force.

181. The progress made in the execution of Public Works reflects the highest credit on the Public Works Department under Major Crommelin, C. B. The following officers deserve special mention:—Captain Tucker, Lieutenant A. M. Lang, Lieutenant J. A. Champain, Lieutenant R. B. Pemberton, Lieutenant M. Hall, and Mr. Marshall, Executive Engineers, Lieutenant Nuthall, Assistant Engineer, and Mr. J. Powel, Sub-Engineer.

182. The services rendered by Dr. Douglas, Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, have been noticed in an earlier portion of this report. Dr. Selons, at Pertabgurh, and Dr. Bensley, at Baraitch have inspired great confidence by their skill and patience in the treatment of natives.

183. All cases connected with the waseekas have been conducted by Mr. R. M. King, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner a promising officer of much ability.

184. Captain Chamberlain, Assistant Superintendent of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, has earned the approbation of the Judicial Commissioner by the manner in which he has unravelled several intricate cases connected with the murder of Europeans during the mutiny.

185. In conclusion, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has great pleasure in expressing his deep sense of the ability and zeal of the writer of this report, Mr. C. Currie, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and of the very valuable and hearty aid which that officer has invariably afforded him.

CHARLES CURRIE,

Secy. to the Chief Commr.

APPENDICES

TO THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF OUDH,

FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.

Appendix A.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS IN OUDH.

Extract paragraphs 5 to 10 from Circular No. 62, dated 4th April, 1859, from the Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, to all Commissioners, Oudh.

Para. 5.—But in the Punjab it has been made altogether obligatory to register bonds of 50 rupees and upwards, no such bond being received in evidence at all in any case unless registered. The subject of introducing this rule in Oudh is under consideration, and Government seem anxious to extend the rule to all bonds however small. In my opinion the present machinery for registry is quite insufficient for the system of obligatory registration of bonds of 50 rupees and upwards, much more of all bonds. Up to the time when I last served in the Punjab territory, there can be no doubt that the scheme of Tehseel registration was in a great degree a failure, *i. e.*, the registry was very little resorted to by the people at large. In fact, the formal registry in a Tehseel Court (very likely a good many miles distant) with the encumbrances of witnesses to identify and correct copies, and solemn certifications, etc., etc., is a very serious matter, and I cannot but think, that to require it in every 50-rupee transaction, under the present system of registration, will be felt a hardship. To compare it fairly, we might suppose that in England it was absolutely necessary to register every note-of-hand or written agreement of any kind for any sum above £25 in the Court of the County Court Judge, that it was required that, for that purpose, the parties should attend with witnesses to their identity and all sorts of formality, in court-hours, and wait till the Judge had done trying his cases, and had leisure to attend to them, and chose to do so, and should then have the deed registered in a somewhat cumbrous fashion. In England I am sure that this would not be submitted to: in this country, I suspect that the natives would only neglect the rule, and that great confusion would result.

6. Before, therefore, submitting a final opinion, I am very anxious to suggest some more simple plan of registration more conformable to the habits of the natives, by which registration may be rendered obligatory without hardship or confusion. The subject is a very difficult one, and I request the favour of your opinion and suggestions. The thing can only be done by multiplying in some shape or other rural registrars, not overwhelmed with duties, very easily accessible, and within the constant knowledge and observation of the rural public. A crowded cutcherry is the place, of all others, in which a petty private transaction of unknown parties is least noticed. A registry executed in a village chowpal, in view of the neighbours, would be in reality a much more public affair.

7. Objection has been taken to making the Putwarees registrars, lest it should interfere with their unsophisticated and trustworthy character, and lead them into wiles and frauds; while it may also be observed, that registrars are most needed in towns and bazars which are not the province of the Putwaree.

8. My own impression is, that the difficulty can only be met by the institution of a system of Notaries Public, like that which prevails on the Continent of Europe, or at least in France. It strikes me that if we selected trustworthy men and appointed them Public Notaries, with a right to receive certain fees, we might get a decent class of men who would much prize their offices, and whose stake in them would give some guarantee for their trustworthiness, and that they might register petty deeds and do other offices connected with the judicial and social system in a way which the natives would much prefer to our formal cutcherries. A Notary Public might have an open office, in a conspicuous place, in each town or large bazar, where in the face of the community he would register bonds and do such like business. He might attest the signature of the parties and of the subscribing witnesses with his own seal and signature on the original bond, and enter the substance of it with the names of the parties and witnesses in a paged and bound *roznamcha* to be supplied him from the Deputy Commissioner's Office, one copy of which he would transmit quarterly for record in the office. The book itself would be kept open to the inspection of any one on payment of a few cowries; I should think that old Cazees and Pundits of respectable character, Buniahs of inactive habits, and select Putwarees would gladly accept an office of this kind. In considerable towns, there might be two or three notaries: a Cazee writing Persian to register the transactions of Mahomedans, and a Pundit or Putwaree to register those of Hindoos.

9. I really think that in this way we might obtain as great amount of security against fraud as is compatible with a system of registration sufficiently easy to justify our rendering it obligatory, and I believe that it would be a great benefit if we could thus create a class of men upon whom we could, in some measure, depend to attest various legal processes and social contracts, etc. Such a system, I imagine, the people would willingly adopt. If a man bought a cow from another in the bazar, he would readily have the transaction attested by the Notary in the next street on payment of half an anna, when he would never think of going off to the Tehseel to register the bill of sale under the present system.

10. I should like to know first, how you think this plan would answer; and second, whether you think that fit men could be found to appoint as Notaries Public, and if so, what class of men? You might specify some individuals. I shall hope to have your reply and opinion as soon as possible.

Circular No. 121 of 1859.

FROM

G. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh,

TO

ALL COMMISSIONERS IN OUDH.

Dated Lucknow, the 20th August, 1859.

SIR,

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of local registration, I have the honor to enclose a set of rules, to which I beg that effect may be given as soon as possible.

2. The Chief Commissioner has fully concurred in, and authorized the experiment, and I earnestly beg your attention and that of the District Officers to the subject. It is one, the importance of which can hardly be exaggerated. The successful working of such a system would undoubtedly create an entire social revolution. But natives are difficult to move, and the plan will certainly not have a fair trial unless local Officers actively bestir themselves and take a real interest in it. I would, therefore, both publicly and personally, solicit the active aid of all Officers.

3. Arrangements should be immediately made for ascertaining and selecting individuals fitted to undertake the office of Public Notaries, and the thing should be well explained to them, and every encouragement given them. The result of the late correspondence has been that the Canoongoe families have been pointed out by almost every officer as the class from whom the most fit persons may be selected. Cazees, of really good character, will also not be excluded, especially in Mahomedan places. The Chief Commissioner has suggested that some Talookdars might, perhaps, undertake the duty. If they can be induced to do so, and really to perform it, they may be tried. The Chief Commissioner also suggests Schoolmasters.

4. The provision for requiring security will not be very rigorously exacted at first till the system is established; and under any circumstances property belonging to, or rent-free lands held by, the Notaries will be sufficient security, as will be the personal security of relatives and others possessed of such property or land.

5. The Tehseeldars will be required to supervise and encourage the registration.

6. The whole system must of course be for the present considered experimental, and it may be necessary to make alterations in the detail, from time to time, before we settle down into a final system. I shall be very glad to receive all suggestions.

7. It is comparatively little an object to provide more easy registry for important and detailed written documents. My object is principally to provide the means of recording agreements of the simplest character, and I would look very much, as the principal duty of the Notary, to the record of verbal agreements, of which he would make a note in the simplest and briefest form. I should like that when a man borrows five rupees of another, or pays five rupees which he has borrowed; or when a man agrees to do a certain work, or enters into any other simple contract, instead of calling in a writer, or himself writing a hopelessly illegible deed, the parties should go before the Notary, who should in the fewest words note the agreement in his book in the method laid down in the rules.

8. Whatever fees are fixed, they will be only a maximum, and the Notary will be at liberty and encouraged to charge any cheaper rates which he may find to pay by attracting customers. If the practice once takes root, I should hope that agreements may be simply noted for the smallest possible payment.

9. The Chief Commissioner adds his authority to mine for directing that local Officers, besides explaining the advantages afforded by the new Limitation Law, should

also impress upon the people that in practice unregistered documents and agreements will be considered, as they are, extremely untrustworthy, and of little weight in Court; that when there is such facility for registration, its absence will always be weighed against the alleged agreement, and in fact that all classes living near a Public Notary, are enjoined and urged to register their agreements. Care should, however, be taken that this advice does not wear the air of such compulsion as to inspire distrust, and it should not be urgently pressed on those who live remote from any Registration Officer. The great object will be to introduce the general use of this system at and about the place where each office is successively established.

10. I will make an arrangement to have registration books, in the form suggested by Colonel Abbott, made up in the Lucknow Jail, whence they will be supplied on reasonable terms. The first book may be charged in the Contingent Bill, subsequent books will be paid for by the Notary.

11. I beg that a Return may, as soon as possible, be submitted, showing the places where Notary Offices are established, and the persons who are appointed. Details should be given regarding each Notary, and the position and character of the place should be explained. Supplementary returns should be sent as new offices are from time to time established, as I hope they will be.

* 12. For the present, I refrain from going into further details, but again commend the experiment to your good offices.

13. I should like two or three Notaries to be at once established in the city. You suggested trying the system there, and I thoroughly concur with you. Perhaps it may there be tried better than anywhere else. The city duplicates should be filed in the Sudder Office, instead of in the Tehseel.

14. I beg the favor of your having books, on the plan suggested by you, made up in the Lucknow Jail. I think they might be like the long Banker's books, which will admit of the three slips, with division marks.

I have honor to be, &c.,
G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner.

RULES FOR PUBLIC NOTARIES.

1. Qualified and trustworthy persons will be appointed Public Notaries in towns, bazars, and places of resort of the rural population. If possible, there will be at least three or four such Notary Officers in each Tehseel. Notaries will be nominated by the Deputy Commissioners, and the sanction of the Commissioner will be required to each nomination.

* To Commissioner of Lucknow only.

2. They will be required to give security for good conduct, either in their own property or by others. Amount of security will be fixed according to circumstances, when we see how far the appointments are sought for by responsible people.

3. They will be remunerated by fees. The rates are fixed experimentally at 2 annas for every deed up to Rs. 10; 4 annas, up to Rs. 50; 8 annas, up to Rs. 100; and 8 annas for every additional Rs. 100; 4 annas being charged for social contracts, etc., not expressed in money; one anna per page will also be charged for copying all documents exceeding half a page.

4. Notaries will fix their offices at places to be approved by the Deputy Commissioner, and they will conduct their business publicly at specified hours.

5. The Notary will register all agreements and transactions, either written or verbal, provided either the transaction has taken place, or one of the parties is resident within the Notary's circle, and provided that the subject of the agreement does not exceed in amount or value Company's Rupees 500.

6. In case of verbal agreements, he will first reduce their substance to writing, in the most concise terms, as "A receives from B 25 rupees in my presence, and agrees to repay in one year, with interest at one per cent. per mensem;" or "A agrees to marry his daughter Motee to B at the end of three years," and he will obtain the attestation of the parties to the correctness of the agreement.

7. Parties who have long deeds will have the option of reciting the contents in brief, and registering the same, in the same way as a verbal agreement by a note of the Notary.

8. No deed or agreement will be registered by a Public Notary in which the parties who bind themselves do not appear. An agent who has power to act for a Banking Firm may sign an agreement as he would in his own shop, but his own name also should be stated, as "Buldeo Dass and Co. per Gunesh Gomashta." No Mookhtarnama or other special power to execute the agreement will be admitted.

9. The Notary will be held personally responsible for the identity of the parties, which he must ascertain before registering.

10. The entry respecting all agreements in excess of Rupees 20, is to be attested by two respectable witnesses (besides the Notary), whose names are to be entered in his book with their signatures or marks. They are to sign in presence of the obligors and of one another.

11. On the original agreement, when it is in writing, or on the note made by the Notary when it is verbal, the Notary will mark the date, time, and place of registration, and the number in his book, and will return the paper certified with his seal and signature to the party or parties.

12. He will register the same in full in his book, and make a duplicate copy for deposit in the Tehseel.

13. For this purpose bound and paged books will be supplied from the Deputy Commissioner's Office. They will contain two detachable slips, thus :

Copy to remain for Record.	*Copy for Tehseel.*	*Original Note.*

On one of which will be written the substance of agreement to be torn off and given to the parties ; on another, copy for transmission to the Tehseel ; while on the remaining portion, the copy for record will be made.

14. The duplicate copies will be transmitted to, and filed in, the Tehseel each month. As soon as they are filed, the Tehseeldar will write his name across each page, and paste them in a book.

15. In every Registry the name of the parties, name of their fathers, age, residence, caste, and profession must be stated so clearly as to leave no doubt of their identity.

16. The Registers shall always be open to inspection on payment of a fee of one anna.

G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner.

CIRCULAR MEMO.

No. 51 of 1860.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS in OUDH.

Dated Lucknow, the 24th March, 1860.

During my late tour, I have enquired into the mode in which the new Registration Rules have been carried out. There is much difference in the degree to which effect has been given to them in different districts. The fact is, that in the present stage very much depends on individual officers. We have not yet been able to settle and put in absolute force, without exceptions or discretion, rules for compulsory registration, but we desire, as far as possible, to induce and force every one to register, and hope thus to form the habits and prepare the minds of the people for absolutely compulsory laws. These last require very great care and consideration, and upon the whole it has been thought best to postpone any such proposal till we see a little more of the present system, I would, therefore, again impress upon district Officers, how much this great social experiment depends on their exertions.

2. I am satisfied with the arrangements which have been made for the appointment of a good many Notaries in several districts, and I trust that the others will not be long

behind, and that in all, the number of Notaries and operation of the system will be gradually, and not slowly, extended. My hope will be to find it very widely established when I return from leave. The returns already received show that in Seetapore and Oonao the system had been very speedily introduced before the end of last year, and at Gonda, Captain Ross has established in the bazar of the town a model Notary, whose office, signboard, and general appearance and arrangements are unexceptionable, and who seems to be highly popular. If my office had photographic means, I would send him round for example.

3. Very great care must be taken in regard to the identification of the persons who bind themselves by registry. Although the new rules did not go into great detail, it is understood that all the precautions used under the old registry rules are to be borne in mind, and the Notaries are to be held strictly responsible that they fully satisfy themselves of the identity of the parties. I assume that in very petty transactions the temptation to great corruption will not be so much as to render necessary cumbrous forms ; but the notaries are to be made quite to understand that they are never to say that they registered a man's name as he gave it and know nothing about him. The great advantage of their local position and knowledge is their facility for identifying persons, and ascertaining the genuineness of agreements, etc., if they only act in good faith. They must, therefore, satisfy themselves, in any way they can, of the identity. In larger cases the registry is always to be also attested by two respectable witnesses. And if no responsible person is found who knows a man by sight, there must be, at least, some clue and chain of identification ; and in these larger cases this must be noted. For instance, if a man cannot find any known and respectable person who knows him by sight, he may find some other persons who know him, who again are known to the Notary or to the neighbouring residents.

4. It should be understood that the rules do not require that *both* parties to a transaction should appear to register. The obligors only need appear, that is, the persons who bind themselves. For instance, when a man borrows money, he must attest the obligation ; the man who lends need not do so ; but if two parties make a contract involving mutual obligations, they must both attest it.

5. In the case of women of consideration and such special cases, it might be permitted that the Notary should, on receipt of a double fee, go to the house to make special attestation, each such case being specially reported to the Tehseeldar or Sudder Office ; and a list of all such special registrations, giving the names and nature of the deed, but not particulars, being conspicuously hung up for six months both in the Notaries' office and in the Tehseel or Sudder, thus:

List of Special Registries.

DATE.	NAME OF OBLIGORS.	SUBJECT.	PLACE OF REGISTRY.
March 15th, 1860	Mussumat Luchoo and Khan Mahomed	Marriage and deed of dower ...	House of Makun Buksh, father of Mussumat Luchoo.
March 20th, 1860	Begum Tajdar Bahow	Transfer of Government Promissory Notes	House of Tajdar Bahow.

6. It would be a good thing that parties using seals should be invited and required to register model impressions of them.

7. The notaries may, with advantage, use seals in addition to (not instead of) their signatures, and it would be a good thing that they should bring in their seals and destroy them periodically, say after three years' use, and record the impressions of new ones in the Tehseel, or Sudder.

8. It appears to be easy enough to obtain the registry of deeds for the transfer of real property and such transactions. The grand difficulty is to obtain the registry of ordinary loans. Yet these are, of all transactions, those which it is most desirable and simple to register in this easy way. Every loan taken by a cultivator, and every settlement of accounts should, I think, be registered by the local Notary. I trust that every endeavour will be used to force this practice. Money-lenders should be especially told that their alleged settlements of accounts are worth nothing whatever unless registered, and that when a balance is struck, the debtors must go before the Notary. They must also keep regular Day-books as well as Ledgers. All regular loans should be registered when there is a running account on a large scale and frequent transactions by cheques, etc., the balance might be registered once a year.

9. All social contracts should be registered as much as possible. When there is no specified sum of money in question, the Notaries may register as if it was under Rupees 500.

G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

No. 734.

FROM

G. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh,

To

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

Dated Lucknow, the 17th December, 1860.

SIR,

WHEN several rules of Civil Procedure which had been introduced into the Punjab were proposed for example in Oude, it was objected to that which rendered compulsory the registration of all bonds for rupees 50 and upwards, that the machinery for registration was deficient, and that if it were sufficient, it would be as important to register small bonds as great ones. Indeed, while the interests of small people are as important as those of great people, the deeds on which the rights of the former rest are much more liable to doubt and fraud.

2. Under the circumstances stated, the Government (paragraph 6 of Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, No. 5109, dated 19th August, 1859) sanctioned the delay of compulsory registration, but particularly requested that early attention should be given to that important subject.

3. To remedy the deficiency of the machinery of registration, our system of rural registration was devised, and has now a long way progressed, sufficiently so, I think, to show its entire feasibility—good and fit men are found to undertake the duty. I have talked to many persons throughout the Province, and find that they have no apprehension of fraud or practical difficulty, and in many places the number of transactions registered is so large, and the system has taken such root, that it may be considered to have been well tested. There is only one drawback, the usual neglect of the ordinary population, especially those of rural districts, to take an active step, such as registration, till some direct influence is used to induce them to do so. In consequence of this, the registration not being compulsory, the number of registries does not every where become so large as it might be, and fit persons do not find it worth their while to accept or retain office in out-of-the-way rural tracts, where they might bring the advantage of registry home to the doors of all.

4. It seems to me then that the time has come when the system being well established in the populous centres and considerable towns, we may, with advantage, make one more step in advance, by which both the number of deeds registered would be every where increased and the means of position of the registrars raised, and likewise it would become possible to extend the system into more rural parts.

5. The great objection to compulsory registration in general, has, I think, been this, that if not really and fully carried out, the effect must be to invalidate large propor-

tion of the deeds on which the transactions of the country are in fact founded, and in the absence of sufficient machinery, this was an overwhelming objection. But now not only have we devised the machinery, but there is another consideration which weighs still more with me. It is this. By the new Stamp Act, the use of stamps for deeds is rendered compulsory, and deeds executed without stamps are shut out of Court and invalid. It seems to me that every man who can understand and act on the Stamp Act by procuring a stamp of the right value and executing his deed thereupon can, and will, understand and act upon the much more simple rule which should make registration also compulsory, and that if the absence of the one makes the deed invalid, it can be no great evil to apply the same rule to the other.

6. I would therefore beg to propose that we should not only now introduce the delayed Punjab rule of compulsory registration, but that we should go further, and should require the registration of all written deeds, except receipts under rupees 10, which are exempted from stamp. Unregistered bonds are already by the Limitation Rules put in the same footing as parole debts, but I would exclude them as evidence if not registered; to make the matter simple, I would rule that exactly the same disqualifications are to apply to unregistered as to unstamped deeds, as explained to local Officers in my Circular No. 182, dated 10th Instant, copy of which was submitted with my No. 722 of the same date.

7. I trust this proposal will meet with favor; I would give two months' notice of the new rule, and meantime with the prospect of increased business arising from compulsory registration, the number of Notaries might be greatly increased, and the whole system would receive much impulse and development.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

No. 101.

FROM

G. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE,

Judicial Commissioner, Oudh,

To

C. CURRIE, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

Dated Lucknow, the 6th February, 1861.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, No. 15, dated 3rd January, regarding compulsory registration, I beg to enclose a statement showing the number of rural Registration Offices in each district of the Province. It will be observed, that there are, on an average, about 13 to each district, or 3·71 to each Tehseel, the result of which I take to be that

there is already such an office in almost all considerable places, and ordinarily within say five miles of every man in town or country. Should registration be rendered compulsory, new offices would at once be opened in every place in which there is a demand for one.

2. I would render obligatory the registration of all the following documents for which stamps are required:

Deed of sales, mortgage or lease, bonds or engagements of any kind for the payment of money.

Contracts for performance of any specific acts, or settlement of any property, as of marriage, to build a house, etc., etc.

Deeds of partnership and partition.

Powers of Attorney.

3. And acting on the Chief Commissioner's suggestion, I now propose to exempt from the obligation to register—

Receipts.

Drafts and bills of exchange, as well as all papers for which stamps are not required.

4. I trust the proposal, as now amended, will be accepted and sanctioned, and that the measure may be carried out without delay.

5. With reference to your last paragraph, I annex copy of a letter from the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, from which it will be seen that information is not to be expected from thence for a long time to come, and I may add, that as there are no rural offices in the Punjab, even when it does come, a year or two hence, it will hardly be a guide to us.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,

Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

General Statement of Notaries employed in the Province of Oudh.

Number of Notaries.			Number of Notaries.			Number of Notaries.			Number of Notaries.			
Lucknow Division.			Baiswara Division.			Baraitch Division.			Khyrabad Division.			REMARKS.
Lucknow.	Oonao.	Duriabad.	Roy Bareilly.	Sultanpore.	Pertabghur.	Fyzabad.	Gonda.	Baraitch.	Seetapore.	Hurdui.	Mahomdee.	* Includes the city.
26*	10	11	16	18	12	7	9	7	13	13	14	156

Appendix B.

RULES FOR TRIAL BY JURY IN THE CITY OF LUCKNOW.

I. A general list of all persons, of all classes fitted to serve on Juries, will be made, and they will serve in rotation. Only the Chief Commissioner, his Secretary, and Assistant Secretary, and Government Officers holding Judicial appointments, will be exempted.

(NOTE.—The income tax lists may furnish a basis.)

II. Persons of superior condition and respectability will be specially marked, and these will form the Special Jury List, and will serve on Special Juries, also in rotation. They will be exempted from serving on Common Juries.

III. The professions and trades of Jurymen will be marked, and, on particular occasion, the Judge may select from any calling a Special Jury of Experts.

IV. For ordinary trials, Common Juries will be summoned. For trials of particular magnitude or importance, or in which the parties may show sufficient ground and are willing to bear the expense, Special Juries will be summoned.

In cases involving questions depending on peculiar professional skill and knowledge, a Jury of Experts may be summoned.

Juries will ordinarily consist of not less than five persons.

V. Juries will be taken according to a regular roster in the following manner, so that each man may know when he is liable to serve, but it may not be known beforehand what Jurymen are to serve on each case.

A certain number of Jurymen following the order of the roster, say 25, will, a reasonable time beforehand, be warned for service for each half month during which the court will sit, and the Moonserim will ascertain that they are alive and available for service, and if not, will make up the number by going down the general list, but except in case of absence (prior to warning), or absolute incapacity from severe illness, no one will be excused without the special order of the Judge on sufficient cause shown.

From the List of Jurymen warned for each half month, Juries for each particular trial will be taken by lot, and they will be warned for immediate attendance, not less than four hours, before the time appointed for trial. If several Juries are appointed for the same day, any accidental deficiency in one may be made up (again by lot) from

the others, but if not then, to prevent accidents, two or three in excess of the actual number required may be summoned, and if not wanted, will be dismissed at once.

VI. Every Juryman failing to attend when summoned, will be punished as for contempt of Court.

VII. Jurymen will receive the following remuneration (to be charged to costs) for each day's actual sitting upon a trial :

Common Jurors	...	As. 8 per diem.
Special Jurors	...	Rs. 2 per diem.

VIII. The Judge will allow challenges to the Jurymen for cause, and may, ordinarily, allow as far as one or two challenges without being very particular about proof of cause. Indeed, when the parties are of the same class, such challenges may be almost peremptory. But in case of parties of different classes, he will be careful that one party is not allowed to eliminate one element so as to leave a one-sided Jury. And in all cases, the Judge will be careful that no Jury is by accident too one-sided, and will, in such cases, exercise the right of excluding persons called, and go on to draw more names till he has a fair Jury. For instance, if a man is sued in a doubtful case by a money-lender, and the Jury, as called, turn out to be all money-lenders, he may exclude the last-called names and go on till he gets fair persons whose sympathies are not all on one side.

IX. For the present, Jury trials will ordinarily be held in the Court of the Civil Judge, or if, with his sanction, cases in subordinate Courts are so tried, the Jury will be taken from his Service List for the period.

X. The Judge will exercise his discretion in deciding which cases are to be tried by Jury, with reference to the nature of the case and the wishes and convenience of the parties.

He will be very particular that the issues have been sifted, and irreconcilable questions of fact fit for decision by a Jury found, before a trial by Jury is appointed ; that when it is appointed, the issues to be decided are very clearly put and made as few, brief, and simple as possible, and that great care is taken to secure the attendance of the parties and witnesses, and make every arrangement, so that there may be no delay or inconvenience.

XI. A convenient and comfortable Jury-box, in a good position for hearing and seeing, and protected from the approach of out-siders, will be constructed. And as the trial proceeds, the Judge will take care that the Jurors hear and understand all that passes, and that every opportunity and encouragement is given to them to put to witnesses all the questions which occur to them. Ordinarily, it will be, under present circumstances, desirable that at the conclusion of the trial and before decision, an oppor-

tunity should be given to the Jury, if they wish it, to call up any witnesses again, and to put to them any questions they desire in their own way.

XII. When the evidence is closed, the Judge will shortly recapitulate it to the Jury, and will charge them, explaining where the doubtful points lie, and what it especially rests with them to decide. He will make a note of important directions contained in his charge.

XIII. The Jury will then be called on to deliver their verdict. If they agree in the box, the Judge will take it at once. If they doubt or disagree, they will retire to a room provided for the purpose, and from which all other persons will be excluded, and will there consider their verdict. All documents and papers connected with the case may be given to them.

As soon as the Jury agree, their verdict will be taken by the Judge at any time. If they disagree, a verdict will not be taken till they have been shut up for two hours, in order that opportunity of argument may be given to the minority. After two hours, a verdict of the majority may be taken. In such case the numbers shall be recorded as 4 to 1, or 3 to 2.

XIV. Such verdict will be final, except in very special cases for specific cause shown. And in such case it will only be in the power of the Civil Judge (and of no lower Officer) to admit a new trial by another Jury.

XV. The Judge will decide on the effect in law of the findings of the Jury, and will enter up the record accordingly.

JUDICIAL COMMR.'S OFFICE;
LUCKNOW,
The 14th February, 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

No. 96.

FROM

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, OUDH,

TO

THE CIVIL JUDGE, LUCKNOW.

Dated Lucknow, the 5th February, 1861.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 24, dated the 26th Ultimo, on the subject of the trial of cases by Jury, and to make the following observations.

2. The Members of the Chamber of Commerce should be treated as Commercial Experts only in Judicial matters.

3. Hindoos and Mahomedans can, and ought to be associated as jurors, and there should not, I think, be any sub-division of classes in the lists.

4. I would try to do without a Vernacular Record of Evidence at present. It would too much lengthen the proceedings.

5. The rules referred to in your 8th paragraph, do not affect arbitration, which may also be adopted in many cases, and is to be encouraged.

6. With reference to the directions issued to the Moonserim, I beg to point out that the duty of adding names to the lists must not be left to him, but that the lists must be as general as a census. I would procure the Income Tax Lists, and take all above the condition or rank of manual labour. I altogether object to the classified lists, it sins against the essence of the rules. I wish all classes to be taken together, mohullah by mohullah.

7. As regards the selection by the Moonserim of one of the Amlah to report names of suitable persons, I beg to say, that there is to be a regular roster, and no selection.

8. You will be good enough to get the lists prepared as quickly as possible.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

No. 121.

FROM

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, OUDH,

TO

THE CIVIL JUDGE, LUCKNOW.

Dated Lucknow, the 14th February, 1860.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter, No. 30, dated 11th Instant, enclosing a Jury List of Christians, I beg to observe as follows :

The principle is, that all are to serve together, and the lists should be made out according to locality, not according to class. But as our European law is so different, I think it will be desirable for the present, in cases between Europeans, to have a jury exclusively European, and such Europeans may receive a special remuneration as Experts. Further, in consideration of the extra duty thus falling on Europeans, I shall not object to the Judge, when he thinks proper, exempting one or two Europeans who may happen to be summoned among a Native Jury. When one party is European and the other Native, there should be a mixed jury.

I think it an advantage that the roster will be so large as to fall light on individuals. But if it is such, that a man will not be called on to serve more than once a year, I shall not think that too much. All persons in good circumstances should be included. If you do not think this line sufficiently clear, I shall be glad to know what test you propose. I think the payment of not less than rupees 4 income tax a very good one.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner.

No. 87.

FROM

E. G. FRASER, ESQUIRE,
Civil Judge,

TO

G. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Dated Lucknow, the 21st March, 1861.

SIR,

WITH reference to previous correspondence regarding preparation of Jury Lists, I beg to report that the 4-rupee rate of Tax has given nearly 20,000 names.

2. This being still vastly beyond our wants, I would beg that the line may be drawn at 8 or 10 Rupees, and the lists re-constructed accordingly.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) E. G. FRASER,
Civil Judge.

No. 294.

FROM

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, OUDH,

TO

THE CIVIL JUDGE, LUCKNOW.

Dated Lucknow, the 3rd April, 1861.

SIR,

IN the 2nd paragraph of your letter, No. 87, dated 21st Ultimo, regarding the preparation of Jury Lists, you request that the line may be drawn at 8 or 10 Rupees and the lists re-constructed accordingly. In reply, I beg to say, that I approve of this being done.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix C.

CIVIL STATEMENT. I.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Original Suits in the District and City District Courts of the Province of Oudh, for the Years 1859 *and* 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Number of Cases.				Number of Cases disposed of												
							In favor of Plaintiff.												
							By Trial.		By Confession.										
Number.	Division.	District.	No. of Cases pending at the close of last Year.	No. of Cases on the File.	Received by Transfer.	Total No. of Cases on the File.	In full.	In part.	In full.	In part.	In favor of Defendant.	By Razeenama.	By non-Suit.	Struck off on default.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending at the close of the Year.	Average No. of Days for each Suit.	Remarks.
1		City District 1860	179	1877	...	2056	344	371	253	121	376	291	28	140	22	1919	115	31·8	
2	Lucknow.	Lucknow ... 1859	21	1843	9	1873	328	282	207	110	341	219	8	145	30	1640	203	26·20	
		1860	6	276	19	301	50	38	35	25	51	68	2	9	12	278	11	26·80	
3		Durriabad ... 1859	...	162	37	199	28	29	13	10	40	21	...	7	32	148	19	20·62	
		1860	19	481	1	501	68	88	70	40	128	57	13	13	13	477	11	17·38	
4		Oonao 1859	...	149	2	151	50	17	4	3	37	18	1	7	...	136	15	34·08	
		1860	15	351	2	368	74	88	14	10	70	58	8	31	7	353	8	18·28	
		Total ... 1859	21	2154	48	2223	406	328	224	122	418	258	9	159	62	1924	237	26·96	
		1860	40	1108	22	1170	192	214	119	75	249	183	23	53	32	1108	30	20·82	
		Difference ...	+19	−1046	−26	−1053	−214	−114	−105	−47	−169	−75	+14	−106	−30	−816	−207	−6·14	
5	Khyrabad.	Sectapore ... 1859	...	129	1	130	28	33	6	2	13	29	...	16	...	127	3	27·13	
		1860	3	290	3	296	76	50	31	12	18	45	2	55	...	289	7	25·78	
6		Hurdui ... 1859	...	137	1	138	18	13	12	20	12	27	...	21	...	123	15	25·02	
		1860	15	506	...	521	103	100	52	38	91	65	30	36	...	515	6	17·59	
7		Mahomdee... 1859	...	147	...	147	14	38	18	11	10	30	7	6	1	134	12	28·20	
		1860	12	363	...	375	52	61	86	31	11	81	22	23	1	367	7	26·17	
		Total ... 1859	...	413	2	415	60	84	36	33	35	86	7	43	1	384	30	26·78	
		1860	30	1159	3	1192	231	211	169	81	120	191	54	114	1	1171	20	23·18	
		Difference ...	+30	+746	+1	+777	+171	+127	+133	+48	+85	+105	+47	+71	...	+ 788	−10	−3·60	
8	Baiswara.	Sultanpore... 1859	...	178	...	178	34	24	26	23	8	27	2	24	1	168	9	32·40	
		1860	9	479	...	488	78	77	78	29	63	86	24	34	...	469	19	18·98	
9		Roy Bareilly 1859	...	106	2	108	25	12	12	5	10	15	2	19	2	100	6	38·10	
		1860	6	296	...	302	28	27	54	63	53	50	4	4	9	283	19	20·58	
10		Pertabgurh... 1859	...	135	57	192	12	9	24	9	10	34	...	4	66	102	24	47·42	
		1860	24	162	26	212	20	26	20	18	22	53	1	4	40	164	8	49·92	
		Total ... 1859	...	419	59	478	71	45	62	37	28	76	4	47	69	370	39	39·20	
		1860	39	937	26	1002	126	130	152	110	138	189	29	42	49	916	37	29·82	
		Difference ...	+39	+518	−33	+524	+55	+85	+90	+73	+110	+113	+25	−5	−20	+ 546	−2	−9·38	
11	Baraitch.	Fyzabad ... 1859	2	243	...	245	83	18	27	10	21	34	23	16	1	232	12	21·89	
		1860	12	476	...	488	187	64	32	16	64	63	2	40	...	468	20	10·93	
12		Gonda ... 1859	...	196	...	196	25	19	20	24	16	58	5	17	1	184	11	19·64	
		1860	11	641	...	652	70	106	176	82	101	75	21	7	8	638	6	19·45	
13		Baraitch ... 1859	...	138	...	138	22	13	21	4	18	25	...	10	...	113	25	20·12	
		1860	24	360	...	384	38	58	98	32	78	34	9	27	...	374	10	19·51	
		Total ... 1859	2	577	....	579	130	50	68	38	55	117	28	43	2	529	48	20·55	
		1860	47	1477	...	1524	295	228	306	130	243	172	32	74	8	1480	36	16·63	
		Difference ...	+45	+900	...	+945	+165	+178	+238	+92	+188	+55	+4	+ 31	+ 6	+ 951	−12	−3·92	
		Grand Total 1859	23	3563	109	3695	667	507	390	230	536	537	48	292	134	3207	354	28·37	
		1860	235	6558	51	6944	1186	1154	999	517	1126	1026	161	423	112	6594	238	24·45	
		Difference ...	+312	+2995	−58	+3249	+521	+647	+609	+187	+590	+489	+113	+131	−22	+3387	−116	−3·92	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 3rd May, 1861.

N. B.—The Total in column 17 is exclusive of Transfers.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. II.

Statement of Suits settled by Arbitration in the Divisions and City District Court of the Province of Oudh, during the Years 1859 *and* 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Division.	Districts.	Unreservedly Confirmed.	Partially Confirmed.	Set Aside.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Lucknow.	City District ... 1860	141	4	6	151	
2		Lucknow ... 1859	86	2	4	92	
		1860	20	1	...	21	
3		Durriabad ... 1859	17	...	2	19	
		1860	43	2	3	48	
4		Oonao ... 1859	5	2	...	7	
		1860	20	...	...	20	
		Total ... 1859	108	4	6	118	
		1860	83	3	3	89	
		Difference... ...	— 25	— 1	— 3	— 29	
5	Khyrabad.	Seetapore ... 1859	18	4	...	22	
		1860	23	8	4	35	
6		Hurdui ... 1859	8	...	0	8	
		1860	72	3	1	76	
7		Mahomdee ... 1859	18	4	1	23	
		1860	18	4	1	23	
		Total .. 1859	44	8	1	53	
		1860	113	15	6	134	
		Difference	+ 69	— 7	+ 5	+ 81	
8	Baiswara.	Sultanpore ... 1859	4	7	1	12	
		1860	34	1	4	39	
9		Roy Bareilly 1859	3	...	...	3	
		1860	14	6	...	20	
10		Pertabgurh 1859	6	1	1	8	
		1860	5	...	2	7	
		Total ... 1859	13	8	2	23	
		1860	53	7	6	66	
		Difference... ...	+ 40	+ 1	+ 4	+ 43	
11	Baraitch.	Fyzabad ... 1859	8	...	4	12	
		1860	19	1	...	20	
12		Gonda 1859	16	11	...	27	
		1860	16	2	2	20	
13		Baraitch ... 1859	3	...	...	3	
		1860	43	2	...	45	
		Total ... 1859	27	11	4	42	
		1860	78	5	2	85	
		Difference... ...	+ 51	— 6	— 2	+ 43	
		Grand Total ... 1859	192	31	13	236	
		1860	468	34	23	525	
		Difference... ...	+ 276	+ 3	+10	+289	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd May, 1860.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

PART III.

AVERAGE STATEMENT of Civil Cases disposed of in the Province of Oudh, for the Year 1860.

Value of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Average Value of Suits.	Average Number of Days taken in the disposal of each Case.	Total Cost of Suits.	Average Value of Suits.	Percentage of Cost to Value.
Rupees 1 to 20 ...	2577	11 5 10	7·59	1881 9 0	29293 13 0	6 6 8
„ 20 to 100 ...	2894	47 14 3	11·25	9050 4 0	138598 9 4	6 8 5
„ 100 to 500 ...	819	228 11 1	23·91	11467 13 0	187301 11 5	6 1 11
„ 500 to 5000 ...	276	1355 3 7	32·90	21633 12 0	374041 14 4	5 12 7
Above „ 5000	28	26492 9 2	46·80	13048 12 0	741792 2 3	1 12 0
Total ...	6594	223 1 4	24·45	57082 2 0	1471028 2 7	3 14 1

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,

Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

CIVIL STATE

CLASSIFICATION of different descriptions of Original Suits instituted in the

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	Division.	Districts.		Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law.	Inheritance under the Hindu Law.	Inheritance under any other Law.	Claims in right of Adoption.	Debts on Bonds or otherwise.	Suits of Bankers or Traders.	Religious Suits connected with Caste, &c.	Claims to Hereditary or Customary Fees.
1	Lucknow.	City District ...	1860	9	2	...	...	928	323	...	2
2		Lucknow ...	1859	7	2	1	...	461	260	...	34
			1860	...	1	...	...	141	20	...	46
3		Durriabad ...	1859	...	...	1	...	115	6	...	20
			1860	...	...	2	...	373	3	1	25
4		Oonao ...	1859	...	...	...	...	77	10	...	11
			1860	1	2	1	...	186	40	2	19
		Total...	1859	7	2	2	...	653	276	...	65
			1860	1	3	3	...	700	63	3	90
		Difference		6	1	1	...	47	213	3	25
5	Khyrabad.	Seetapoor ...	1859	...	...	...	...	76	15	...	3
			1860	1	...	...	...	216	1	...	4
6		Hurdui ...	1859	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	3
			1860	3	4	...	...	275	22	...	25
7		Mahomdee ...	1859	...	...	...	...	90	23	...	1
			1860	...	1	...	...	191	141	...	1
		Total ...	1859	...	...	...	...	252	38	...	7
			1860	4	5	...	...	682	164	...	30
		Difference		4	5	...	...	430	126	...	23
8	Baiswara.	Sultanpoor ...	1859	...	...	...	...	109	8	...	2
			1860	1	2	...	...	330	72	...	2
9		Roy Bareilly ...	1859	...	5	...	...	67	...	...	9
			1860	1	...	...	...	226	...	...	9
10		Purtabgurh ...	1859	1	2	...	...	80	...	...	...
			1860	1	1	...	...	119	...	...	...
		Total ...	1859	1	7	...	...	256	8	...	11
			1860	3	3	...	...	675	72	...	11
		Difference		2	4	...	...	419	64	...	...
11	Baraitch.	Fyzabad ...	1859	...	...	5	...	198	1	...	2
			1860	1	1	...	...	299	44	...	2
12		Gonda ...	1859	...	...	...	...	131	35	...	1
			1860	...	...	...	...	495	96	...	2
13		Baraitch ...	1859	...	...	...	...	103	4	...	2
			1860	...	...	...	...	275	21	...	1
		Total ...	1859	...	...	5	...	432	40	...	5
			1860	1	1	...	...	1069	161	...	5
		Difference		1	1	5	...	637	121	...	...
		Grand Total ...	1859	8	9	7	...	1593	362	...	88
			1860	18	14	3	...	4054	783	3	138
		Difference		10	5	4	...	2461	421	3	50

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 3rd May, 1861.

MENT No. V.

Divisions and City District Court of the Province of Oudh, for the Years 1859 & 1860.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Damages for Breach of Contract.	Damages for direct Trespass or Personal Injury.	Damages for Libels, Nuisances, or other Indirect Injury.	Suits between Master or Clients and Servants or Agents.	Suits between Landlords and Tenants of Houses, &c.	Suits between Mortgagers and Mortgagees.	Claims to Subsistence, &c., between relations.	Suits connected with Marriages.	Claims to Partition.	Claims founded on right of Pre-emption.	Claims to Real Property not included in the above.	Claims to Personal Property not included in the above.	Total.	Remarks.
* 35	50	9	178	134	91	20	23	6	2	86	28	1919	
64	30	5	111	71	90	12	34	2	...	83	355	1622	
3	12	...	9	9	4	...	4	2	...	1	26	278	
...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	148	
1	2	1	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	49	10	477	
...	1	...	...	2	12	...	2	...	...	8	13	136	
...	5	1	2	2	6	...	10	...	...	34	42	353	
64	32	5	113	73	103	12	38	2	...	91	368	1906	
4	19	2	12	11	13	...	17	5	...	84	78	1108	
60	13	3	101	62	90	12	21	3	...	7	290	798	
13	2	...	7	3	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	127	
6	3	...	16	3	5	...	13	9	...	5	4	286	
...	1	1	...	...	8	...	1	...	1	7	15	123	
4	2	...	6	2	30	...	24	2	1	41	74	515	
2	1	...	1	...	3	...	9	1	...	3	1	135	
1	...	...	4	6	3	...	11	1	...	1	1	367	
15	4	1	8	3	13	...	14	3	1	10	16	385	
11	5	...	26	11	38	5	48	12	1	47	79	1168	
4	1	1	18	8	25	5	34	9	...	37	63	783	
1	...	...	4	2	8	...	1	...	...	3	30	168	
...	5	8	11	4	12	...	8	...	...	4	10	469	
...	8	1	2	..	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	102	
5	2	1	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	23	8	283	
1	6	...	6	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	102	
4	13	...	8	...	14	1	2	...	...	...	1	164	
2	14	1	12	2	19	...	2	1	1	5	30	372	
9	20	9	22	6	27	1	12	...	...	27	19	916	
7	6	8	10	4	8	1	10	1	1	22	11	544	
...	...	...	2	1	5	...	2	...	...	16	...	232	
8	...	...	24	8	7	...	6	...	1	8	59	468	
1	...	...	12	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	185	
..	...	1	29	...	8	...	7	2	...	5	1	616	
3	2	...	3	2	...	...	4	1	...	3	11	138	
3	3	10	9	1	3	...	10	9	...	16	13	374	
4	2	...	17	3	5	...	11	1	...	19	11	555	
11	3	11	62	9	18	...	23	11	1	29	73	1488	
7	1	11	45	6	13	...	12	10	1	10	62	933	
85	52	7	150	81	140	12	65	7	2	125	425	3218	
70	97	31	293	171	187	26	123	34	4	273	277	6599	
15	45	24	143	90	47	14	58	27	2	148	148	3381	

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,

Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. VI.

STATEMENT SHOWING the Number and Specification of Deeds registered in the Districts of the Province of Oudh, for the Years 1859 *and* 1860.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Division.	District.		Deeds of Sale or Gift.	Deeds of Mortgage on land, &c.	Leases and Conveyances for temporary transfer of real property.	Wills.	Authority to adopt.	Contracts.	Obligations for payment of money.	Betrothal and the like.	Total.	Amount of Fees received.	Remarks.
1	Lucknow.	Lucknow	1859	245	147	3	5	2	...	79	7	488	488 0 0	
			1860	1489	970	95	8	7	16	1886	14	4485	3193 12 0	
2		Durriabad	1859	24	9	...	...	...	...	18	...	51	73 4 0	
			1860	135	134	...	11	5	1	187	87	560	500 14 2	
3		Oonao	1859	6	53	1	...	...	93	4	...	157	182 0 0	
			1860	105	385	3	...	1	143	200	...	837	674 13 6	
		Total	1859	275	209	4	5	2	93	101	7	696	743 4 0	
			1860	1729	1489	98	19	13	160	2273	101	5882	4369 7 8	
		Difference		+ 1459	+ 1280	+ 94	+ 14	+ 11	+ 67	+ 2172	+ 94	+ 4886	+3626 3 8	
4	Khyrabad.	Seetapore	1859	141	17	1	2	...	9	121	14	305	86 13 0	
			1860	489	78	41	3	...	30	479	104	1224	582 14 9	
5		Hurdui	1859	15	31	1	...	...	7	22	...	76	87 0 0	
			1860	131	244	69	12	4	160	334	1	955	564 11 0	
6		Mahomdee	1859	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7 0 0	
			1860	2200	287	6	..	5	133	29	750	3410	951 8 0	
		Total	1859	156	55	2	2	...	16	143	14	388	180 13 0	
			1860	2820	609	116	15	9	323	842	855	5589	2099 1 9	
		Difference		+ 2664	+ 554	+ 114	+ 13	+ 9	+307	+ 699	+ 841	+ 5201	+1918 4 9	

7	Baiswara.	Sultanpore ...	1859	2	17	...	...	...	6	19	...	44	74	14	0
			1860	71	127	3	2	5	111	177	21	517	369	6	9
8		Roy Bareilly ...	1859	7	11	1	...	...	1	30	...	50	188	14	0
			1860	17	60	2	...	...	...	288	388	755	469	6	6
9		Purtabgurh ...	1859	...	3	1	...	...	1	8	...	13	27	0	0
			1860	15	52	...	...	...	113	289	35	504	411	0	9
		Total ...	1859	9	31	2	...	...	8	57	...	107	240	12	0
			1860	103	239	5	2	5	224	754	444	1776	1249	14	0
		Difference ...		+ 94	+ 208	+ 3	+ 2	+ 5	+216	+ 697	+ 444	+ 1669	+1009	2	0
10	Baraitch.	Fyzabad ...	1859	54	9	2	...	1	...	15	...	81	101	0	0
			1860	141	103	8	...	1	...	135	...	388	286	8	0
11		Gonda ...	1859	9	9	...	...	...	...	8	...	26	31	10	0
			1860	294	48	73	1	1	408	2293	71	3189	420	13	6
12		Baraitch ...	1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	8	0
			1860	17	18	1	...	2	...	138	2	178	157	4	0
		Total ...	1859	63	18	2	...	1	...	25	...	109	134	2	0
			1860	452	169	82	1	4	408	2566	73	3735	864	9	6
		Difference ...		+ 389	+ 151	+ 80	+ 1	+ 3	+408	+ 2541	+ 73	+ 3646	+ 730	7	6
		Grand Total ...	1859	503	313	10	7	3	117	326	21	1300	1298	15	0
			1860	5104	2506	301	37	31	1115	6435	1473	17002	8583	0	11
		Difference ...		+ 4601	+ 2193	+ 291	+ 30	+ 28	+998	+ 6109	+ 1452	+15702	+7284	1	11

LUCKNOW;
DICIAL COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 3rd May, 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. VII.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Miscellaneous Cases pending and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Districts in the Province of Oudh, for the Year 1860.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7
Nature of Cases.	Pending at the close of last Year.	Instituted during the Year.	Total.	Decided on their merits.	Struck off on Default.	Total.	Remaining under Trial.	Explanation of Cases pending more than six months.
1. Application for Execution of Orders ...	270	1889	2159	1532	449	1981	178	
2. Claims preferred against attachment of property on Execution of Decrees ...	10	185	195	173	21	194	1	
3. Contempt of Court ...	...	47	47	45	1	46	1	
4. Appeals in Miscellaneous Cases from the Order of lower Courts ...	2	18	20	19	1	20	...	
5. Claims to sue as Paupers ...	3	111	114	89	12	101	13	
6. Claims to foreclose or redeem a Mortgage ...	5	20	25	22	2	24	1	
7. Claims of Insolvent Debtors to release ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	
8. Claims to Estates of deceased or incapable persons ...	5	83	88	33	...	33	55	
9. Cases relating to Administration of Trusts ...	5	153	158	147	11	158	...	
10. Proceedings in Miscellaneous Subjects received from Commissioner and Superintendent and from other Civil Courts ...	70	1737	1807	1712	34	1746	61	
11. Miscellaneous Petitions, Returns of Amlah Proceedings from lower Courts ..	41	2015	2056	1855	82	1937	119	
Total ...	411	6223	6634	5592	613	6205	429	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 3rd May, 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. VIII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements on account of Processes in the Judicial Department, in the Divisions and City District of the Province of Oudh, for the Years 1859 *and* 1860.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Districts.		No. of Cases above 5000.	Above 500.	Above 100.	Above 20.	Miscellaneous.	Total amount Tulubanah received.	Total amount Tulubanah disbursed.	Total amount credited to Government.	Remarks.
Lucknow.	City District ...	1860	19	123	296	1427	...	16551 5 0	4458 0 0	12093 5 0	
	Lucknow ...	1859	10	265	312	1207	...	11085 7 0	1253 1 0	9832 6 0	Includes City District.
		1860	...	6	25	245	...	754 2 0	234 0 0	520 2 0	
	Durriabad ...	1859	...	3	16	143	...	403 6 0	109 1 9	294 4 3	
		1860	...	7	43	394	67	887 8 0	521 12 6	365 11 6	
	Oonao ...	1859	2	23	41	83	...	577 4 0	185 3 8	392 0 4	
		1860	1	13	48	280	...	1368 0 0	531 14 3	836 1 9	
	Total ...	1859	12	291	369	1433	...	12066 1 0	1547 6 5	10518 10 7	
		1860	1	26	116	116	67	3009 10 0	1287 10 9	1721 15 3	
	Difference...		—11	—265	—253	—514	+67	—9056 7 0	—259 11 8	—8796 11 4	
Khyrabad.	Seetapore ...	1859	...	9	18	63	...	448 6 0	230 0 0	218 6 0	
		1860	...	14	39	239	...	1021 13 0	738 4 2	282 8 10	
	Hurdui ...	1859	...	2	8	120	...	394 12 0	189 7 0	205 5 0	
		1860	...	5	30	466	...	882 0 0	798 8 1	83 7 11	
	Mahoundee ...	1859	1	24	39	99	...	2060 3 0	519 8 0	1540 11 0	
		1860	...	8	49	306	...	935 14 0	630 6 1	304 7 11	
	Total ...	1859	1	35	65	282	...	2903 5 0	938 15 0	1964 6 0	
		1860	...	27	118	1011	...	2839 11 0	2167 2 4	670 8 8	
	Difference...		— 1	— 8	+ 53	+729	...	— 63 10 0	+1228 3 4	—1293 13 4	

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Districts.		No. of Cases above 5000.	Above 500.	Above 100.	Above 20.	Miscellaneous.	Total amount Tulubanah received.	Total amount Tulubanah disbursed.	Total amount credited to Government.	Remarks.
Baiswara.	Sultanpore	1859	2	10	19	147	...	1127 0 4	405 13 3	721 3 1	Rs. 38-12 expended in excess of receipts.
		1860	5	21	68	385	...	2539 0 0	1049 9 3	1489 6 9	
	Roy Bareilly	1859	...	...	5	27	...	52 12 0	91 8 0	.....	
		1860	...	8	27	259	...	817 6 0	260 0 0	557 6 0	
	Pertabgurh	1859	2	21	32	72	...	1524 12 0	314 11 0	1210 1 0	
		1860	1	13	28	110	...	1032 4 0	795 5 8	236 14 4	
	Total	1859	4	31	56	246	...	2704 8 4	812 0 3	4892 8 1	
		1860	6	42	123	754	...	4388 10 0	2104 14 11	2283 11 1	
	Difference...		+ 2	+ 11	+ 67	+ 508	...	+1684 1 8	+1202 14 8	+ 391 3 0	
Baraitch.	Fyzabad	1859	...	20	39	102	...	1153 5 0	386 8 8	766 12 4	
		1860	...	24	54	398	...	2055 3 0	1282 12 5	772 6 7	
	Gonda	1859	...	2	23	160	...	314 3 0	145 0 0	169 3 0	
		1860	...	11	60	491	2	1363 14 0	508 0 0	855 14 0	
	Baraitch	1859	...	1	21	116	...	240 8 0	135 2 11	105 5 1	
		1860	...	13	73	310	...	641 0 0	403 5 8	237 10 4	
	Total	1859	...	23	83	378	...	1708 0 0	666 11 7	1041 4 5	
		1860	...	48	187	1199	2	4060 1 0	2194 2 1	1865 14 11	
	Difference...		...	+ 25	+ 104	+ 821	+ 2	+2352 1 0	+1527 6 6	+ 824 10 6	
	Grand Total...	1859	17	380	573	2339	...	19381 14 4	3965 1 3	15416 13 1	
		1860	26	266	840	5310	69	30849 5 0	12211 14 1	18635 6 11	
	Difference...		+ 9	— 114	+ 267	+2971	+ 69	+11467 6 8	+8246 12 10	+3218 9 10	

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 3rd May, 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix D.

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. IV.

STATEMENT showing result of trials for each class of Crimes in the District Courts of the Province of Oudh, for 1859 *and* 1860.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.
No.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	No. of Cases Reported.		No. of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Committed.		Acquitted.		REMARKS.
		1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	
	Offences Cognizable under Special Acts.											
1	Unlawful retention of Arms, ...	1038	913	2472	1618	1867	1047	3	.....	566	547	Of the Mutineers under trial, 98 were made over to Talookdars without verdict, 100 were transferred to other Districts or died, and one was under trial at the close of the year. Of the eight committed, seven were hanged for Mutiny with Murder.
2	Other Political Offences, ...	3	15	12	62	7	23	.....	1	5	38	
3	Proceedings against Villages, under Act X. of 1858, ...	3	.....	115	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Murder or attempt to Murder, ...	131	126	363	269	16	2	91	105	188	145	
5	Culpable Homicide, ...	52	47	99	90	27	38	17	11	44	31	
6	Affray with Homicide, ...	12	17	105	177	45	81	6	17	39	72	
7	Very violent Assaults and Affrays, ...	139	225	434	884	292	602	5	3	94	273	
8	Rape, ...	25	18	25	16	10	4	2	2	13	10	
9	Arson, ...	73	89	54	93	8	13	.....	2	42	76	
10	Dacoity with Murder, ...	10	4	31	37	.....	.....	6	31	17	5	
11	Do. „ Wounding, ...	21	9	76	111	25	13	26	26	23	54	
12	Do. „ Simple,...	48	19	166	129	29	12	42	8	78	79	
13	Robbery with Murder, ...	4	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
14	Do. „ Wounding, ...	15	21	15	46	4	25	5	3	1	18	
15	Do. „ Simple, ...	91	113	109	160	29	37	3	.....	42	106	
16	Burglary with Murder, ...	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
17	Do. „ Wounding, ...	23	19	20	32	13	15	1	2	3	15	
18	Do. „ Simple, ...	1670	2985	786	1272	457	740	7	4	297	481	
19	Theft with Murder, ...	8	8	17	15	1	.....	11	14	5	1	
20	Do. „ Wounding or Violence, ...	38	39	60	85	19	30	6	2	27	51	
21	Do. by administering Poisonous Drugs, ...	8	10	12	6	3	1	.....	.....	5	5	
22	Cattle Theft with Murder, ...	.....	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
23	Ditto with Wounding or Violence, ...	2	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
24	Receiving Property obtained by Dacoitee or violent Robbery, ...	24	3	54	2	24	1	.....	.....	24	1	
25	Escape from Jail, ...	18	28	28	44	11	29	2	1	8	9	
	Not Cognizable as above.											
26	Simple Theft, ...	4718	6948	3518	4696	2013	2584	6	6	1356	1961	
27	Ditto Cattle Theft, ...	822	1492	665	1314	323	679	.....	.....	308	582	
28	Receiving Stolen Property, ...	115	251	251	395	101	152	.....	.....	140	210	
	Total Heinous, ...	9161	13405	9489	11575	5439	6129	239	241	2327	4788	

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. IV.—*(Continued.)*

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.
No.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	No. of Cases Reported.		No. of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Committed.		Acquitted.		REMARKS.
		1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	
	Minor Offences not Cognizable as above.											
29	Assaults or Petty Affray, ...	1200	4319	1661	3190	953	1775	.....	.....	701	1351	
30	Forgery or uttering Forged Documents, ...	31	26	59	61	28	40	8	3	20	18	
31	Coining or uttering Base Coins, ...	58	61	73	97	29	33	.....	7	37	54	
32	Perjury or Subornation of Perjury, ...	33	48	58	81	48	46	.....	3	6	30	
33	Adultery or Abduction, ...	184	328	189	364	60	125	5	.....	120	225	
34	Bad Livelihood and Vagrancy, ...	119	161	238	398	24	14	.....	.....	113	137	
35	Cases not specified above, ...	2894	4045	5107	7095	3302	4269	4	89	1663	2573	
	Total Minor, ...	4519	8988	7385	11186	4442	6302	17	102	2660	4388	
	Grand Total, ...	13080	22393	16874	22761	9382	12431	256	343	5987	9176	
	Detail of heading 40. *Part I.*											
1	Misconduct not coming under other headings, or neglect of duty on the part of (Government Servants, ...	.....	.....	227	183	173	161	.....	.....	53	18	
2		.....	.....	281	396	169	249	1	.....	111	147	
3		.....	.....	118	319	68	220	.....	.....	49	97	
4	Abortion, procuring of, ...	.....	.....	29	44	10	7	.....	.....	19	27	
5	Abusive language, ...	.....	.....	45	119	27	79	.....	.....	13	39	
6	Bribery and Corruption, ...	.....	.....	280	164	166	103	.....	.....	109	55	
7	Breach of Abkaree Laws, ...	.....	.....	269	426	229	324	.....	.....	40	102	
8	Ditto Octroi Laws, ...	.....	.....	58	25	32	4	.....	.....	22	21	
9	Ditto Jail Discipline, ...	.....	.....	45	26	31	22	.. ...	.....	14	3	
10	Ditto Contract, ...	.....	.. ...	54	42	36	28	.....	.....	17	14	
11	Ditto Peace, ...	.....	.....	192	327	119	216	.....	.....	68	94	
12	Ditto Do. apprehended, ...	.....	.....	71	282	16	88	.....	.....	48	184	
13	Ditto Trust, ...	.....	.....	7	11	5	3	.....	.....	2	8	
14	Ditto Stamp Laws, ...	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15	Ditto Discipline, Military Police, ...	.....	.....	9	47	5	44	1	.....	3	2	
16	Ditto Impressment Laws, ...	.....	.....	8	5	7	3	.....	.. ...	1	2	
17	Ditto Laws relating to Slavery, ...	.....	.....	8	2	.....	2	.....	.....	8	.....	

18	Breach of Post Office Laws, ...	.....	.....	6	5	4	2	.....	.....	2	3
19	Ditto Salt Laws, ...	.....	.....	146	50	101	26	.....	.....	45	24
20	Ditto Canal or River Laws, ...	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Ditto Ferry Laws, ...	.....	.....	34	19	23	16	.....	.....	45	24
22	Ditto Forest Laws, ...	.....	.....	21	9	2	7	.....	.....	19	2
23	Ditto of agreement between Master and Servant, ...	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	16
24	Calumny, ...	.....	.....	33	31	27	17	.....	.....	6	14
25	Concealment of heinous Offences, wilful, ...	.....	.....	72	145	40	83	.....	.....	30	58
26	Contempt of Court, ...	.....	.....	87	139	86	132	.....	.....	1	7
27	Caste, wilful offending against Caste, ...	.....	.....	14	16	3	6	.....	.....	11	10
28	Cheating, ...	.....	.....	49	34	39	18	.....	.....	10	16
29	Child Stealing, ...	.....	.....	26	54	14	17	.....	3	12	31
30	Cattle Poisoning for the sake of their Skins, ...	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Concealment of Birth by Mother, ...	.....	.....	7	9	3	6	.....	1	4	1
32	Conspiracy, ...	.....	.....	38	3	17	2	.....	.....	21	1
33	Chowkeedars' Dues, non-payment of, ...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
34	Crops, Injuring by trespass of Cattle or otherwise, ...	.....	.....	122	196	77	129	.....	.....	44	67
35	Dacoits, or Professional Thieves belonging to a gang of,... ...	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Destruction or wanton Injury of Property, ...	.....	.....	117	113	63	49	.....	.....	53	64
37	Dhurna, ...	.....	.....	14	53	10	29	.....	.....	4	14
38	Drunkenness, ...	.....	.....	42	80	25	75	.....	.....	17	5
39	Duress, Illegal, ...	.....	.....	111	162	65	84	.....	1	43	76
40	Embezzlement, ...	.....	.....	38	29	15	20	.....	.....	18	8
41	Extortion, ...	.....	.....	108	160	59	88	.....	.....	49	65
42	Exposing Infant Children, ...	.....	.....	3	4	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....
43	Evading Process, ...	.....	.....	9	12	3	12	.....	.....	6	.....
44	False and malicious complaint, ...	.....	.....	84	137	76	112	.....	.....	8	25
45	Ditto information knowingly given to Police, ...	.....	.....	36	76	27	49	.....	.....	9	25
46	Falsification of Papers, ...	.....	.....	9	11	8	5	.....	.....	1	6
47	Fraud, ...	.....	.....	205	225	154	142	.....	.....	49	67
48	Fraudulently appropriating, receiving, or concealing property found, or Lawaris or Stray Cattle	.....	.....	86	235	43	158	.....	.....	38	69
49	Fire Arms, discharging of, in public Bazars, ...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Gaming house-keeping or public gaming, ...	.....	.....	370	139	239	88	.....	.....	131	51
51	Government Property, retention of, ...	.....	.....	33	50	7	17	.....	.....	21	33
52	Harbouring knowingly proclaimed offenders, ...	.....	.....	30	15	15	3	.....	1	8	11
53	Ditto men of bad character, ...	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8
54	Incest, ...	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
55	Illegal wearing of Government dress, ...	.....	.....	12	25	9	13	.....	.....	3	8
56	Libel, ...	.....	.....	5	4	1	2	.....	.....	4	2
57	Neglect to support wife and children, ...	.....	.....	36	53	.....	4	.....	.....	28	47
58	Negligence, culpable, ...	.....	.....	12	12	10	11	.....	.....	2	1
59	Nuisances, public, or offences against public decency, ...	.....	.....	345	147	289	101	.....	.....	43	46
60	Plunder of property during the rebellion, ...	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
61	Poisonous or deleterious drugs or substances, administering or improperly possessing or selling.	.....	.....	12	6	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	12	6
62	Resistance of process, ...	.....	.....	344	484	151	359	.....	.....	83	121
63	Riding or driving furiously in a street or public highway ...	.....	.....	11	11	7	8	.....	.....	4	3
64	Riot, tumultuous assemblage, ...	.....	.....	155	274	79	170	.....	.....	75	85
65	Rescue, forcible, ...	... ..	.. ...	1	34	1	27	.....	.....	.....	7
66	Recognizance, forfeiture of, ...	.....	.....	6	7	4	7	.....	.....	2	.....
67	Religion, offences against, ...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
68	Roads, injury to public, ...	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	10
69	Suicide, attempt to commit, ...	.....	.....	162	377	74	185	.....	.....	85	172

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. IV.—*(Concluded.)*

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.
No.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	No. of cases reported.		No. of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Committed.		Acquitted.		REMARKS.
		1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	
	Detail of heading. Part I.—Continued.											
70	Suicide, assisting, ...	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	3	.....	65	.....	65	
71	Suttee, attempting and abetting, ...	.....	.....	...	123	.....	12	.....	15	.....	64	
72	Seditious Conduct, ...	.....	.....	8	41	4	17	.....	.....	4	23	
73	Threatening language or actions, ...	...	.....	40	42	23	13	.....	.....	13	29	
74	Trespass, ordinary, ...	.....	.....	140	517	100	248	.....	.....	31	271	
75	Torture, ...	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	
76	Theft of Children, ...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
77	Unnatural Crimes, ...	.....	.....	5	14	2	10	.....	1	3	3	
78	Weights, using false or forbidden, ...	.....	.....	65	79	56	68	.....	.....	9	11	
79	Witnesses refusing to give or produce evidence.	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
80	Offences entered by Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Fyzabad, ...	.....	.....	77	.....	73	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
	Total, ...	.....	.....	5107	7095	3302	4269	4	89	1663	2573	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 3rd May 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	To Judicial Commissioners.										
Date of oldest case pending.	Pending on 1st January.	Appeals preferred during the year.	Cases called for without Appeal.	Total.	Appeals rejected.	Orders confirmed.	Orders modified.	Orders reversed.	Returned for re-investigation or revision.	Pending on 31st December.	Date of oldest case pending.
	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
	.....	4	1	5	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	
	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	.....	3	1	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
	.....	7	1	8	2	3	2	.....	1	.....	
Cannot be given.	.....	+4	0	+4	-1	+3	+1	.....	+1	.....	
	.....	5	7	12	3	7	2	.....	.....	.....	
	.....	6	3	9	1	4	2	2	.....	.....	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	.....	6	.....	6	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	
	.....	6	7	13	3	8	2	.....	.....	.....	
	.....	14	4	18	4	6	4	4	.....	.....	
	.....	+8	-3	+5	+1	-2	+2	+4	.....	.....	
	.....	37	19	56	13	34	7	2	.....	.....	
	.....	49	8	57	14	16	10	8	8	1	
	.....	+12	-11	-1	+1	-18	+3	+6	+8	+1	

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commr., Oudh.

Appendix D.

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. VI.

General Statement showing the use of Corporal Punishment for the years 1859-60.

	1859.	1860.		
Total number of persons flogged, ...	3,748	4,200		
Of these were Flogged and Fined, ...	439	360	−79	
Flogged and Imprisoned, ...	321	444	+123	
Flogged on Account of non-payment of alternative Fine, ...	24	130	+106	
Flogged, Fined, and Imprisoned, ...	204	43	−161	

Detail of Offences for which Stripes were inflicted.			Detail of Stripes inflicted.			
Nature of Offences with No. in Criminal Statement by District Courts.	No. of persons flogged.		No. of Stripes.	No. of persons flogged.		Remarks.
	1859.	1860.		1859.	1860.	
Unlawful retention of Arms, ...	567	374				
Very Violent Assaults and Affrays, ...	49	10				
Dacoity with wounding, ...	4	0				
Ditto, simple, ...	15	6	Above 100 by order of Commissioner, ...	0	7	+7
Affray with Homicide, ...	1	6				
Highway Robbery, simple, ...	0	2				
Robbery, simple, ...	10	23				
Burglary, ditto, ...	300	588				
Theft, with wounding or violence, ...	14	5				

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. VI.—*(Continued.)*

Detail of Offences for which Stripes were inflicted.			Detail of Stripes inflicted.			
Nature of Offences with No. in Criminal Statement by District Courts.	No. of persons flogged.		No. of Stripes.	No. of persons flogged.		Remarks.
	1859.	1860.		1859.	1860.	
Theft by administering poisonous drugs, ...	0	1				
Simple Theft, ...	1,690	2,145	Above 70 and not more than 100, ...	259	607	+348
Ditto Cattle Theft, ...	262	545				
Cattle Theft with wounding, ...	0	1				
Receiving Stolen Property, ...	49	86				
Assaults or Petty Affrays, ...	81	15				
Adultery or Abduction, ...	11	7				
Abortion, procuring, ...	1	0	Above 50 and not more than 70, ...	232	252	+20
Abusive and Threatening Language, ...	8	1				
Arson, ...	8	4				
Attempt to Murder, ...	2	0				
Ditto to commit Suicide, ...	5	5				
Bad Livelihood, ...	3	1				
Bribery or Corruption, ...	50	15	Above 30 and not more than 50, ...	1,215	1,208	-7
Breach of Abkaree Laws, ...	92	43				
Ditto, agreement between Master and Servant, ...	2	1				
Ditto, Contract, ...	5	0				
Ditto, discipline of Police, ...	2	17				
Ditto, suits on the part of Government Chowkeedars, ...	7	2				
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Servants, ...	12	16	Above 15 and not more than 30, ...	1,603	1,730	+127
Ditto, Imprisoment Laws, ...	2	0				
Ditto, Jail Discipline, ...	25	10				

Ditto, Peace—apprehended, ...	1	0					
Ditto, Salt Laws, ...	5	3					
Ditto, Trust, ...	0	1	Not more than 15, ...	389	403	+14	
Burglary, with wounding, ...	13	9					
Caste, wilfully offending against, ...	0	1					
Cattle poisoning for the sake of their skins, ...	3	0					
Cheating, ...	8	1					
Child stealing for slave, ...	7	1	By Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Fy-				
Coining, ...	7	19	zabad, (details not given,) ...	50	0	–50	
Concealment of Heinous Offences, wilful, ...	11	8					
Concealment of Property, ...	10	0					
Conspiracy, ...	1	0					
Contempt of Court, ...	1	3	Grand Total, ...	3,748	4,207	+459	
Crops, injuring, ...	9	2					
Culpable Homicide, ...	4	2					
Desertion, ...	1	1					
Destruction of Property, ...	25	6					
Dhurna, ...	0	1					
Drunkenness	9	6					
Duress, illegal, ...	3	0					
Embezzlement, ...	2	6					
Escape from Jail, ...	8	19					
Evading process, ...	1	4					
Extortion, ...	27	7					
False information, knowingly given to Police, ...	6	6					
False and Malicious Complaint, ...	5	4					
False Weights, ...	3	0					
Forgery, or uttering Forged Documents, ...	7	2					
Fraud, ...	56	2					

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. VI.—*(Concluded.)*

Detail of Offences for which Stripes were inflicted.			Detail of Stripes inflicted.		
Nature of Offences with No. in Criminal Statement by District Courts.	No. of persons flogged.		No. of Stripes.	No. of persons flogged.	Remarks.
	1859.	1860.			
Fraudulently possessing unclaimed Property, ...	3	9			
Gambling, ...	47	0			
Harbouring, knowingly, Bad Characters, ...	2	1			
Illegally Wearing the Government Military Dress, ..	7	2			
Neglect of Duty by Zemindars, ...	1	8			
Negligence, culpable, ...	4	1			
Nuisance, ...	19	1			
Other Political Offences, ...	0	5			
Other Offences connected with the Army, ...	0	1			
Perjury or subornation of Perjury, ...	27	25			
Rape, ...	2	1			
Rebellion, ...	3	0			
Resistance of Process, ...	23	4			
Retention of Government Property, ...	3	2			
Riding or Driving furiously, ...	1	0			
Robbery with Wounding, ...	2	11			
Torture, ...	0	3			
Trespass, ...	5	1			
Tyranny and Oppression, ...	3	0			
Unnatural Crime, ...	1	7			
Joint Magistrate of Fyzabad, District of Gonda,... ...					
Total, ...	3,748	4,200			

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 3rd May 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix E.

STATEMENT of present Strength, Cost, and Distribution of the Oudh Police, Mounted and Foot.

Names of Districts.	Mounted Police.								Cost of Mounted Police.	Foot Police.																		Cost of Foot Police.	Grand Total cost of Oudh Police Force, Mounted and Foot.	Remarks.
	Ressaldars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Koto Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Naib Duffadars.	Sowars.	Troop Allowance.		Native Commdrs.	Native Adjutant.	Soobadars.	Jemadars.	Naib Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Sepoys.	Buglers.	Allowance to Pay Havildars.	Allowance to Drill Havildars.	English Writers.	Persian Writers.	Native Doctors.	Hospital Cooks.	Hospital Bheesties.	Dressers.	Sweepers.	Classes.	Repair of Arms and Tents.			
									Rs.																					
Lucknow,...	2	2	2	2	14	4	160	2	5,058 0 0	1	1	8	8	4	40	48	800	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	8,430 0 0	13,488 0 0	
Oonao, ...	1	1	1	1	6	2	62	1	2,024 0 0	1	1	6	5	3	28	28	486	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,504 0 0	7,528 0 0	
Durriabad, ...	1	1	1	1	6	2	62	1	2,024 0 0	1	1	6	6	3	29	29	504	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,756 0 0	7,780 0 0	
Seetapore,...	1	1	1	1	6	2	62	1	2,024 0 0	1	1	6	7	3	33	34	582	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	6,368 0 0	8,392 0 0	
Hurdui	1	1	1	1	6	2	58	1	1,974 0 0	1	1	6	6	3	29	29	504	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,706 0 0	7,680 0 0	
Luckimpore, ...	1	1	1	1	6	2	57	1	1,899 0 0	1	1	6	5	3	28	27	480	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,550 0 0	7,449 0 0	
Fyzabad, ...	1	1	1	1	7	2	82	1	2,604 0 0	1	1	6	9	3	37	38	654	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	7,026 0 0	9,630 0 0	
Gondah, ...	1	1	1	1	6	2	64	1	2,074 0 0	1	1	6	6	3	30	30	522	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,808 0 0	7,882 0 0	
Baraitch, ...	1	1	1	1	6	2	58	1	1,974 0 0	1	1	6	6	3	30	30	522	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,758 0 0	7,732 0 0	
Roy Bareilly	1	1	1	1	6	2	60	1	2,024 0 0	1	1	6	6	3	30	30	522	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,758 0 0	7,782 0 0	
Sultanpore	1	1	1	1	6	2	58	1	1,974 0 0	1	1	6	5	3	28	28	486	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,604 0 0	7,578 0 0	
Pertabgurh, ...	1	1	1	1	6	2	58	1	1,924 0 0	1	1	6	5	3	28	27	480	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,400 0 0	7,324 0 0	
Total, ...	13	13	13	13	81	26	841	13	27,577 0 0	12	12	74	74	37	370	378	6542	24	74	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	960	72,668 0 0	100,245 0 0	

European Officers,	20=17,420	× 12=	2,09,040
Cavalry,	1,000=27,577	× 12=	3,30,924
Infantry,	7,523=72,688	× 12=	8,72,016
Total,	8,523	.....	14,11,980

Appendix F.

REVISED STATEMENT of the Strength, Grades, Distribution, and Pay of Cantonment Police.

DISTRICTS.	Chief Constable at Rs. 80.	Ditto at Rs. 50.	Head Constable at Rs. 12.	Ditto at Rs. 7.	Constable at Rs. 6.	Ditto at Rs. 5.	Expense.	REMARKS.
Lucknow, ...	1	.....	4	4	20	40	476	
Fyzabad, ...	.....	1	2	2	.....	20	188	
Seetapore, ...	.....	1	2	2	.....	20	188	
Roy Bareilly, ...	.....	1	2	2	.....	20	188	
Gondah, ...	.....	1	2	2	.....	20	188	
Total, ...	1	4	12	12	20	120	1,228	

Appendix G.

TOWN POLICE for the Province of Oudh.

NAME OF CITY.	Chief Constables.				Head Constables.		Constables.		Expense.		Remarks.
	1st Grade at Rs. 30.	2nd Ditto at Rs. 20.	3rd Ditto at Rs. 15.	4th Ditto at Rs. 10.	1st Grade at Rs. 8.	2nd Ditto at Rs. 7.	At Rs. 4.	At Rs. 5.	Of each Town.	Of District.	
Oonao,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	3	46		
Poorwah,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Juffeepoor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Bangermow,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
										157	
Roy Bareilly,	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	12	6	95		
Dubnow,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
										132	
Sultanpore,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Jais,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	4	59		
										96	
Fyzabad,	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	52	25	407		
Nowrahee,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	5	72		
Oudh,	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	28	13	229		
Bhadasur,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Ackherpoor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Ajoodhia,	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	7	108		
										890	
Gondah,	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	6	103		
Kucha Chareeuh,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Khugeepoor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Uttrowlah,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	3	50		
Bulrampore,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	14	6	101		
Jumepoor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Nawabgunge,	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	6	103		
										468	
Barnitch,	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	20	10	159		
Newparah,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Sheopoor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	4	63		
Secrora,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	5	72		
										331	
Carried forward, ...	2	.....	1	4	4	30	273	125	.....	2,074	

Appendix. G.—*(Continued.)*

NAME OF CITY.	Chief Constables.				Head Constables.		Constables.		Expense.		Remarks.
	1st Grade at Rs. 30.	2nd Ditto at Rs. 20.	3rd Ditto at Rs. 15.	4th Ditto at Rs. 10.	1st Grade at Rs. 8.	2nd Ditto at Rs. 7.	At Rs. 4.	At Rs. 5.	Of each Town.	Of District.	
Brought forward, ...	2	.....	1	4	4	30	273	125	.....	2,074	
Hurdui, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	3	46		
Bilgram, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	3	42		
Mulluon, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Madhogunge, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Sandee, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	4	59		
Sundeela, ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	14	6	113		
Shahabad, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		
Jehanee, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	4	59		
										393	
Seetapoor, ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	16	8	131		
Khyrabad, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	5	72		
Biswah, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
										240	
Durriabad, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	14	6	101		
Roodowlee, ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	6	103		
										204	
Kukoree, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Kukrabad, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Chinhut, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Amethee, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Mulliabad, ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	11	5	86		
Goosaingunge, ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	6	103		
Newulgunge, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
										374	
Luckimpore, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Kheera, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Mahomdee, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
										111	
Total, ...	2	2	1	7	5	52	448	203	.....	3,396	

Appendix Y.

No. I.

ABSTRACT of the total Expenditure of each Jail in the Province of Oudh during the year 1860.

Number.	Names of Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Daily average number of prisoners.	Repairs to Jail.	Permanent Jail Establishment.	Permanent Hospital Establishment.	Permanent Jail Guard.	Contingent Jail Guard.	Miscellaneous charges including Rewards, Tools and travelling expenses.	Native Medicines.	Prison and Hospital rations.	Clothing and Bedding.	Total.
1	Lucknow, ...	723·01	88 9 9	3,308 0 0	420 0 0	6,952 0 0	4,050 4 1	962 11 11	196 6 1	11,064 12 4	3,425 13 1	31,368 9 3
2	Durriabad, ...	32·60	2 14 0	756 0 0	300 0 0	1,512 0 0	223 13 2	16 2 0	14 0 5	504 2 7	25 5 6	3,354 5 8
3	Oonao, ...	56·90	132 2 1	756 0 0	300 0 0	1,796 0 0	318 4 6	55 5 3	13 11 3	990 13 2	193 7 2	4,555 11 5
4	Seetapore, ...	119·01	72 7 1	1,068 0 0	396 0 0	3,164 0 0	264 11 2	212 2 9	16 8 4	2,441 8 3	552 10 5	8,208 0 0
5	Hurdui, ...	70·12	0 0 0	756 0 0	381 9 3	2,328 0 0	295 9 5	118 8 4	9 7 6	1,559 14 9	299 11 0	5,748 12 3
6	Mahomdee, ...	64·18	0 0 0	682 0 0	305 0 0	1,656 0 0	373 4 6	20 5 0	27 14 7	1,043 12 2	273 9 6	4,381 13 9
7	Sultanpore, ...	74·95	11 2 3	723 0 0	300 0 0	1,992 0 0	486 7 11	421 9 1	31 1 6	988 10 4	81 8 9	5,035 13 9
8	Roy Bareilly, ...	66·09	23 15 9	756 0 0	309 5 4	2,363 15 11	314 2 9	121 14 1	21 15 10	723 11 7	87 11 9	4,722 13 0
9	Pertabgurh, ...	66·03	3 8 2	756 0 0	300 0 0	1,880 0 0	399 10 9	151 8 1	120 9 9	1,042 7 1	211 12 4	4,865 8 2
10	Fyzabad, ...	262·09	71 3 9	1,068 0 0	396 0 0	5,249 0 0	1,946 2 7	559 10 5	223 3 6	3,573 0 7	886 0 10	13,972 5 8
11	Gonda, ...	72·44	0 1 8	571 2 9	300 0 0	1,320 0 0	101 12 5	84 14 9	17 8 1	697 3 6	34 15 10	3,127 11 0
12	Baraitch, ...	111·87	2 3 0	826 5 8	364 0 0	1,320 0 0	430 0 0	80 7 10	35 12 2	1,169 4 4	155 9 6	4,383 10 6
	Total, ...	1719·29	408 3 6	12,026 14 4	4,071 14 7	31,532 15 11	10,124 3 2	2,805 3 6	728 3 0	25,799 4 8	6,228 3 8	93,725 2 5

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commr., Oudh.

Appendix

No.

STATEMENT showing the average number of Prisoners in the Province the Increase or Decrease

Number.	Names of Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Daily average number of all prisoners dieted at the expense of Govt. Col. 1 of Tablet.	Average Cost of Permanent Jail Establishment, per head, per annum.	Average Cost, Hospital Establishment, per head, per annum.	Average Cost of Permanent Jail Guard, per head, per annum.	Average Cost of Contingent Guard, per head, per annum.	Average Cost, Miscellaneous Charges, per head, per annum.	Average Cost of Native Medicines, per head, per annum.
1	Lucknow, ...	723·01	4 9 2	0 9 3	9 9 10	6 13 6	1 5 3	0 4 4
2	Durriabad, ...	32.60	23 3 0	9 3 2	46 6 8	6 13 10	0 7 11	0 6 10
3	Oonao, ...	56.90	13 4 7	5 4 4	31 9 0	5 9 5	0 15 6	0 3 10
4	Seetapore, ...	119.01	8 15 7	3 5 2	26 9 4	2 6 3	1 12 6	0 2 2
5	Hurdui, ...	70.12	10 12 6	5 7 0	33 3 2	4 3 5	1 11 0	0 2 1
6	Muhomdee, ...	64.18	10 10 0	4 12 0	25 12 10	5 13 0	0 5 0	0 6 1
7	Sultanpore, ...	74.95	9 10 5	4 0 0	26 9 2	6 7 10	5 9 0	0 6 7
8	Roy Bareilly, ...	66.09	11 7 0	4 10 10	35 12 3	4 12 0	1 13 6	0 5 3
9	Pertabghur, ...	66.03	11 7 2	4 8 8	28 7 6	6 0 10	2 4 8	0 13 7
10	Fyzabad, ...	262.09 *	4 1 2	1 8 2	20 0 5	7 6 9	2 2 1	0 1 4
11	Gonda, ...	72.44	7 14 1	4 2 3	18 3 6	1 6 5	1 2 9	0 3 10
12	Baraitch, ...	111.87	7 6 2	3 4 0	11 12 9	3 13 5	0 11 6	0 5 1
	Total Average, ...	1719.29	6 15 11	2 5 10	18 5 5	5 14 2	1 10 1	0 6 9

, These Districts have been more than others

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

II.

of Oudh, and the average cost of each Prisoner during the year 1860, *and on the previous year.*

8	9	10	11	12		13		14		
Average Cost of Diet & Fuel, per head, per annum.	Average Cost of Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum.	Average Cost of Contingent Guard miscellaneous expenses, Native medicines, diet, clothing and bedding, per head, per annum.	Average Cost of all expenses including Jail Establishment, permanent Guard repairs, and alteration, per head, per annum.	Increase or Decrease in 1860, on 1859, in column 11.		Increase or Decrease in 1860, on 1859, on col. 11.		Average price-current of wheat, 2nd quality, throughout the year.		
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.
15 4 10	4 11 9	28 7 10	43 6 2	0 0 0	0 3 3	6 8 1	0 0 0	.....	23	15
15 7 5	0 12 5	24 0 6	104 14 2	0 0 0	14 1 8	81 8 6	0 0 0	.....	22	...
*17 6 7	3 6 4	27 9 11	80 1 0	0 0 0	19 2 7	58 0 1	0 0 0	.....	[illegible]	2
*20 8 2	4 10 3	29 7 6	68 15 6	0 0 0	4 6 3	34 9 4	0 0 0	.....	20	9
*22 3 11	4 4 4	32 8 11	81 15 9	9 12 3	0 0 0	58 12 11	0 0 0	.....	16	6
16 4 2	4 4 2	27 1 5	68 4 4	0 0 0	8 3 9	5 14 11	0 0 0	.....	24	8
13 3 0	1 1 4	26 12 11	67 3 0	4 11 1	0 0 0	13 9 1	0 0 0	.....	28	2
10 15 2	1 5 2	19 3 4	71 7 4	0 0 0	8 7 9	10 14 8	0 0 0	.....	26	4
15 12 7	3 3 3	29 2 8	73 10 11	3 0 6	0 0 0	4 5 7	0 0 0	.....	20	...
13 10 1	3 6 1	27 6 9	53 4 11	0 0 0	7 4 5	5 0 8	0 0 0	.....	27	...
9 9 11	0 7 8	12 14 9	43 2 9	11 1 9	0 0 0	41 3 1	0 0 0	.....	30	1
10 7 2	1 6 3	16 11 7	39 2 1	0 0 0	1 6 6	15 12 3	0 0 0	.....	31	4
15 0 1	3 9 11	26 9 1	511 8 2	0 2 8	0 4 10	0 3 0	0 0 0	.....	23	15

affected by the demands of the famine Districts.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix
No.

***STATEMENT** showing the proportion of mortality and sick to strength, the Province of Oudh, and the average*

Number.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5
		Daily average number of Prisoners throughout the year.	Daily average number of Sick.	Deaths during the year.	Daily proportion of Sick to strength per cent, per annum.	Deaths to strength per cent, per annum.
1	Lucknow, ...	723·01	98·15	237	13·57	32·78
2	Durriabad, ...	32·60	2·70	5	8·28	15·33
3	Oonao, ...	56·90	3·89	1	6·83	1·75
4	Seetapore, ...	119·01	10·32	6	8·67	5·04
5	Hurdui, ...	70·12	2·93	2	4·17	2·85
6	Mahomdee, ...	64·18	3·63	5	5·65	7·79
7	Sultanpore, ...	74·95	13·63	5	18·18	6·67
8	Roy Bareilly, ...	66·09	5·21	5	7·88	7·57
9	Pertabgurh, ...	66·03	10·44	1	15·81	1·51
10	Fyzabad, ...	262·09	27·81	25	10·61	9·54
11	Gonda, ...	72·44	6·72	2	9·27	2·77
12	Baraitch, ...	111·87	8·37	11	7·48	9·82
	Total, ...	1719·29	193·80	305	11·27	17·74

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 6th June 1861.

III.

also total cost of Native Medicines and Hospital charges for each Jail in cost of each during the year 1860.

6	7	8	9	10	11	
Cost of ordinary diet consumed by sick in Hospital.	Cost of extra diet issued to Sick in Hospital, by order of the Surgeon.	Native Medicines.	Total amount of Hospital charges.	Average cost of all Hospital charges per head, (sick prisoners) per annum, columns 2 & 9.	Increase or Decrease in the cost of native medicines in 1860 on 1859.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1,257 9 11	729 13 7	196 6 1	2,183 13 7	22 4 0	194 7 9	0 0 0
34 4 4	8 15 3	14 0 5	57 4 0	21 3 3	12 2 10	0 0 0
60 1 11	0 15 0	13 11 3	74 12 2	19 3 5	10 9 3	0 0 0
193 0 11	31 7 7	16 8 4	241 0 10	23 5 7	15 6 1	0 0 0
62 15 0	0 12 0	9 7 6	73 2 6	24 15 5	9 7 6	0 0 0
33 15 1	13 15 10	27 14 7	75 13 6	20 11 6	26 4 1	0 0 0
98 8 1	19 12 9	31 1 6	149 6 4	10 15 4	28 10 7	0 0 0
56 6 0	6 15 4	21 15 10	85 5 2	16 6 0	20 7 4	0 0 0
163 11 5	11 1 11	120 9 9	295 7 1	28 4 9	116 0 9	0 0 0
347 6 1	93 11 11	223 3 6	664 5 6	23 14 2	209 1 0	0 0 0
58 6 3	13 0 5	17 8 1	88 14 9	13 3 6	17 8 1	0 0 0
75 12 10	8 2 7	35 12 2	119 11 7	14 4 10	29 1 10	0 0 0
2,442 1 10	938 12 2	728 3 0	4,109 1 0	21 3 2	689 3 1	0 0 0

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commr., Oudh.

Appendix No.

SUMMARY of the total expenditure of the Jails in the Province of average cost of each prisoner per mensem, and the reduc

Divisions.	Number.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	1	
			1859.	
			Average number of Prisoners.	Total expenditure.
Lucknow.	1	Lucknow, ...	473·76	24,603 15 11
	2	Durriabad, ...	80·51	2,576 12 10
	3	Oonao, ...	39·62	3,718 2 11
Khyrabad.	4	Seetapore, ...	42·94	4,938 15 1
	5	Hurdui, ...	30·31	2,665 14 10
	6	Mahomdee, ...	23·83	561 4 1
Baiswara.	7	Sultanpore, ...	77·41	3,004 15 5
	8	Roy Bareilly, ...	46·95	3,520 1 4
	9	Pertabgurh, ...	21·43	2,487 6 4
Baraitch.	10	Fyzabad, ...	82·72	5,058 5 3
	11	Gonda, ...	84·07	453 0 3
	12	Baraitch, ...	69·33	1,749 13 8
		Total, ...	1022·88	55,333 11 11

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

IV.

Oudh, during the years 1859 *and* 1860, *together with Statement of the tion of expenses in* 1860 *as compared with* 1859.

2		3	4	5		Remarks.
1860.		Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.		Increase or decrease in the average cost of each Prisoner per annum in 1860, as compared with 1859, Jails only.		
Average number of Prisoners.	Total expenditure.	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.	
723·01	31,368 9 3	51 14 10	43 6 2	0 0 0	8 8 8	
32·60	3,354 5 8	84 7 2	102 14 3	18 7 1	0 0 0	
56·90	4,555 11 5	93 13 5	80 1 0	0 0 0	13 12 5	
119·01	8,208 0 0	114 14 4	68 15 7	0 0 0	45 14 9	
70·12	5,748 12 3	87 15 2	81 15 9	0 0 0	5 15 5	
64·18	4,381 13 9	23 8 9	68 4 4	44 11 7	0 0 0	
74·95	5,035 13 9	38 12 11	67 3 0	28 6 1	0 0 0	
66·09	4,722 13 0	74 15 10	71 7 4	0 0 0	3 8 6	
66·03	4,865 8 2	116 1 0	73 10 10	0 0 0	42 6 2	
262·09	13,972 5 8	61 2 4	53 4 11	0 0 0	7 13 5	
72·44	3,127 11 0	5 6 0	43 2 9	37 12 9	0 0 0	
111·87	4,383 10 6	25 3 8	39 2 11	13 15 3	0 0 0	
1719·29	93,725 2 5	54 1 6	54 8 2	0 0 0	0 6 8	

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commr., Oudh.

Appendix Y.

No. V.

STATEMENT showing the Sex and Age of all convicted Prisoners confined in the Jails, in the Province of Oudh, on the 31st December 1860.

Divisions.	Number.	Names of Districts.	Under 12 years of age.	12 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 20 years of age.	20 and under 30 years of age.	30 and under 40 years of age.	40 and under 50 years of age.	50 and under 60 years of age.	Over 60 years of age.	Number of each Sex.		Total.	Remarks.
											Males.	Females.		
Lucknow.	1	Lucknow, ...	...	13	89	339	231	51	14	15	664	82	746	
	2	Durriabad, ...	...	1	4	18	2	4	.....	...	25	4	29	
	3	Oonao, ...	...	1	3	31	7	8	4	2	52	4	56	
Khyrabad.	4	Seetapore, ...	...	1	35	90	42	11	12	2	186	7	193	
	5	Hurdui, ...	...	...	5	27	14	5	1	1	52	1	53	
	6	Mahomdee, ...	...	1	3	19	10	10	4	...	42	5	47	
Baiswara.	7	Sultanpore, ...	...	1	3	20	43	3	4	7	74	7	81	
	8	Roy Bareilly, ...	...	1	3	17	15	10	8	...	47	7	54	
	9	Pertabgurh, ...	...	...	6	20	23	5	9	1	60	4	64	
Baraitch.	10	Fyzabad, ...	...	2	10	13	90	90	60	...	251	14	265	
	11	Gonda, ...	...	...	4	22	23	15	2	...	63	3	66	
	12	Baraitch, ...	...	1	4	14	21	6	2	1	46	3	49	
		Total, ...	...	22	169	630	521	218	120	19	1,562	142	1,703	

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix Y.

No. VI.

***STATEMENT** showing the previous conviction of all Prisoners in the Jails of the Province of Oudh on the 31st December 1860.*

Divisions.	Number.	Names of Districts.	1st Conviction.	2nd Conviction.	3rd Conviction.	4th Conviction.	Uncertain.	Total.	Remarks.
Lucknow.	1	Lucknow, ...	736	9	1	...	...	746	This Statement is not reported to be trustworthy.
	2	Durriabad, ...	29	...	...	...	...	29	
	3	Oonao, ...	56	...	...	...	...	56	
Khyrabad.	4	Seetapore,... ...	193	...	...	...	...	193	
	5	Hurdui, ...	52	1	...	...	...	53	
	6	Mahomdee, ...	45	2	...	...	...	47	
Baiswara.	7	Sultanpore, ...	78	3	...	...	...	81	
	8	Roy Bareilly, ...	51	3	...	...	...	54	
	9	Pertabghur, ...	62	...	2	...	...	64	
Baraitch.	10	Fyzabad, ...	263	2	...	...	...	265	
	11	Gonda, ...	65	1	...	...	...	66	
	12	Baraitch, ...	47	1	1	...	...	49	
		Total, ...	1,677	22	4	...	...	1,703	

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix Y.

No. VII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the state of instruction o proficiency of convicted Prisoners on the 31st December 1860.

Divisions.	Number.	Names of Districts.	Number who can read and write.	Number who can read only.	Of these could read previous to admission.	Total number under instruction.	Language in which they can read and write.		Language or other class now taught in the Jail.		
							Oordoo.	Hindee.	Oordoo.	Hindee.	Arithmetic.
Lucknow.	1	Lucknow, ...	35	59	94	5	18	76	.....	5	.....
	2	Durriabad, ...	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	3	Oonao, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kittabad.	4	Seetapore, ...	4	2	6	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....
	5	Hurdui, ...	3	1	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
	6	Mahomdee, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baiswara.	7	Sultanpore, ...	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8	Roy Bareilly, ...	14	10	24	.....	13	8	.....	.....	.....
	9	Pertabgurh, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baraitch.	10	Fyzabad, ...	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11	Gonda, ...	32	.....	32	.....	1	31	.....	.....	.....
	12	Baraitch, ...	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
		Total, ...	97	72	169	5	42	125	.....	5	.....

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix Y.

No. VIII.

PRODUCT of Jail Manufactures during the year 1860—Direct or Cash profits.

Divisions.	Number.	Names of Districts.	1 Expenses of manufactures, and cost of raw material and commission.	2 Realized by Sales.	3 Balance of profit on the year's operations.	4 Add cash in hand remaining from the previous year 1859.	5 Total.	6 Kept in deposit in Treasury or Daroogah's hands as a working fund.	7 Finally credited to Govt. through the Civil Auditor.
Lucknow.	1	Lucknow, ...	7,736 0 3	7,588 15 2	0 0 0	4,146 15 0	4,146 15 0	1,605 2 3	2,541 12 9
	2	Durriabad, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	3	Oonao, ...	8 6 5	78 6 2	69 15 9	0 0 0	69 15 9	69 15 9	0 0 0
Khyrabad.	4	Seetapore, ...	112 15 6	255 0 7	142 1 1	0 0 0	142 1 1	20 9 10	121 7 3
	5	Hurdui, ...	124 8 11	185 12 10	61 3 11	0 0 0	61 3 11	*86 11 0	124 8 11
	6	Mahomdee, ...	67 14 2	102 15 8	35 1 6	1 8 6	36 10 0	36 10 0	0 0 0
Baiswara.	7	Sultanpore, ...	0 3 0	151 8 9	151 5 9	7 11 2	159 0 11	17 13 4	141 3 7
	8	Roy Bareilly, ...	3 7 9	7 15 6	4 7 9	0 0 0	4 7 9	0 0 0	4 7 9
	9	Pertabgurh, ...	0 0 0	10 13 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 13 5	0 0 0	10 13 5
Baraitch.	10	Fyzabad, ...	643 13 4	489 9 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	489 9 7	489 9 7	0 0 0
	11	Gonda, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	12	Baraitch, ...	366 13 6	464 15 0	98 1 6	53 14 4	151 15 10	128 12 8	23 3 2
		Total, ...	9,064 3 10	9,336 0 8	562 5 3	4,210 1 0	5,272 13 3	2,455 4 5	2,967 8 10

* Includes Rs. 25-7-1, balance of advance of Rs. 150 sanctioned by Judicial Commissioner.

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix

No.

STATEMENT showing the value of Articles manufactured for Prison Buildings for

Divisions.	Number.	Names of Districts.	1 Wheat ground for Prisoners.	2 Clothing and bedding for prisoners.	3 Property for Jail purposes.
Lucknow.	1	Lucknow, ...	452 2 9	370 0 0	0 0 0
	2	Durriabad, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	3	Oonao, ...	2 8 7	0 0 0	0 7 0
Khyrabad.	4	Seetapore, ...	273 2 1	0 0 0	5 7 0
	5	Hurdui, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	6	Mahomdee, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Baiswara.	7	Sultanpore, ...	151 8 9	0 0 0	0 0 0
	8	Roy Bareilly, ...	59 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	9	Pertabgurh, ...	53 4 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
Baraitch.	10	Fyzabad, ...	261 9 5	701 13 8	3 2 0
	11	Gonda, ...	19 7 7	0 0 0	0 0 0
	12	Baraitch, ...	178 4 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
		Total, ...	1,451 12 2	1,071 13 8	9 0 0

Lucknow:
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

IX.

use, and the product of Convict labor employed in the Jails or Public the year 1860.

4	5	6	7	8	Remarks.
Baskets for Jail use.	Constructing Jail or other public buildings.	Vegetables grown in Jail garden.	Miscellaneous sales of old clothing, &c.	Total indirect profits.	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	822 2 9	
0 0 0	0 0 0	4 2 10	0 0 0	4 2 10	
0 7 0	657 9 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	660 9 4	
5 7 0	2,659 8 0	3 8 0	0 0 0	2,941 9 1	
0 0 0	30 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	30 12 0	
0 0 0	27 2 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	27 12 0	
0 0 0	498 13 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	650 6 3	
0 0 0	64 6 0	0 0 0	7 15 6	132 1 6	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	53 4 6	
3 2 0	3,026 11 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,993 4 5	
0 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	47 7 9	
0 0 0	1,320 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,499 0 6	
9 0 0	8,313 10 7	8 4 10	7 15 6	1,062 8 9	

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

W

Appendix
No.

DETAILED STATEMENT *showing the estimated saving to Govern*
performing all menial duties in the Jails in

Number.	Names of Districts.	1 Barbers at Rs. 4.	2 Blacksmiths at Rs. 6.	3 Carpenters at Rs. 6.	4 Cooks at Rs. 4.	5 Godown at Rs. 4.	6 Hospital Attendants at Rs. 4.	7 Moochees or Shoe-makers at Rs. 4.
1	Lucknow, ...	96 0 0	144 0 0	72 0 0	1,440 0 0	48 0 0	720 0 0	96 0 0
2	Durriabad, ...	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3	Oonao, ...	0 0 0	35 5 9	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4	Seetapore, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	217 2 10	48 0 0	54 2 7	0 0 0
5	Hurdui, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	24 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6	Mahomdee, ...	48 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7	Sultanpore, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	171 4 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8	Roy Bareilly, ...	6 10 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	96 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	5 5 4
9	Pertabgurh, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	192 0 0	0 0 0	48 0 0	24 0 0
10	Fyzabad, ...	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	288 0 0	8 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
11	Gonda, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12	Baraitch, ...	28 0 0	72 10 3	0 0 0	172 0 0	14 5 0	59 8 0	0 0 0
	Total, ...	274 10 4	324 0 0	72 0 0	2,833 6 3	166 5 0	1,025 10 7	125 5 4

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 6th June 1861.

X.

ment by the substitution of Prison labor for a paid Establishment in the Province of Oudh during the year 1860.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Sweepers at Rs. 3.	Tailors at Rs. 6.	Teachers at Rs. 10.	Washermen at Rs. 4.	Water Carriers at Rs. 3.	Weighmen at Rs. 4.	Writers at Rs. 12.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
252 0 0	216 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0	216 0 0	48 0 0	288 0 0	3,756 0 0	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	132 0 0	
13 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	21 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	120 13 9	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	42 1 6	48 0 0	0 0 0	409 6 11	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	33 0 0	
36 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	48 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	384 0 0	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	207 4 5	
0 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	8 14 3	47 3 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	266 1 1	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0	412 0 0	
18 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0	24 0 0	506 0 0	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	40 0 0	
21 8 0	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	68 5 0	28 0 0	40 0 0	517 3 3	
341 0 0	234 0 0	120 0 0	56 14 3	686 9 8	172 0 0	352 0 0	6,783 13 5	

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix Y.

No. XI.

STATEMENT showing the loss incurred by hired labor for Prison purposes in the different Jails in the Province of Oudh during the year 1860.

Number.	Names of Districts.	1 Barbers.	2 Blacksmiths.	3 Carpenters.	4 Masons.	5 Coolies.	6 Tailors.	7 Blacksmiths.	8 Miscellaneous.	9 Total.
1	Lucknow, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 8 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 11 0
2	Durriabad, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 11 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 11 3
3	Oonao, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	6 14 10	0 0 0	2 5 5	10 8 3
4	Seetapore, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	54 15 10	56 1 10
5	Hurdui, ...	3 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 8 0	0 0 0	3 11 0	16 1 0
6	Mahomdee, ...	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 11 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	65 11 6
7	Sultanpore, ...	0 1 3	0 0 0	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 15 0	2 9 6	62 14 0	70 4 9
8	Roy Bareilly, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	34 5 7	34 5 7
9	Pertabgurh, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
10	Fyzabad, ...	0 0 0	9 6 0	6 9 0	1 10 0	0 0 0	44 7 0	0 0 0	10 2 0	72 2 0
11	Gonda, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12	Baraitch, ...	0 0 0	72 0 0	3 9 0	0 7 0	0 0 0	0 9 0	0 0 0	5 1 0	81 10 0
	Total, ...	3 15 3	141 6 0	13 0 0	8 8 0	0 3 0	70 2 7	2 9 6	201 6 10	441 3 2

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix Y.

No. XII.

STATEMENT showing the disbursement of sums drawn by Deputy Commissioners in lieu of Convict labor, during the year 1860.

Number.	Names of Districts.	Balance in hand on 1st January 1860.	Amount drawn from Treasury during the year.	Total.	Amount expended during the year.	Balance in hand on the 31st December 1860.	Remarks.
1	Lucknow, ...						No sums were drawn in the Province during the year by Deputy Commissioner, in lieu of Convict labor.
2	Durriabad, ...						
3	Oonao, ...						
4	Seetapore, ...						
5	Hurdui, ...						
6	Mahomdee, ...						
7	Sultanpore, ...						
8	Roy Bareilly, ...						
9	Pertabgurh, ...						
10	Fyzabad, ...						
11	Gonda, ...						
12	Ba[illegible]tch, ...						
	Total, ...						

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

No. XIV.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners who have escaped from Jail or been re-captured during the Year 1860.

Division.	Number.	Names of Districts.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Escaped.	Recaptured.	Still at large.	Ratio of Escaped to Strength per Cent.	Remarks.
Lucknow.	1	Lucknow ...	723·01	3	2	1	...	
	2	Durriabad ...	32·60	...	...	...	...	
	3	Oonao ...	56·90	...	...	...	...	
Khyrabad.	4	Seetapore ...	119·01	...	...	...	...	
	5	Hurdui ...	70·12	2	2	...	...	
	6	Mahomdee ...	64·18	...	...	...	...	
Baiswarah.	7	Sultanpore ...	74·95	...	...	...	...	
	8	Roy Bareilly ...	66·09	2	2	...	...	
	9	Pertabgurh ...	66·03	*1	1	...	...	* Twice escaped and twice recaptured.
Baraitch.	10	Fyzabad ...	262·09	1	...	1	...	
	11	Gonda ...	72·44	...	...	...	...	
	12	Baraitch ...	111·87	3	2	1	...	
		Total...	1719·29	12	9	3	0·60	

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,

Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

No. XV.

NOMINAL ROLL of Officers in charge of the Jails in the Province of Oudh, during the Year 1860, with the date on which the Annual Returns were received by Judicial Commissioners of Oudh.

Number.	Division.	Commissioner and Superintendent.	Names of Districts.	Names of Officers in charge of the Jails.	Date of receipt of Annual Statement. First transmission.	Received back after final correction of errors.
1	Lucknow.	Col. Abbott ...	Lucknow ...	Mr. R. Berkeley, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. C. Lindsay, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. G. B. Maconochie, Assistant Commissioner.	28th March	
2			Durriabad ...	Mr. J. E. Burton, E. A. C. Mr. F. Lincoln, E. A. C. Mr. G. Lang, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. J. W. Wyllie, Assistant Commissioner.		
3			Oonao ...	Mr. G. L. Lang, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. E. A. Elliot, Officiating Deputy Commissioner. Mr. H. B. Harrington, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. R. H. Clifford, Officiating Deputy Commissioner. Mr. L. W. E. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. J. E. Burton, E. A. C.		
4	Khyrabad.		Seetapore ...	Mr. F. St. C. Williams, E. A. C. Lieut. H. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. G. L. Lang, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. R. Berkeley, Assistant Commissioner.		
5		Col. Clarke ...	Hurdui ...	Captain Perkins, Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Lindsay, Officiating Deputy Commissioner	13th March	
6			Mahomdee ...	Mr. W. Glynn, Assistant Commissioner Lieut. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner. Rammarain, Native Doctor.		
7			Sultanpore ..	Mr. R. M. Collins, E. A. C. Captain J. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner. Captain Hawkins, Assistant Commissioner.	12th April	
8	Baiswarah.	St. G. Tucker	Roy Bareilly...	Mr. C. R. Crommelin, Assistant Commissioner.		
9			Pertabghur...	Mr. P. A. Walker, E. A. C. Captain J. F. MacAndrew, Deputy Commissioner. Mr. W. C. Wood, Assistant Commissioner.		
10			Fyzabad ...	Captain Shaw, Assistant Commissioner. Lieut. Hewit, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. Haldane, E. A. C. Mr. Knighton, Assistant Commissioner Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, Assistant Commissioner.	13th March	
11	Baraitch.	C. Simson ...	Gonda ...	Mr. H. G. Ross, Assistant Commissioner. Lieut. J. A. B. Hewitt, Assistant Commissioner.		
12			Baraitch ...	Mr. H. Sparks, Assistant Commissioner. Lieut. R. O. H. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. W. C. Wood, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. F. M. Masson, Assistant Commissioner.		

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

No. XVI.

ABSTRACT showing the number of Prisoners that have undergone Solitary Confinement, or otherwise punished for breach of Jail Rules, during the Year 1860.

Number.	Names of Districts.	Number of Solitary Cells.	Number of Prisoners placed in Solitary Confinement.	Number of Prisoners punished for breach of Jail Rules.				Remarks.
				Flogged.	Half died.	Kept in Solitary Confinement.	Otherwise punished.	
1	Lucknow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Drriabad ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
3	Oonao ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Seetapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Hurdui ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
6	Mahomdee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Sultanpore ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	
8	Roy Bareilly ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
9	Pertabghur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
10	Fyzabad ...	...	...	42	...	...	...	
11	Gonda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Baraitch ...	...	...	8	...	...	2	
	Total ...	1	...	63	1	...	2	

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

No. XVII.

STATEMENT of Admissions and Releases of all classes of Prisoners during the Year 1860.

Number.	Names of Districts.	Remaining in Jail on the 1st January 1860.	Admitted during the Year.	Total.	Released by Acquittal or Appeal.	Released on payment of Fines or Flogging.	Released on account of Good Conduct.	Released on account of Sickness.	Released by Expiry of Sentence.	Transported or sent out of Province.	Transferred to other Jails.	Sent to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Escaped and not re-captured.	Executed.	Balance remaining in Jail on the 31st Dec. 1860.	Total.
1	Lucknow ...	671	2585	3256	1017	449	1	100	600	19	...	6	237	1	5	821	3256
2	Durriabad ...	35	486	521	121	88	1	...	161	...	113	1	5	...	1	30	521
3	Oonao ...	42	608	650	198	177	1	2	103	5	75	1	1	...	4	83	650
4	Seetapore ...	51	780	831	176	168	1	5	189	1	71	...	6	...	2	213	832
5	Hurdui ...	32	902	934	200	327	...	2	135	9	181	1	2	...	1	76	934
6	Mahomdee ...	18	163	181	...	7	...	...	88	8	26	...	4	...	1	47	181
7	Sultanpore ...	72	743	815	273	163	...	3	207	13	38	2	5	...	1	110	815
8	Roy Bareilly ...	60	714	774	431	94	...	1	67	20	73	1	6	...	2	79	774
9	Pertabghur ...	25	718	743	240	184	...	...	116	3	60	...	1	...	2	137	743
10	Fyzabad ...	164	1145	1309	11	90	2	3	800	73	16	...	25	1	4	284	1309
11	Gonda ...	22	1166	1188	211	624	1	...	104	4	157	2	2	...	1	82	1188
12	Baraitch ...	142	685	827	299	184	...	2	101	14	165	...	12	1	...	49	827
	Total ...	1334	10695	12029	3177	2555	7	118	2671	169	975	14	306	3	24	2011	12029

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix K.

RECORD OF RIGHTS.

1. THOUGH the summary settlement recently concluded with the Talookdars has been declared final and perpetual, subject only to revision of assessment, it has, at the same time, been provided that the rights of the under-proprietors, or parties holding an intermediate interest in the land between the Talookdar and the Ryot, "shall be maintained as these rights existed in 1855;" and in para. 5 of Government letter, No. 2016, of 15th June last, it is explained, "that the only way in which the under-proprietors can be protected, is by limiting the demands of the Talookdars against such persons during this settlement, to the amount fixed by Government, as the basis of its own revenue demand"

2. The rule on which we must take our stand for determining the amount payable to the Talookdar by the under-proprietors, or persons holding an intermediate interest between him and the Ryot, is to maintain the rights they were found possessed of in 1855, or just before the annexation of the province, and no others; or we shall be in part repeating the errors of 1857, and reviving extinct rights, as much to the disgust of the intermediate holders in possession as of the Talookdars. Rights conceded by the Talookdars subsequent to the above date will, however, it is almost necessary to observe, be maintained. It would be better indeed to take the *status quo* in the Fuslee years 1262-63, corresponding with the English years 1854-55, as the basis for the determination of these rights; because a general settlement of the land revenue of Oudh was made during those years, and at the same time arrangements were entered into between the Talookdars and the intermediate holders, which are known to have been favorable to the latter, as regards the recognition of their rights: it having been the object of the Talookdars, who were then nearly all in a state of chronic rebellion against the Government, to conciliate them and command their services in the field. The terms, then concluded, gave satisfaction to the under-proprietors, who, in disputed cases, appeal to them now; and they have formed the basis on which pottahs have been given for the past two years. Both parties will cheerfully abide by them now, and they should be adhered to with such deviations only as circumstances in any case may render necessary. These will be adverted to hereafter.

3. But the Chief Commissioner does not, on this account, propose to depart from the fundamental principle of the Land Revenue system of India, that the Government is entitled to a certain portion of the produce of the soil. This right is not the less exercised because Government, for its own convenience, fixes its demand at a proportion of the rental payable by the tillers of the soil, and not of the gross produce of the land, which cannot be conveniently ascertained, and the Chief Commissioner therefore insists on the right of Government to take its share of half (the proportion to which it has limited itself) of the gross rental of the land.

4. If the other course were adopted, if it were resolved first to determine the proportion of the rental payable by the intermediate holders to the Talookdar, and to regard so much only as the available assets from which the Government demand (restricted to half) is to be taken, or in brief, if the limited demand of Government is to depend on the rental receivable by the Talookdar, there will be a great and useless sacrifice of revenue, as the sequel will show. This grave objection would not be remedied by taking a larger proportion than 50 per cent. of the rental received by the Talookdar for the Government demand, for no fixed proportion of this sum would be applicable to all villages alike. In some villages intermediate holders intercept much, in others little, and in some no part at all, of the rental; and therefore the Government demand, tested by this standard, would often appear to exceed the proportion of half assets. Such an appearance of excess, it is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, in the highest degree desirable to avoid, for the principle that half assets constitute the Government demand, has come to be so thoroughly known and appreciated by all classes, who regard it as a sort of pledge given by the Government, that it is of the greatest importance to preserve it from all appearance, even of violation. It is a principle, too, conformable to the theory of the native system, according to which 45 per cent. of the rental was left to the Talookdars and under-proprietors. At the same time they thoroughly recognize the right of the Government to half the gross rental, and admit its claim as paramount to every other.

5. From the very first (*vide* para. 14 of Circular No. 52, dated 12th April 1859,) the Chief Commissioner has given the Talookdars to understand that, whare the under-proprietors have enjoyed a share of the profits, their income cannot be double the Government jumma. They fully acknowledge the force of this rule, which has been in practice for nearly two years; and own that the liability to satisfy the just claims of the intermediate holders is on them, and not on the Government.

6. The Supreme Government has determined that the broad principle above enunciated, that it is entitled to 50 per cent. of the gross rental of the land, shall be kept steadily in view. It may sometimes be a consequence of adhering to it that the share of the rental of a village left to the Talookdars, after deducting the Government demand, is very trifling, because numerous intermediate holders intercept the greater part; but the Government is not therefore called upon to surrender any portion of its legitimate demand in favor of the Talookdar, for he will make up the deficit from other villages, in which few or no intermediate holders are to be met with, and from the scope afforded for improvement of his property, by bringing the waste and abandoned lands under cultivation.

7. Instances have, indeed, been brought to the Chief Commissioner's notice, where the intermediate holders have never paid the Talookdar more, and sometimes not so much as the present Government demand; and the cause is, not that the demand is high, but because, being of an independent and turbulent character, and of the same family as the Talookdar, who is really no more than "*primus inter pares*," they have merely

paid the revenue *through* him. (The Chief Commissioner in these remarks has more particularly in view the Birhur and Kapradah Talookahs.)

8. Where then such intermediate holders are found to have never paid more than the Government demand, which may be fixed at settlement, on an estimate of the gross rental, the Talookdar can be permitted to take that much only from them, plus 5 per cent. If more than this is required to give the Talookdar a fair compensation, it may be provided from the Government share. But cases of this kind must be considered special and exceptional, and the reasons for admitting them must be fully explained in the Settlement Record, and reported for sanction. In considering the question of granting such allowance, regard must be had to the aggregate profits derived by a Talookdar from his talookah ; for, as previously explained, these, though *nil* on a particular village, may be fully adequate on the whole estate.

9. The same course will be followed if the intermediate holders are found to have paid *less* than the Government revenue; and instances of this kind do occur in the Fyzabad District. But they will be compelled to pay him henceforth the full demand which he has to render to the Government, plus 5 per cent. The claim of these intermediate proprietors to continue to pay at the former rate, and thus enjoy more than 50 per cent of the rental, is quite preposterous, for if the Talookdars were altogether set aside, and they were admitted to direct engagements with the Government, it would abate not one jot of its legitimate demand in their favor; and this is what actually came to pass in 1856, without any objection being raised by them. They can then have no possible ground of complaint, if they are now made to pay *through* the Talookdar, what they would have to pay to Government, if there were no Talookdar at all. Their possession of the village lands remains unaffected by this arrangement, and it would be absurd to make them great pecuniary gainers at the cost of Government, by maintaining their subordination to the Talookdar.

10. It is true, such villages ought never to have been settled with the Talookdar, as he really was no more than a mere Sudder Malgoozar; but he cannot now be deprived of the right of engaging for them *against his will.* If, however, he does not care to retain them on the terms above explained, he is at liberty to resign them.

11. It has been explained that only the subordinate rights existing in 1855, or subsequently conceded, are now to be recognized and recorded. If, then, those persons who once held an intermediate interest in the land between the Talookdar and the Ryot, are found to have been reduced, prior to annexation, to the position of mere cultivators, they will not be raised from it now. The Chief Commissioner thinks it will be usually found that in a village settled with a Talookdar, but occupied by a *ci-devant* proprietary community, the head men of each Thoke or Puttee (sub-divisions of a village) have enjoyed certain rights and advantages in consideration of their being representatives of the former independent body, and of managing the village for the Talookdar. These rights they most likely enjoy in the form of a low rate on their seer land, or some beegahs held at low rent; and other members of the brother-

hood in occupation of the village lands may have been admitted to a share in them. For instance, one of these intermediate holders instead of paying the Talookdar 150 Rs. for the land he holds as seer, which is the amount that would be due at ordinary village rates, pays 50 Rs. only. That sum will, to speak in a broad sense, be recorded at the settlement as the amount payable by him and his co-sharers for their seer lands to the Talookdar. They will thus enjoy 100 Rs. of the rental as their intermediate interest. For the other lands, which they hold on the same terms as non-proprietary cultivators, they will pay at the same rate as the latter do. The total amount payable by each man, will then be recorded in a specific sum for his entire holding. There may be few or many of these intermediate holders, according as the former proprietary communities are found in different degrees of vitality. But other village occupants, though members of the same brotherhood, if they had ceased, before annexation, to enjoy any similar rights or advantages, will not be admitted to any now.

12. The Chief Commissioner has reason to believe that most members of the brotherhood resident in the villages in 1264 Fuslee, were in possession of their rights; and that those who then came forward to claim lost rights, had been absent from their villages for years. But many of these latter, and many disbanded Sepoys, will now be found in the position of mere cultivators, and such will continue to hold their land at the ordinary village rates.

13. It will be understood that the broad rule in paragraph 13, is open to many exceptions; and that the amount payable by the intermediate holder will often have to be determined with reference to other considerations. If his seer holding has been much augmented since 1262-63 Fuslee, he will be justly liable to enhanced payment. The value of the land may have much altered since that time. If it has been increased by the enterprize of the Talookdar, the payment of the intermediate holder should be proportionately raised. If by his own enterprize, then he will enjoy the full benefit of it. Or, the value of the land may have depreciated, in which case re-adjustment of the amount payable by the intermediate holder will be necessary. Very often the pay of soldiers was given in the form of a reduction on the rent of the village that furnished them. In that case the rent will be liable to enhancement.

14. The heads of the former proprietary body may have held an uninterrupted lease of the entire village, ("held it pukka," as the phrase is,) paras. 7 to 9 treat of such cases. Those only admitted to a share in the profits arising out of such a lease, will be recorded as participating in its advantages. Leases of this kind must be distinguished from mere casual farming leases (Moostagerie) at varying terms. Neither the terms of such a lease current at annexation, nor the lease itself, will necessarily be held binding at this settlement.

15. By para. 4 of the Government letter quoted above, the control of the waste lands within the area of each village on his estate, rests with the Talookdar; unless usage has clearly given the liberty of reclamation to the under-proprietors. All

extensive tracts of jungle have been marked off, and separately disposed of by Government.

16. It is impossible to foresee all the questions of detail that may arise in the course of this settlement. When the Deputy Commissioner thinks they are not provided for by the general rules laid down, he will refer them. The distribution of Pottahs rendered compulsory on all the Talookdars by the Chief Commissioner's Circulars, No. 79 of 26th May, 1859, and No. 51 of 6th April, 1859, will have greatly smoothed the way to a settlement of the rights of the intermediate holders, and the insight which the Deputy Commissioners have acquired into the relations between Talookdars and intermediate holders while deciding the many disputes which have arisen out of the grant of Pottahs, will facilitate their dealing with any complicated cases that may present themselves.

17. On the subject of *Birt* tenures, which, in a few districts, constitute a peculiar form of intermediate interest in the land, the Chief Commissioner offers the following remarks :—

18. *Birts* were given for whole Mouzahs, or patches of land in Mouzahs; the latter will be first adverted to.

19. These tenures when granted by the Talookdar for money received, will be maintained as representing the proprietary rights of the *Birteeas*, who, by purchase, have acquired the position of intermediate holders, and as constituting the portion of the profits left them by the Talookdar. But, if given by Teecadars to whom the Talookdar may have leased the village, the tenures will not be entitled to be maintained, because Teecadars had no authority to grant such rights. *Birts* given by the original Zemindars, before the village was incorporated in the Talookah, will be upheld, unless the Talookdar resumed them prior to 1262-63 F. S.

20. Those *Birts* conferred by favor, or "*Ryaytte Birts*", as they are styled in contradistinction to the former or *bai birts*, are not *birts* in their essential characteristics, but are identical with the rent-free grants made by the Talookdars, and therefore liable to resumption by them at regular settlement, when the Government will take its full share of the rental; as has already been explained in para. 14 of the Maafee Rules.

21. *Birts* of entire Mouzahs are very common in Gondah and Goruckpore. They originated in purchases from needy Talookdars, and sometimes in clearing leases of jungle land. In the Ootrowla and Bubnee Pergunnahs of the Gondah district, the Birteeas had been, in many instances, admitted to direct engagements with the native Government for years previous to annexation, and of course were settled with them, and should have been at the late summary settlement, on the principle that we are not bound to restore to Talookdars what they had lost before our rule commenced.

22. In others the Birteeas held under the Talookdar on the terms of their *Birt* Pottahs. These generally were, that 10 per cent or *dyhuk*, as it was called, on the amount of the Pottahs, should be returned to them; that while they held on their Pottahs, the entire control of the village rested with them; and if they threw them up, rather than accept enhanced terms, they were entitled to 10 per cent on the collections. Sometimes the Birteea's proprietary profits were shown in holding a portion of the area "Nankar."

23. In other instances, the Birteeas had been stripped of every vestige of proprietary right; for embarrassed Talookdars would sell the *Birt* of a village several times over; and nothing was more common than to see several claimants to the *Birt* of a village, each with his Pottah in correct form.

24. Where the Birteea has lost possession, there is no more to be said. We are not to restore it to him. But the Chief Commissioner is clearly of opinion, that the Birteeas who were found in direct engagement with the state at annexation, or who have uninterruptedly held whole villages on the terms of their Pottahs under the Talookdars, must be maintained in the full enjoyment of their rights in subordination to the Talookdars. It is no argument that the Talookdar may not realize more than 10 per cent above the Government demand; such Birt tenures must be considered an intermediate interest between the Talookdar and the Ryot, and, as such, entitled to be maintained.

25. The meaning of the term "*Birt*" is a "*cession*." It was the purchase of the proprietary rights subordinate to the Talookdar on certain conditions as to payment of rent, which were held to be binding, though, undoubtedly, often violated by superior power. In Gorruckpore, the Birteeas were generally admitted to direct engagements, though charged with a *malikana* of 20 per cent to the Talookdar. Here we must deal with the superior party.

26. Instructions are also required regarding the treatment of *Shunkullup* at settlement. Some Shunkullup is of much the same nature as Birt; and, therefore, will be governed by the same rules. But it differs so far from "Bai Birt," that is, a condition of the former tenure that the Talookdar can redeem it at any time by repaying the purchase money. The option of availing himself of this condition should be afforded him at settlement. Other "Shunkullup," that which is styled *kooshust*, and usually given to Brahmins and Pundits, is a pure Macfee tenure given by the Talookdar; and will be treated like other rent-free grants by Talookdars.

27. The above observations refer to villages settled with Talookdars. With regard to Zemindars, and all other parties not being Talookdars, with whom the summary settlement has been made, the orders of Government, No. 6268 of 18th October, are, that the late Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 31 of 28th January 1859, (which declared the settlement with these parties also final and irrevocable) "must not be strictly enforced; and that opportunity must be allowed at the regular settlement to

all disappointed claimants, to bring forward their claims; and all such claims must be heard and disposed of in the usual manner." These instructions are too clear to need comment. All who are not Talookdars will be known by their not having received Sunnuds. To all lands held by such persons, claims must be heard, whether they were brought forward at the late settlement or not; for many had not the opportunity of appearing then. Regarding claims resting on mortgages, detailed instructions have already been given. All other claims will come under the provisions of Clause 12, Section I of Act XIV of 1859, prescribing 12 years as the period of limitation to suits for rights in land, to be computed back from the date of settlement of the village in 1858-59, if the claim was made then; and, if not, from any subsequent date on which it was preferred, up to the time the cause of action arose, which will be the date of dispossession. Possession given at the settlement in 1264 Fuslee will not bar adverse claims, for that was but a summary settlement; nor will it be allowed to extend the period of limitation. This rule will apply to all claims to land, whether to whole villages, or fractional interests or specific portions (Puttees).

28. Decisions passed prior to the mutiny on the Civil side of the Revenue Courts, in suits arising out of claims of equal interests to rights in land, will be respected at regular settlement, if they had been upheld on appeal by a Commissioner, but not otherwise, if now objected to; in which case the decision is open to review, as it is a reasonable inference that the decisions of a Deputy Commissioner would have been appealed but for the breaking out of the mutiny, and might have been reversed.

29. The Chief Commissioner has determined to make no distinction in the records between cultivators at fixed rates, and cultivators at will. Abstractedly viewed, he considers that to give a title of permanent occupancy at an unvarying rent to the tiller of the soil, is an invasion of the rights of property, and a clog on enterprise and improvement. It must be shown that nothing less will suffice to guard the ryot from exaction, to justify such a measure. There is not the slightest possibility of this result happening in Oudh; consequently, the measure is utterly unsuited to the Province. In three-fourths of Oudh, there is a deficiency of cultivators. They are so valuable, that no landlord would seek to dispossess a good one; and a bad one he should be free to get rid of. Even in those parts where the population is more abundant, no symptom that the cultivator needs protection has been manifested. The question has not been stirred by the cultivators themselves. To create an element of present discord in order to provide against a contingency that cannot possibly occur for the next 30 years throughout three parts of the Province, or for 7 or 8 years to come, at least, in the remaining fourth, would demonstrate a wanton spirit of meddling. The abandoned and waste lands of Oudh will furnish occupation to any number of cultivators for many years to come; and if increase of population in the already thickly populated districts of the south-east of Oudh should eventually have the effect of driving cultivators across the Gogra, it would be the greatest benefit that could be conferred in the Province. It may further be observed,

that the extension of the system of granting Pottahs down to every one who holds land of another, which the Chief Commissioner has directed, will afford ample protection to every cultivator.

30. For villages held by Zemindars, or independent proprietary communities in direct engagement with the Government, *Khewuts* will be prepared in the manner prescribed in directions for Settlement Officers. They are not required for Talookdary villages, as the *Khuteonees* will show the rights and liabilities of the intermediate holders.

31. The rights of intermediate holders, &c., having been determined under the instructions above given, they should be recorded in the *Wagib-ool-urz*; which should be prepared in accordance with the rules given in para. 167 of the directions to Settlement Officers.

Appendix J.

No. I.
RECEIPTS.

No.	Specifications.	1859-60.	1860-61.
I.	Land Revenue, &c. — 1. Land Revenue.	102,56,862	104,82,120
	2. Sayer, ...	2,88,518	1,17,261
	3. Abkaree, ...	6,88,712	7,46,135
II.	Assessed Taxes, ... — 1. Income Tax, ...	.....	1,25,999
	2. Tobacco License, ...	... .	.....
	3. Duty on Arts, Trades, &c. ...	302,062	7,73,646
III.	Customs, ...	110	42
IV.	Salt, ...	3,15,022	4,794
V.	Opium, ...	19,672	46,488
VI.	Stamps, ...	1,43,694	2,03,563
VII.	Post Offices, ...	1,30,142	1,26,292
VIII.	Electric Telegraph, ...	6,430	10,087
IX.	Law and Justice, ...	1,81,689	2,07,934
X.	Police, ...	....	2,61,815
XI.	Mint, ...	.....	.....
XII.	Marine, ...	.....	.....
XIII.	Public Works, ...	46,161	45,496
XIV.	Tributes, &c., ...	.....	.....
XV.	Miscellaneous, Civil, ...	46,68,584	13,35,223
	,, Military, ...	2,02,420	
XVI.	Public Debt, ...	82,53,316	46,14,075
XVII.	Adjusted Receipts on account of other Governments, ...	4,22,714	58,928
XVIII.	Remittances from other Governments, ...	1,89,41,285	1,41,82,211
	Total, ...	4,48,67,393	3,33,62,109

Appendix F.

No. 2.
DISBURSEMENTS.

No.	Specifications.	1859-60.	1860-61.
A.	Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks, ...	98,633	43,845
B.	Charges against Income, ...	.....	.....
I.	Revenue Department.		
1.	Land Revenue, ...	933,838	10,68,841
2.	Assessed Taxes, ...	477	14,647
3.	Customs, ...	.....	.....
4.	Salt, ...	12,177	.....
5.	Opium, ...	.....	5,592
6.	Stamp, ...	4,625	12,205
7.	Post Office, ...	119,156	90,279
8.	Electric Telegraph, ...	11,168	3,427
9.	Superannuation Pension, ...	9,179	9,225
10.	Miscellaneous, ...	11,15,252	7,08,311
	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, ...	12,82,457	8,18,934
E.	Civil Service.		
I.	Public Works, ...	16,85,249	22,37,023
II.	Salaries and Expenses of Public Department,	2,69,671	2,98,621
III.	Law and Justice, ...	6,32,970	5,95,518
IV.	Police, ...	28,04,516	14,68,141
V.	Education, Science and Art, ...	1,643	2,443
VI.	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services,	.....	19,310
VII.	Superannuation and Rêtired Allowances and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes,	28,920	40,165
VIII.	Marine, ...	9,509	1,415
IX.	Miscellaneous, ...	53,995	37,240
X.	Civil Contingencies, ...	2,326	5,118
F.	Public Debt, ...	100,37,113	72,95,053
G.	Adjusted charges on account of other Governments, ...	5,75,894	2,45,981
H.	Remittances to other Governments, ...	234,87,935	1,65,14,481
	Total, ...	431,76,703	3,33,07,917

Appendix K.

Statement of Cases tried by Honorary Assistant Commissioners.

NAME OF TALOOKDAR.	No. of Criminal Cases decided.	No. of Revenue Cases decided.	Total No. of Cases decided.	Number of Decisions.					
				Appealed.		Confirmed.		Reversed.	
				Revenue.	Criminal.	Revenue.	Criminal.	Revenue.	Criminal.
Raja Cashee Persaud, ...	30	6	36	3	...	1	...	2	...
Raja Furzund Alli Khan, ...	.....	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuzzul Russool, ...	7	10	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowdry Hushmut Ally, ...	12	15	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharaja Maun Sing, ...	63	411	474	15	3	2	3	8	...
Rae Ibrahim Bullee, ...	.....	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazee Surfraz Ally, ...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hakim Kurm Ally, ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shumshere Bahadur, ...	39	31	70	1	3	1	2	...	...
Thakoor Goonasee Sing, ...	....	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirza Agha Jan, ...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirza Ahmed Beg, ...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raja Hurdeo Bux, ...	26	8	34	...	1	...	1	...	...
Chowdry Mahomed Ushruff, ...	28	18	46	3	1	...	1	3	...
Thakoor Dal Sing, ...	....	1	1	...	...	.	...	...	...
Captain J. Hearsey, ...	1	.....	1	..	...	...	1	...	...
Major A. P. Orr, ...	2	17	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Captain W. Bunbury, ...	1	.....	1	...	...	.	...	...	...
Lal Shunkur Bux, ...	17	26	43	3	...	2	...	1	...
Raja Dieg Bijye Sing, ...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowdree Surfraz Ahmed, ...	.....	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baboo Dukhi Narinjiee Mookerjee, ...	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raja Madho Sing, ...	41	58	99	...	2	...	2	...	...
Raja Jughal Sing, ...	32	68	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raja Madho Pertab Sing, ...	.....	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raja Roostum Shah, ...	21	63	84	2	...	...	...	2	...
Baboo Surubject Sing, ...	8	11	19	...	1	...	1	...	...
Raja Hunwunt Sing, ...	5	43	48	3	...	3	...	...	...
Dewan Hurnungul Sing, ...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..
Meer Bakur Hoossein, ...	24	64	88	7	2	1	2	5	...
Maharaja of Bulrampore, ...	27	27	54	2	...	1	...	1	...
Bikurma Sing, ...	19	349	368	21	1	7	1	14	...
Total, ...	394	1,320	1,714	63	14	17	14	3	...

Appendix K.*

ADDRESS OF THE TALOOKDARS OF OUDH TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

My Lord,—We offer thanks first to the merciful and gracious God, the protector of the World and all that dwell therein, who, after causing the evil days to pass, has bestowed on us days of peace. This world (and all that it contains) is a garden created for the enjoyment of God himself the Physician. Whenever cruel rulers waste it, like the summer sun, by their fierceness, and strip it of its flowers and leaves, then He, through some of his chosen Agents, orders the rain of mercy and compassion, and makes it green and fresh. Afterwards he regards with fond interest the handiwork, and makes his chosen Agents beloved and respected throughout the world. This has been exemplified in the troublous times recently gone by, in which, after innumerable calamities had been inflicted by violent and savage rulers, increased honor and renown came to our chosen Queen, who rides upon the Heavens, (may her Empire and power endure!) and to your Excellency, her representative and our Lord, dear to the hearts of all.

In truth, your Excellency has gained elevated rank and the love of all, and we have obtained an opportunity of showing our gratitude, and offering our praises to you.

My Lord, we not only thank your Excellency for this, that for our benefit, and for the sake of pleasing God, you extinguished your anger and displeasure with compassion and mercy, and justly issued, in succession, advantageous orders and beneficial circulars; but we are especially grateful for this, that you came in person to Allahabad to issue these orders, and to see to their faithful execution at all times. For the purpose of carrying out the above measures, you selected Officers whose appointment was efficacious in every respect, and advantageous to the people. My Lord, that physician alone can attain his object in whose laboratory there are men who can judge of each disease.

At that time, in one direction, the pile of the fire of the rebellion blazed high, and consumed the plain of the citizens. On the other side, the storm of the water of the swords of the troops of the Commander-in-Chief, coming in waves to extinguish the fire, turned the whole kingdom into chaos. In that time of struggle the poor people, struck with infatuation, could not protect themselves, but, like animals in a forest burning all round them, and neither able to fly nor to remain, were overwhelmed in destruction.

Praised be the late Chief Commissioner, Mr. Montgomery, and his Assistants, Colonel Barrow and Colonel Bruce, for their wisdom and prudence. These men, in the critical time, drew the reins of the horse of anger, and spread the carpet of counsel and friendship. As a good physician first expels from the body of the patient the disturbing cause which endangers his life and then applies remedies, so the above Officer removed the evil counsellors and godless from among the people, through whose influence they were blinded, and unable to distinguish friends from foes, and by the help of his

Assistants above-named, began to give hope to us, half-dead through fear. This was the first stage of order and peace.

To give hope to the patients, a Proclamation, offering protection of life and property to all who should timely surrender and yield submission to the British Government, was issued. This was a cause of confidence; and had such effect, that great and small, being saved from the disease of infatuation, were restored to their former state.

My Lord, in former times, on such occasions, it was considered right to subdue the people by severe measures. But in truth God has placed a ruler over his subjects to be a father and mother to his creatures; and as it has been made incumbent on the ruler to protect the people, so it is lawful for him, in return for that protection, to levy a revenue from them. But it is not proper for the father to withdraw his affection from his infatuated children, and cast them into a sea of displeasure. It is rather incumbent on him to bear all patiently, and to try by all means to support them. It was thus that, on the departure of Mr. R. Montgomery, your Excellency, through the excellent appointment of Mr. Wingfield, completed all the arrangements which had been left unfinished, and fulfilled the duties of Her Majesty the Queen, who rides on the Heavens, (may her Empire and power endure!) and the duties of your Excellency's office, whereby you acquired a distinguished name among the wise. We sincerely thank you for the adoption of these measures, the beneficial effects of which were such as we had read of only in history. But although these measures gave assurance of safety to all, yet it must be remembered that they would not have removed the uneasiness and the ruin which the administration of 1856 had caused, had not your Excellency held out assurance, through Mr. Wingfield, that the rights which they had enjoyed for 800 years, but which were then in abeyance, would be confirmed to them in perpetuity, on a new and secure basis.

My Lord, as Natives of Hindostan, we do not consider our houses our own if the land on which they stand does not belong to us in perpetual right, and we do not look upon the people of the house as our own, if we have no control over them. Nothing so much as this could give vigor to our mind, and induce us to offer up prayers to the Almighty for the prosperity of the British Government. In following the course they did on these two points, the object of your Excellency's Agents above-named, was not only to consult our happiness, but also to strengthen the ties of affection which subsist between us and the British Government, and have given stability to our state.

My Lord, a country may be conquered and a house may be founded by the sword, but the history of centuries proves that the perpetual stability of that house depends on the love of the people. The present assembly may believe that the work of the sword is to divide, not to unite.

Wise men consider that the basis of Empire is strengthened by the ties of affection. Actuated by this consideration, the Emperor Joollaloodeen Mahomed Akbur, of the

House of Timour, followed that course. But it was left incomplete, in order to display the fame of Her Majesty the Queen, who rides on the Heavens, and your Excellency, her Viceroy, who has re-established the English power over all India, and especially in Oude, on this foundation, and left a good example to future Sovereigns.

We cannot indeed complain that the former Police, Judicial, and Revenue arrangements were not good; but we can undoubtedly say that the alterations made by your Excellency in these arrangements have proved highly beneficial to the people, and have fulfilled the designs of the people of former times. And you have shown that the Queen of England is not the Sovereign of the English only, but is considered by the Natives of Hindostan as God's Vicegerent.

We shall specify a few of these :—

1*st*.—There is the Talookdaree Settlement, which has not only contributed to remove the fears of the people, but re-established peace, which is only a drop in the ocean of its good effects. On careful observation it will be found that the signs of the contentment of the people, such as the establishment of bazars and gardens, the erection of houses, and the excavation of tanks and wells, were fewer under the former Settlement with the Zemindars, than in the thirty-three months of the experiments of the present Settlement. The cause is, that the former petty Zemindars were not able to spend thousands of rupees on such works, and their income was sufficient only for their maintenance and the costs of suits which they used to bring against each other. By the present arrangements, on the contrary, the Zemindars live in the enjoyment of their petty rights, which are fixed by their respective Talookdars, and have no cause to incur any expense, while the Talookdars on their part are bent on improving their estates, by the construction of works from the profits of their property.

2*nd*.—The new arrangements which have been made in the Police Department, through Colonel Bruce and other Officers, have not only protected the life and property of the people from the hands of thieves and robbers, but also put an instant stop to bribery. O just Ruler! life and property may truly be said to be safe when a man enjoys them without any one's interference.

3*rd*.—By the arrangements made in the Judicial Department, every poor Ryot, without incurring expense, without undergoing the trouble of resorting to a Court at a distant place, and without the intervention of the Amlah, can get his case decided by his own Talookdar, who understands his affairs.

My Lord, in confirming the aforesaid arrangements, your Excellency has not only established a claim to our lasting gratitude, but has, beyond doubt, furthered the ends of justice.

The territory of Oudh, in freshness and beauty, was beyond comparison with any garden. But for a time, being filled with wild and ravenous beasts, it became a fearful

desert. Thanks! a hundred times thanks! to your Excellency, the kind and the generous. We are grateful also to the Officers by whose unremitting exertions this thorny forest has become the envy of the garden. This place your Excellency saw with astonishment on the 26th October 1859, when you held a general Durbar at Lucknow. We shall never forget the remarkable day when your Excellency as Viceroy, surrounded by the Civil and Military Officers, received us, the representatives of the people of Oudh, in Durbar.

Your countenance then glowed with affection for the people of Oudh. Blessed! Blessed! Blessed! be our beloved Queen, who rides on the Heavens. Blessed be the day and the moment when our Viceroy restored to us those rights which we have enjoyed from time immemorial, but of which we were for a while deprived, and when you thus fulfilled the will of the Almighty, who is full of mercy and love for his creatures, and when you conferred on us Khilluts, and Jagheers, and Titles, which will descend as signs to our posterity. These presents not only displayed the unbounded generosity of your heart, but made every one desirous of rendering services to the British Government.

In concluding our address, we fervently pray Almighty God to continue to maintain over us the protection of Her Majesty and your Excellency, and to dispose the hearts of us and of our descendants to pray, and our tongues to praise, because we can give no other return for all these favors.

H NCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY.

TALOOKDARS OF OUDH,—I receive your Address with much pleasure.

I am glad to acknowledge the spirit of loyalty to the Crown, and of attachment to the Government which pervades it.

I am glad too that you have chosen to present it to me here, in the Capital of British India, amongst a community of your fellow-subjects, to whom you and your Province are as yet but little known, and in the presence of the Chief Officers of the State assembled to receive you.

You have referred to various incidents in the recent History of Oudh. That History has, indeed, been an eventful one.

Six years ago Oudh was the worst governed country in India. Nowhere were life and property more insecure, or oppression and violence more flagrant.

Two years elapsed, in the course of which Oudh came under British rule, but mutiny and rebellion soon reached the new Province, and raged in every corner of it.

Two years more, and rebellion had been crushed and peace restored. Sharp punishment swept the guiltiest from amongst you, but mercy remained for those who made submission, and favor for those who were cordial in their allegiance.

Again two years, and prosperity has followed so closely upon peace, that there is now no part of Hindostan more flourishing, or more full of promise for the future. The ancient system of land tenure has been restored, but has been placed upon a new and clear foundation. The preservation of the great families of the soil has been encouraged and facilitated. The rights of the humbler occupants have been protected. Garrisons have been reduced; Police diminished. The country is so tranquil, that an English child might travel from one end of it to the other in safety; so thriving, that its people have been the most prompt and liberal of all the Natives of India in responding to the cry of their famishing brethren of the North West. Whilst you, who are now the independent Magistracy of your Province, have already become, although you are the newest of the Queen's Indian subjects, the foremost of them in the practice of self-government; and in enforcing, by your example and authority, an intelligent reverence for law and order.

Such are some of the chief changes, briefly told, which have passed over your country in the last few years; and they present lessons which it behoves you—and not you alone, but your fellow-countrymen of all India—to lay to heart.

You have seen it proved before your eyes that there is no section, or race, or multitude of you, which can hope to brave the power of the English Government with impunity.

You have seen that those who resist or cross that Government, it is sure and swift to punish, although, justice satisfied, it is eager to forgive and to forget.

You have seen that those who serve it earnestly it is never forgetful to reward.

And you have seen,—and you are yourselves the evidence of this,—that it is its wish and purpose to seek out amongst you the Chiefs and great Landholders of India, those in whom it may safely repose its confidence, and, having found them, to place power and influence freely in their hands, and to uphold them to the respect of their fellow-subjects of every class.

Impress these lessons upon those around you. Teach them to your children. And if you desire, as to-day you have told me that you do desire, to show your gratitude for the treatment which you have received, let it be your care, one and all, each in his sphere, to do all that in you lies, to make certain that by no act or example of yours shall the Government which has confided in you be exposed to the reproach of having misplaced its confidence, or the gentry of India be taunted with having proved unworthy of their trust. To secure this you have only to continue steadfast, as you have hitherto been, in the honest and zealous exercise of the powers which have been given to you.

If difficulties or perplexities should meet you, have recourse to the Chief Commissioner of your Province for guidance. You will find him, as you have found his predecessors, Sir Robert Montgomery and Mr. Wingfield, your best adviser and your truest friend.

I am glad to see that you appreciate at their value the services which those distinguished Officers, and others associated with them, have rendered to your country.

Talookdars, it is uncertain whether I shall ever set foot in Oudh again. Perhaps But though I may now be speaking to you face to face for the last time, the interest which I feel in the prosperity of your country will never cease. It is a deep interest, and it will be a lasting one, not only because the prosperity of Oudh involves the happiness of seven millions of people, who became subjects of the Queen of England by circumstances which made an anxious care for their well-being one of the most solemn duties that ever fell upon a Governor General of India, but also because the continued success of England's Government, as it is now administered in Oudh, will be a standing proof that, in spite of bygone animosities, and of the broadest differences of race, religion, and social usage, a generous and trustful rule is the surest way to make a loyal and dutiful people.

Appendix L.

DISTRIBUTION Return of H. M.'s European and Native Troops Stationed in the Province of Oudh.

CORPS.	European Officers.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	European Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank & File.	STATIONS.
Divisional and Brigade Staff, ...	32	2	.....	.....	.....	
2nd (The Queen's) Dragoon Guards,... ...	36	3	1	644	.....	Lucknow.
2-11 Royal Artillery, ...	4	1	1	204	.....	,,
Head Quarters 11th Brigade Royal Arty. ...	4	1	.....	6	.....	,,
3-1 Bengal Artillery, ...	6	1	.....	74	85	,,
1-6 Ditto ditto, ...	5	1	.....	73	.....	,,
1-23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, ...	33	3	.....	1,095	.....	,,
Her Majesty's 4th Europeans, ...	18	2	.....	200	.....	,,
,, 16th Irregular Cavalry, ...	2	1	.....	.....	456	,,
,, Meerut Levy, ...	6	1	.....	.....	679	,,
1-11 Royal Artillery, ...	3	1	.....	192	.....	Fyzabad.
Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, ...	21	1	.....	912	.....	,,
Wing 1st Hodson's Horse, ...	4	1	.....	.....	230	,,
Ditto 9th Punjab Infantry,...	3	1	.....	.....	373	,,
6-14 Royal Artillery, ...	4	1	1	199	.....	Roy Bareilly.
R. Wing Her Majesty's 48th Regiment, ...	8	1	.....	370	.....	,,
Wing 1st Hodson's Horse, ...	2	.....	.....	.....	208	,,
Ditto 9th Punjab Infantry,...	1	.....	.....	.....	347	,,
3-11 Royal Artillery, ...	2	.....	.....	191	.....	Seetapore.
Wing 48th Regiment, ...	18	3	... ..	414	... ..	,,
32nd Regiment N. Infantry, ...	7	1	.....	1	617	,,
8th Irregular Cavalry,...	3	1	.....	.....	468	,,
2nd Hodson's Horse, ...	5	1	.....	.....	489	Gonda.
1-13 Light Infantry, ...	39	2	.....	982	.. ...	,,
Kumaon Levy, ...	4	1	.....	.....	773	,,
Moradabad Levy, ...	4	1	.....	9	709	Baraitch.
						Total of all Ranks.
Total, ...	271	34	3	5,566	5,464	11,341

Appendix M 5.

STATEMENT of Vaccine Operations in the Province of Oudh during the year 1860.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Vaccination.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.	Subjected to Bryce's test.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
LUCKNOW. Huzrutgunge Dispensary,...	.....	.....	*Nil*	.....	.....	.....	.....	
LUCKNOW. By Eunance operations, ...	1	1	2	.....	3	.....	3	
LUCKNOW. By English ditto, ...	5	30	13	3	46	.....	46	
Durriabad, ...	1	15	7	5	27	.....	27	
Oonao, ...	1	6	9	7	22	.....	22	
Seetapore, ...	1	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	
Hurdui, ...	.....	.....	*Nil*	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mohumdee, ...	.....	.....	*Nil*	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sultanpore, ...	1	129	77	16	222	.....	222	
Roy Bareilly, ...	.....	.....	*Nil*	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pertabgurh, ...	1	73	32	5	110	.....	110	
Fyzabad, ...	1	4	33	.....	37	.....	37	
Gondah, ...	.....	.....	*Nil*	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Baraitch, ...	1	578	229	213	1,020	30	1,050	
Grand Total, ...	13	836	407	249	1,492	30	1,522	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 5th July 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.